

Unit 02: Drafting and Modeling

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

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

	Craft and Structure
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R4	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R5	Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.
LA.RST.11-12	Reading Science and Technical Subjects
LA.RST.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11-12 texts and topics.
LA.RST.11-12.5	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.3.12.AC	Architecture & Construction
9.3.12.AC.1	Use vocabulary, symbols and formulas common to architecture and construction.
9.3.12.AC.2	Use architecture and construction skills to create and manage a project.
9.3.12.AC.3	Comply with regulations and applicable codes to establish and manage a legal and safe workplace.
9.3.12.AC.4	Evaluate the nature and scope of the Architecture & Construction Career Cluster and the role of architecture and construction in society and the economy.
9.3.12.AC.5	Describe the roles, responsibilities, and relationships found in the architecture and construction trades and professions, including labor/management relationships.
9.3.12.AC.6	Read, interpret and use technical drawings, documents and specifications to plan a project.
9.3.12.AC.7	Describe career opportunities and means to achieve those opportunities in each of the Architecture & Construction Career Pathways.
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

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 sketching an important engineering skill?
- Describe how printed forms of communication are used in your daily life?
- What advantages do pictorial drawings have over plan drawings?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

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- Technological knowledge and processes are communicated using symbols, measurements, conventions, icons, graphic images, and languages that incorporate a variety of visual, auditory, and tactile stimuli.
- Architectural drawings are divided into several types, and it is important to choose the right type for the viewer.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

- how to identify, sketch, and explain the function of points, construction lines, object lines, and hidden lines.
- the concept of proportion as it relates to freehand sketching.
- each architectural drawing type (floor plan, elevation, sectional, detail, perspective) and the information to be conveyed on each type
- Principals of design (proportion, balance, contrast, rhythm, etc.)

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

- sketching a perspective view of a home.
- sketching plan, elevation, sectional, and detail views of a home.
- creating utility drawings
- modeling a home using computer software.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

- Hepler, Donald E., and Paul Ross Wallach. *Architecture: drafting and design*. 6th ed. Mission Hills, Calif.: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 1991. Print.
- National Building Code
- Sketchup/Inventor or other design software
- drawing tools
 - scale/ruler
 - drafting paper
 - triangles/t-squares

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

graded sketches (daily to correct mistakes)

title block check for drawing precision

scale check on select drawings

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Students will make a sketch of an object, we will discuss different sketch types into the following categories, 2D, isometric, oblique, perspective

Students will learn the building blocks of a technical drawing using a t-square through a formal lesson

Students will use sketchup/autoCAD to create home models and renderings.

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.