

Unit 02: Chapter 4 Nutrition through the Life Cycle

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

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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

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

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| LA.K-12.NJLSA.W | Writing |
| | Text Types and Purposes |
| LA.K-12.NJLSA.W1 | Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. |

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| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W2 | Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. Production and Distribution of Writing |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W4 | Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W5 | Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W6 | Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others. Research to Build and Present Knowledge |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W7 | Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W8 | Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism. |
| LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W9 | Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. 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.W.11-12.1 | Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. |
| LA.W.11-12.1.B | Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. |
| LA.W.11-12.1.C | Use transitions (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. |
| LA.W.11-12.1.E | Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). |
| LA.W.11-12.2.A | Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. |
| LA.W.11-12.2.B | Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. |
| LA.W.11-12.2.C | Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. |
| LA.W.11-12.2.D | Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. |
| LA.W.11-12.2.E | Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. |
| LA.W.11-12.2.F | Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). |

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| LA.W.11-12.4 | Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.) |
| LA.W.11-12.5 | Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. |
| LA.W.11-12.6 | Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information. |
| LA.W.11-12.7 | Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. |
| LA.W.11-12.8 | Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (MLA or APA Style Manuals). |
| LA.W.11-12.9 | Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. |
| LA.W.11-12.9.A | Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). |
| LA.W.11-12.9.B | Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”). |
| 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. |

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...

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

Why is learning about food and nutrition so important to the future of a person's health?

How did food become so important to humans?

How do other cultures influence food decisions of today?

How does food safety impact daily life?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

plan a nutritious diet for themselves

list meal planning tips to meet the nutritional need of people in different stages and conditions of life cycle

describe how physical activity can contribute to your overall fitness

explain the philosophy behind weight management

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge
Students will know...

The concepts between nutritional needs through different life stages. This unit is also coupled with Chapter 10 and 11 to create the final exam.

Skills

Skills
Student will be skilled at ...

Understand diet needs and meal planning

Analyze different stages of life and food requirements

Determine different factors that impact diets through life.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

Text Book Guide to Good Food Lergen/Bence

Internet sites

Teacher created Materials

Recipes provided

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

The entire unit is a test for three chapters which will be encompassed a big team project that they will complete in computer lab and turn in via email.

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Work packet they will walk through on their own and with notes/lecture

Labs will be conducted for concreting concepts within the unit or strengthening already instilled skills

Articles will be read and analyzed for concepts within the unit.

Continue with Fast Food Nation Questions

[Final Exam for all of Foods](#)

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.