

Unit 04: What Are You Doing_

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

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

[WIDA booklet 2012 Standards Strands.pdf](#)

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| 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

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| 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. |
| TECH.8.1.12.A.3 | Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue. |

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

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| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W | Writing Range of Writing |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W10 | Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL | Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL1 | Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL5 | Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL6 | Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L | Language Conventions of Standard English |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L1 | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L2 | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. Vocabulary Acquisition and Use |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L4 | Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate. |
| LA.W.11-12.10 | Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes. |
| LA.W.9-10.10 | Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. |
| LA.SL.11-12.1 | Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. |
| LA.SL.9-10.1 | Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. |
| LA.SL.9-10.5 | Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. |
| LA.SL.9-10.6 | Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English. |
| LA.L.9-10.1 | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. |
| LA.L.11-12.2 | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, |

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| | and spelling when writing. |
| LA.L.9-10.1.B | Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations. |
| LA.L.9-10.2 | Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. |
| LA.L.4 | Language |
| LA.L.11-12.2.B | Spell correctly. |
| LA.L.9-10.2.C | Spell correctly. |
| LA.L.11-12.4.A | Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. |
| | Vocabulary Acquisition and Use |
| LA.L.11-12.4.B | Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). |
| LA.L.4.1.F | Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons. |
| LA.L.11-12.4.C | Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. |
| LA.L.11-12.4.D | Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary). |
| LA.L.9-10.4.A | Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. |
| LA.L.9-10.4.C | Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology. |
| LA.L.9-10.4.D | Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary). |

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...

Description of actions and activities occurring in the present is a high frequency form used in both academic and personal communication.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

- When is the present continuous used?
- How is the present continuous different than the simple present?
- How are action verbs used in the present continuous form?
- When are prepositions of place used?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

- The present continuous is used to describe or inquire about actions happening now
- The present continuous is used in different situations than simple present
- The use of present continuous requires knowledge of action verbs
- Describing where things are located requires use of prepositions of place

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

- **Present continuous statements**
- **Present continuous questions**
- **Prepositions of place**
- **High-frequency action verb vocabulary**

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- **Describe what people are doing right now**
- **Discuss what people are doing right now**
- **Explain where objects are located using prepositions of place**
- **Apply action verbs to activities**

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

- **Four Corners Book 1**
- **Four Corners Workbook 1**
- **Four Corners Videos**
- **Teacher-generated worksheets**
- **Google Classroom**
- **Google Slides**
- **Chromebooks**
- **Kahoot**
- **Whiteboards**
- **Readworks.org**
- **ESLReadingsmart.com**
- **Oxford Picture Dictionaries**
- **Great Sentences for Great Paragraphs**
- **Practice Makes Perfect beginners workbooks**
- **Vocabulary Power**
- **eslgamesworld.com**

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

- Teacher-created assessments
- Kahoot
- Writing samples
- Read alouds for pronunciation check
- Verbal responses to questions
- Skimming and scanning reading passages

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

- Pair speaking information gap
- Kahoot quizzes
- Workbook exercises
- Textbook listening/speaking/reading/writing exercises
- Google Slideshow vocabulary presentations
- Video(s) with listening/reading/speaking/writing exercises
- Read alouds

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.

