

Unit 01: Greetings and Farewells

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

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

WL.7.1.NM.A	Interpretive Mode
WL.7.1.NM.A.1	Recognize familiar spoken or written words and phrases contained in culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to targeted themes.
WL.7.1.NM.A.2	Demonstrate comprehension of simple, oral and written directions, commands, and requests through appropriate physical response.
WL.7.1.NM.A.3	Recognize a few common gestures and cultural practices associated with the target culture(s).
WL.7.1.NM.A.4	Identify familiar people, places, and objects based on simple oral and/or written descriptions.
WL.7.1.NM.A.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using age - and level - appropriate, culturally authentic materials on familiar topics.
WL.7.1.NM.A.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.A.L.1	The Novice - Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can independently identify and recognize memorized words and phrases that bring meaning to text.
WL.7.1.NM.B	Interpersonal Mode
WL.7.1.NM.B.1	Use digital tools to exchange basic information at the word and memorized - phrase level related to self and targeted themes.
WL.7.1.NM.B.2	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in age - appropriate classroom and cultural activities.
WL.7.1.NM.B.3	Imitate appropriate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)/language during greetings, leave - takings, and daily interactions.
WL.7.1.NM.B.4	Ask and respond to simple questions, make requests, and express preferences using memorized words and phrases.
WL.7.1.NM.B.5	Exchange information using words, phrases, and short sentences practiced in class on familiar topics or on topics studied in other content areas.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1	The Novice - Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.a	Respond to learned questions.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.b	Ask memorized questions.
WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.c	State needs and preferences.

WL.7.1.NM.B.L.1.d	Describe people, places, and things.
WL.7.1.NM.C	Presentational Mode
WL.7.1.NM.C.1	Use basic information at the word and memorized - phrase level to create a multimedia - rich presentation on targeted themes to be shared virtually with a target language audience.
WL.7.1.NM.C.2	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
WL.7.1.NM.C.3	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
WL.7.1.NM.C.4	Present information from age - and level - appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.
WL.7.1.NM.C.5	Name and label tangible cultural products and imitate cultural practices from the target culture(s).
WL.7.1.NM.C.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1	The Novice - Mid language learner understands and communicates at the word level and can use memorized words and phrases independently to:
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.a	Make lists.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.b	State needs and preferences.
WL.7.1.NM.C.L.1.c	Describe people, places, and things.

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.8.1.5	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.8.1.5.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.5.A.1	Select and use the appropriate digital tools and resources to accomplish a variety of tasks including solving problems.

TECH.8.1.5.A.2	Format a document using a word processing application to enhance text and include graphics, symbols and/or pictures.
TECH.8.1.5.A.3	Use a graphic organizer to organize information about problem or issue.

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

LA.RL.4	Reading Literature Text
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R2	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
LA.RL.4.2	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.
LA.RL.4.3	Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions).
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R3	Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.
	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
LA.RL.4.7	Make connections between specific descriptions and directions in a text and a visual or oral representation of the text.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R7	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

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

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale
Unit Rationale The purpose of this unit... Communication is vital to building relationships.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

Why do you think knowing greetings and farewells is important for having a conversation in target language?

Why do you think that in Spanish you greet friends differently than how you would greet adults?

What can we learn about ourselves, our language and culture from studying another?

How can one express a simple idea, in writing and speaking, using simple sentences in target language?

How can I, through the process of interviewing, learn about some famous Hispanic people?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

- Language is a tool to communicate and relate to each other.
- Accurately communicating in Spanish requires a solid understanding of vocabulary.
- Polite conversations and manners are part of every language and culture.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

- basic differences and similarities in vocabulary between one's own language and target language. (cognates and borrowed words)
- basic differences and similarities in grammatical structures between one's own language and target language.
- basic differences and similarities in phonological features (pronunciation, intonation, and tone) between one's own language and target language.
- vocabulary for greetings, farewells, introductions.
- The spanish alphabet, vowels and numbers
- Spanish alphabet and numbers
- Verbs: estar, tener, ser, ayudar

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- Introduce people and respond to an introduction in target language.
- Communicate with a partner by listening and speaking in target language (recite Gouin dialogue)
- Spell their names using Spanish Alphabet
- Express feelings and emotions in target language
- Sing greetings and farewell songs in target language.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

- Authentic Videos/CD's

- Books on subject/theme
- Teacher prepared worksheets, whiteboards
- Dialogue,
- FlipGrid.com
- QR codes
- Skits,
- www.quizlet.com
- Educreations app (differentiation)
- Chromebooks, Ipads
- Centers
- Google Spanish Classroom site
- Google Slides prepared by teacher
- Visitors
- Flash Cards
- Bingo Cards
- www.rockalingua.com
- www.duolingo.com
- www.123teachme.com
- Youtube and Teacher tube videos
- Mi Metodo de Lectura book
- Adelante Workbook
- Conversation Starters (Fenton)
- Teach Them Spanish Gr 4
- Cual es la Pregunta? Survey exercises for oral/written practice

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

- Check for proper pronunciation during oral presentations
- Choral and individual repetition
- Teacher will observe students using mini-dialogue
- Quizzes (oral/written), tests, thumbs up/down
- Kahoot Quiz and teacher created assessments
- Educreations.com (differentiation)

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

- Pair/group speaking/writing, interviews
- Games: Kahoot, four corners, BINGO, Word Search, Puzzles
- Quizlet
- Educreations app
- Worksheets/foldables
- Review and practice
- Authentic videos
- Authentic crafts

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.