

Unit 06: The Legal Environment (6 weeks)

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

Standards Alignment

CRP.K-12.CRP1.1 Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

AAAA.K-12.1 Inquire, think critically, and gain knowledge.
AAAA.K-12.1.1 Skills
AAAA.K-12.1.1.1 Follow an inquiry-based process in seeking knowledge in curricular subjects, and make the real-world connection for using this process in own life.
AAAA.K-12.1.1.2 Use prior and background knowledge as context for new learning.
AAAA.K-12.1.1.4 Find, evaluate, and select appropriate sources to answer questions.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

12.9.3.LW Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security
12.9.3.LW-LEG Legal Services
12.9.3.LW-LEG.1 Demonstrate effective communication skills (e.g., writing, speaking, listening and nonverbal communication) in the legal services environment.
12.9.3.LW-LEG.4 Apply information technology tools to perform daily tasks assigned to legal services professionals.
12.9.3.LW-LEG.6 Use legal terminology to communicate within the legal services community.
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.
TECH.8.1.12.A.2	Produce and edit a multi-page digital document for a commercial or professional audience and present it to peers and/or professionals in that related area for review.

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

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.

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

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

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Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

An entrepreneur needs to understand the legal issues facing start-ups and handling government regulations.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

What is intellectual property?

What laws and government agencies affect businesses?

What are the laws that apply to a new venture?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

All entrepreneurs must first understand the laws affecting the start up of a business..

All entrepreneurs must understand legal issues facing start-ups, protected through patents, copyrights, trademarks, or trade secrets.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge
Students will know...

1. Protecting Ideas: Intellectual property.
2. Laws that affect start-up of a business.

Skills

Skills
Student will be skilled at ...

1. Explaining how to protect your intellectual property.
2. Discuss the laws affecting the start-up of a business
3. Explaining the laws that affect employees.
- 4, Identifying the laws that regulate trade.

5. Discuss the laws that apply to a new venture.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management Teacher Textbook

Internet

Youtube.com

Shark tank

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

Review activities

Key concepts

Oral/written responses

test/quiz

participation

class activities

research

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Warm up activities

Class Discussion

Teaching Activities

Group Activities

Critical thinking

Internet

Student notes and tests/quizzes.

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.