Sept. Gr. 7: Reading: Launching

Content Area: **English**
Course(s):
Time Period: **September**
Length: **6-8 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

This unit introduces the structure of Reading workshop.

Enduring Understandings

Readers Workshop allows us to practice and improve our reading and comprehension skills as a group and on our own.

Essential Questions

How does the structure of reading workshop help us to improve our reading and comprehension skills?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Launching Grade 7
Overview

1. Interview students about reading and writing likes/dislikes.

2. Review genres and write about likes/dislikes.

3. Conference with students about reading history and students complete a reading and writing survey.

4. Students write post-its about the skill taught in class and try to identify them in their choice independent novels.

5. Book Trailer Tuesdays and First Chapter Fridays to introduce students to new books.

6. Book Tastings to expose students to different types of books and to self-select choice novels.

7. Classroom library scavenger hunt

8. Set up ELA Notebooks (Books Read, Writing, Passage Study, Thoughts While Reading, To Be Read List)

9. Develop bookmark schedules for independent reading to keep on track and teachers can see student progress.

10. Develop reading goals (stamina, purpose, strategy, and conversation).

11. Introduce writing parenthetical citations.

12. Paper Airplane Book Project and discussion.

13. Students pair/share about book reading progress and brief discussions about their novels.

Discussion/Collaborating

Integration Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
9.2.8.CAP.2	Develop a plan that includes information about career areas of interest.
9.2.8.CAP.3	Explain how career choices, educational choices, skills, economic conditions, and personal behavior affect income.
9.4.8.CI.4	Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries.
9.2.8.CAP.4	Explain how an individual's online behavior (e.g., social networking, photo exchanges, video postings) may impact opportunities for employment or advancement.
9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
	Multiple solutions often exist to solve a problem.
	An essential aspect of problem solving is being able to self-reflect on why possible solutions for solving problems were or were not successful.
9.4.8.DC.4	Explain how information shared digitally is public and can be searched, copied, and potentially seen by public audiences.
9.4.8.DC.5	Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure.
9.4.8.DC.6	Analyze online information to distinguish whether it is helpful or harmful to reputation.
9.4.8.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
9.4.8.GCA.1	Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.C1a).
9.4.8.GCA.2	Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal.
9.4.8.IML.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard, Google Classroom, document camera and Chromebooks for reading and writing.

ITH	Interaction of Technology and Humans
8.2.8.ITH.2	Compare how technologies have influenced society over time.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Reading instruction connects to all disciplines.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.
- **Definitions of Differentiation Components**:
    - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
    - Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
    - Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
    - Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

Differentiation occurring in this unit:

Students will be encouraged to challenge themselves when writing. Struggling students will recieve additional instruction and modifications

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

504 and IEP accommodations will be utilized.

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:

IXL

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Writing Samples

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

Formative Assessments used in this unit:

Quizzes

Rough drafts

Discussion

Reading Conferences

Reading Survey

Summative Assessments

Summative assessments evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

Teacher made assessments

Benchmark assessments

Instructional Materials

SmartBoard

Google Classroom

Classroom Library

Independent novels

Wordly Wise student workbooks

Student Chromebooks

Standards

RL.CR.7.1	Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what a literary text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
RI.CR.7.1	Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what an informational text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
RL.CI.7.2	Determine a theme in a literary text (e.g., stories, plays or poetry) and explain how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
SL.PE.7.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
SL.PE.7.1.A	Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
SL.PE.7.1.B	Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
SL.PI.7.4	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
SL.AS.7.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.