

Unit 02: When I was Young (wks 7-12)

Content Area: **Template**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **FY**
Status: **Published**

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

Capacities of the Literate Individual

Students Who are College and Career Ready in Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, & Language

They demonstrate independence.

They build strong content knowledge.

They respond to the varying demands of audience, task, purpose, and discipline.

They comprehend as well as critique.

They value evidence.

They use technology and digital media strategically and capably.

They come to understand other perspectives and cultures.

WL.7.1.IL.A	Interpretive Mode
WL.7.1.IL.A.1	Identify the main idea and most supporting details contained in culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to targeted themes
WL.7.1.IL.A.2	Demonstrate comprehension of oral and written instructions connected to daily activities through appropriate responses.
WL.7.1.IL.A.3	Compare and contrast the use of verbal and non-verbal etiquette (i.e., the use of gestures, intonation, and cultural practices) in the target culture(s) and in one's own culture.
WL.7.1.IL.A.4	Use the target language to describe people, places, objects, and daily activities learned about through oral or written descriptions
WL.7.1.IL.A.5	Demonstrate comprehension of conversations and written information on a variety of topics.

WL.7.1.IL.A.7	Infer the meaning of a few unfamiliar words in some new contexts.
WL.7.1.IL.A.8	Compare and contrast unique linguistic elements in English and the target language
WL.7.1.IL.A.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IL.A.L.1	The Intermediate - Low language learner understands and communicates at the sentence level and can use simple sentences independently to:
WL.7.1.IL.A.L.1.a	Identify the main idea and some supporting details when reading.
WL.7.1.IL.A.L.1.b	Understand the gist and some supporting details of conversations dealing with everyday life.
WL.7.1.IL.A.L.1.c	Infer the meaning of some unfamiliar words when used in familiar contexts.
WL.7.1.IL.B	Interpersonal Mode
WL.7.1.IL.B.1	Use digital tools to participate in short conversations and to exchange information related to targeted themes.
WL.7.1.IL.B.2	Give and follow a series of oral and written directions, commands, and requests for participating in age - and level - appropriate classroom and cultural activities.
WL.7.1.IL.B.3	Use appropriate gestures, intonation, and common idiomatic expressions of the target culture(s)/language in familiar situations
WL.7.1.IL.B.4	Ask and respond to factual and interpretive questions of a personal nature or on school - related topics.
WL.7.1.IL.B.5	Engage in short conversations about personal experiences or events and/or topics studied in other content areas.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1	The Intermediate - Low language learner understands and communicates at the sentence level and can use simple sentences independently to:
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.a	Ask and answer questions related to everyday life.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b	Handle simple transactions related to everyday life:
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.1	Initiate, maintain, and end a conversation.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.2	Ask for and give permission.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.3	Express needs.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.4	Give reasons.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.5	Request, suggest, and make arrangements.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.6	Extend, accept, and decline an invitation.
WL.7.1.IL.B.L.1.b.7	Express an opinion and preference.
WL.7.1.IL.C	Presentational Mode
WL.7.1.IL.C.2	Present student - created and/or authentic short plays, skits, poems, songs, stories, or reports.
WL.7.1.IL.C.3	Use language creatively to respond in writing to a variety of oral or visual prompts.
WL.7.1.IL.C.4	Compare and contrast age - and level - appropriate culturally authentic materials orally and in writing.
WL.7.1.IL.C.5	Explain the cultural perspective associated with a few cultural products and cultural practices from the target culture (s) and one's own culture.
WL.7.1.IL.C.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1	The Intermediate - Low language learner understands and communicates at the sentence level and can use simple sentences independently to:

WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1.a	Handle simple transactions related to everyday life
WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1.a.1	Express needs.
WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1.a.2	Give reasons.
WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1.a.3	Express an opinion and preference.
WL.7.1.IL.C.L.1.a.4	Request and suggest

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.12.A.1	Create a personal digital portfolio which reflects personal and academic interests, achievements, and career aspirations by using a variety of digital tools and resources.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSLs for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section

LA.RL.11-12	Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
LA.RL.11-12.1	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

The ability to talk about oneself serves as a building block for student expression in a foreign language. Introducing students to the subtleties of the two French past tenses provides them with the new tools they will need to gain confidence in talking and writing about themselves in the past. Exposure to the daily lives of adolescents in the Côte d'Ivoire allows students to more easily identify with those of different cultural backgrounds.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

How has my childhood shaped who I am today?

What are my favorite childhood memories?

How is childhood alike and different in the United States and Africa?

What can we learn about the experiences of others worldwide that can make us better citizens and promote world peace and collaboration?

What can we learn about ourselves from studying the historical interactions of other countries?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Our childhood experiences shape who we are, and sharing them with others promotes global understanding.

The history of France includes the colonization of many African countries, whose mixed European and African backgrounds are still very much in evidence today

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

- Facts about city and country life in Côte d'Ivoire
- Vocabulary to describe places
- How to form the imperfect tense, and when to use the imperfect or the past tense
- Vocabulary of personal characteristics
- Names of items purchased at African markets
- Differences in the 2 educational systems

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- Describing African village and city life
- Talking about what they miss from childhood
- Asking and telling someone what life was like
- Asking and telling someone what you were like (character analysis)
- Reassuring someone
- Shopping at different African markets
- Making and responding to suggestions

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

Allez, Viens Level 2

Practice and Activity workbook

Chapter CDs

Video program

grammar workbooks

communicative activities

Internet

Film *Au Revoir les Enfants*

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

Quizzes 1-3 are formative, and include listening, reading, writing, and culture sections

The unit test is summative, and includes listening, reading, writing, and culture sections

Role-plays and presentations are diagnostic assessments, and include various paired and small group oral activities

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

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Chapter video comprehension

Listening, speaking, reading, and writing activities

grammar and vocabulary activities

role plays

presentations

cultural readings

Internet research

films

Modifications and/or Accommodations

Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)

English Language Learners

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer

questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to

have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.