April Gr. 1 Tumbling/Dance

Content Area: **P.E.**
Course(s):
Time Period: **April**
Length: **3-4 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will be able to combine locomotor and nonlocomotor skills into movement patterns. Students will demonstrate body management and use skills in successful participation in individual and group activities.

Enduring Understandings

Striving to reach goals, perservering, and maintaining motivation builds increased resiliency and positive self-identity. Participating in a variety of physical activity supports health and physical activity goals.

Essential Questions

What rules need to be followed for safe participation in tumbling activities?

Why is learning different ways to move important for participation in physical activity?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Activities may include but are not limited to:

Introduction to safety guidelines and equipment

Body rolls

Balancing

Basic tumbling skills

Vaulting

Balance Beam

Line Dancing

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	Brainstorming can create new, innovative ideas.
	Different types of jobs require different knowledge and skills.
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
	Critical thinkers must first identify a problem then develop a plan to address it to effectively solve the problem.
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
	Individuals should practice safe behaviors when using the Internet.

Technology and Design Integration

Projector with screen

Computer equipment for music

Interdisciplinary Connections

MA.1.NBT.A.1	Count to 120, starting at any number less than 120. In this range, read and write numerals and represent a number of objects with a written numeral.
MA.1.G.A.2	Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.
LA.SL.1.1.A	Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
LA.SL.1.1.C	Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
SOC.6.1.4.A.1	Explain how rules and laws created by community, state, and national governments protect the rights of people, help resolve conflicts, and promote the common good.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS1	Rules and laws are developed to protect people's rights and the security and welfare of society.

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:

Differentiation will be made according to individual IEP and 504. Additional modifications may be made for pace of music or goals for skills.

Modifications & Accommodations

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

Modifications and accommodations will be made according to IEP and 504.

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:

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

DRA

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Observe that students can follow rules and directions for basic tumbling/dance activities presented in each lesson. Students will be checked for ability to roll, balance, and demonstrate understanding of levels and speed of movement.

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:

Observation of students ability to follow a series of movements in tumbling and or dance. Students will also be observed in their ability to take turns if necessary and remember movement patterns with minimal reminders.

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:

Observation of students ability to follow or create a series of movement patterns and remember a given movement pattern without reminders.

Instructional Materials

Materials may include but are not limited to:

Lines on gym floor

cones

mats

trap mats

wedge mats

balance beam

springboard

scarves

lummi sticks

smartboard/internet

music

Standards

2.1.2.PGD.1	Explore how activity helps all human bodies stay healthy.
2.1.2.PGD.5	List medically accurate names for body parts, including the genitals.
2.1.2.EH.2	Identify what it means to be responsible and list personal responsibilities.
2.2.2.MSC.1	Perform a combination of sequences of locomotor movements and rhythmic activities (e.g., walking, balancing, hoping, skipping, running).
2.2.2.MSC.2	Differentiate non-locomotor and locomotor movements as well transferring body weight (e.g., stretching, bending, twisting, curling).
2.2.2.MSC.3	Demonstrate manipulative movements (e.g., throwing, catching, dribbling, running, kicking) while moving in personal and general space, time, directions, pathways and ranges.
2.2.2.MSC.4	Differentiate manipulative movements (e.g., throwing, catching, dribbling).
2.2.2.MSC.5	Adjust and correct movements and skill in response to feedback.
2.2.2.MSC.6	Execute appropriate behaviors and etiquette while participating in activities, games, sports, and other events to contribute to a safe environment.

2.2.2.MSC.7	Demonstrate kindness towards self and others during physical activity to create a safe and caring environment.
2.2.2.PF.1	Explain the benefits of regular physical activity and what it means to be physically fit in relation to personal health. (e.g., healthy heart, strong bones, increased energy, strong muscles).
2.2.2.PF.2	Explore how to move different body parts in a controlled manner.
2.2.2.PF.3	Engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate physical movement and physical activities that promote movement (e.g., games, challenges, team building).
2.2.2.LF.1	Express one's feeling and emotions when involved in movement and physical activities to increase positive behaviors.
2.2.2.LF.2	Perform movement skills that involve controlling and adapting posture and balance, to successfully negotiate different environments (e.g., mats, turf fields, grass fields, hard surfaces, gym floors, sand, water, snow) during physical activity.
2.2.2.LF.3	Explore the body's range of motion through participating in flexibility and breathing exercises (e.g., stretching, mindfulness, yoga).
2.2.2.LF.4	Identify physical activities available outside of school that are in the community.