

# Unit 08: Holiday Dance

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

## Standards Alignment

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### New Jersey Student Learning Standards

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HPE.2.2.8.C	Character Development
HPE.2.2.8.C.1	Analyze strategies to enhance character development in individual, group, and team activities.
HPE.2.4.6	All students will acquire knowledge about the physical, emotional, and social aspects of human relationships and sexuality and apply these concepts to support a healthy, active lifestyle.
HPE.2.4.6.A	Relationships
HPE.2.4.6.A.4	Demonstrate successful resolution of a problem(s) among friends and in other relationships.
HPE.2.5.6	All students will utilize safe, efficient, and effective movement to develop and maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.
HPE.2.5.6.A	Movement Skills and Concepts
HPE.2.5.6.A.3	Create and demonstrate planned movement sequences, individually and with others, based on tempo, beat, rhythm, and music (creative, cultural, social, and fitness dance).
HPE.2.5.8.C	Sportsmanship, Rules, and Safety
HPE.2.5.8.C.1	Assess player behavior for evidence of sportsmanship in individual, small-group, and team activities.
HPE.2.6.8	All students will apply health-related and skill-related fitness concepts and skills to develop and maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.
HPE.2.6.8.A	Fitness and Physical Activity
HPE.2.6.8.A.1	Summarize the short- and long-term physical, social, and emotional benefits of regular physical activity.
VPA.1.1.8	All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.1.8.A	Dance
VPA.1.1.8.A.1	Interpret the choreographic structures of contrast and transition, the process of reordering and chance, and the structures of AB, ABA, canon, call and response, and narrative.
VPA.1.1.8.A.2	Analyze dance techniques and styles to discern the compositional use of the elements of dance and choreographic principles relating to dynamics, as well as to discern spatial relationships.
VPA.1.1.8.A.3	Examine how dance compositions are influenced by various social themes and arts media (e.g., dance for camera, interactive, telematics).

VPA.1.1.8.A.4	Integrate a variety of isolated and coordinated movements in dance compositions and performances, making use of all major muscle groups, proper body mechanics, body patterning, balance, and range of motion.
VPA.1.3.8	All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.3.8.A	Dance
VPA.1.3.8.A.1	Incorporate a broad range of dynamics and movement qualities in planned and improvised solo and group works by manipulating aspects of time, space, and energy.
VPA.1.3.8.A.2	Choreograph and perform cohesive dance works that reflect social, historical, and/or political themes.
VPA.1.3.8.A.3	Choreograph and perform movement sequences that demonstrate artistic application of anatomical and kinesthetic principles as well as rhythmic acuity.
VPA.1.3.8.A.4	Use media arts and technology in the creation and performance of short, original choreographic compositions.

## **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**

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TECH.8.1.8	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.8.1.8.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.8.D.1	Understand and model appropriate online behaviors related to cyber safety, cyber bullying, cyber security, and cyber ethics including appropriate use of social media.
TECH.8.1.8.D.4	Assess the credibility and accuracy of digital content.

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

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LA.K-12.NJLSA.R2

Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

LA.RST.6-8

Reading Science and Technical Subjects

LA.RST.6-8.2

Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

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

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see Crosswalks

## **21st Century Life and Careers**

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### **Stage I: Desired Results**

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### **Transfer/Overview/Rationale**

#### **Transfer / Overview / Rationale**

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

Work cooperatively in a small group to achieve a common goal

### **Meaning**

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### **Essential Questions**

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Essential Questions

What communication skills can make me a stronger group member?

What ideas/skills do I have to contribute to the group?

## **Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding**

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Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

The knowledge of basic skills and techniques cooperatively learned and performed can lead to lifelong activities which promotes fitness.

## **Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)**

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### **Knowledge**

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Knowledge  
Students will know...

Students will understand what behaviors are appropriate in order to have a successful experience with their group.

Students will collaborate with their group in order to create a dance which will be performed in front of the class.

### **Skills**

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Skills  
Student will be skilled at ...

Communication skills

Interpersonal skills

Creative thinking

Basic dance skills

### **Stage 3: Learning Plan**

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### **Resource and Mentor Texts**

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Resources and Mentor Texts

internet

### **Formative Assessment Strategies**

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Formative Assessment Strategies

Observation

Discussion

Exit Slips

Peer/self assessments

Kinesthetic Assessments

## **Learning Activities/Unit of Study**

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Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Group work - students will work in a group of their choice to develop a dance to a holiday song, students will practice the dance with their groups

Performance - students will perform their group's dance in front of the class

## **Modifications and/or Accommodations**

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**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.

