April Bowling 3-5

Content Area: **P.E.**
Course(s): **Language Arts, Art**
Time Period: **April**
Length: **3-5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit overview

Students will be taught the proper throwing form, rules, and procedures of the game of bowling. Traditional bowling games and lead-up games that include rolling balls towards stationary targets will be played. Students will learn the rules of various different lead-up games as those well as for traditional bowling games.

Enduring Understandings

Discover the fun and excitement bowling has to offer at the same time developacquisitions of knowledge, skills, attitude, and practice of fundamental sport skills inBowling. Also, instill the importance of being physically active and encourage them to livean active healthy lifestyle through fun and active participation

Essential Questions

1. How can being a good teammate help me outside of class?

2. How can skills used in bowling also be used in other games/activities?

Instructional Strategies and Learning Activities

Students will learn the following concepts and activites for bowling:

- underhand rolling

- footwork

- hand grip on the ball

- release of the ball

- stepping with opposite foot

- follow through of of the hand

- boundaries

- scoring

- one pin bowling

- three pin bowling

- six pin ladder bowling

- six pin reverse ladder bowling

- ten pin bowling

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
9.2.5.CAP.4	Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.
9.4.2.CT.2	Identify possible approaches and resources to execute a plan (e.g., 1.2.2.CR1b, 8.2.2.ED.3).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
9.1.2.FP.2	Differentiate between financial wants and needs.
9.4.2.GCA.1	Articulate the role of culture in everyday life by describing one's own culture and comparing it to the cultures of other individuals (e.g., 1.5.2.C2a, 7.1.NL.IPERS.5, 7.1.NL.IPERS.6).
9.4.2.IML.4	Compare and contrast the way information is shared in a variety of contexts (e.g., social, academic, athletic) (e.g., 2.2.2.MSC.5, RL.2.9).

Technology and Design Thinking

This unit does not address the Technology and Design Standards.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.SL.5	Speaking and Listening

	Comprehension and Collaboration
LA.SL.5.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.5.1.A	Explicitly draw on previously read text or material and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
LA.SL.5.1.B	Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
LA.SL.5.1.C	Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.
LA.SL.5.1.D	Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
LA.SL.5.3	Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

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 grouped for maximum participation and success for all students
- Students may be given different distances, quantity of objects to knock down, or ball to use for activities
- Students may be given paper to keep score for activities

Modifications and Accommodations

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

Physical and learning accommodations based on individual IEP's will be closely monitored.

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:

Teacher observation and checklist.

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:

Individual discussion with students and corrections for their scorecards.

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:

Tracking of daily skills, progress of individual student for the entire unit.

Instructional Materials

Soft bowling balls for indoor use

Bowling pins

Bowling pin template for placement

Cones

Paper and pencils

Standards

2.2.5.MSC.1	Demonstrate body management skills and control when moving in relation to others, objects, and boundaries in personal and general space (e.g., coordination, balance, flexibility, agility).
2.2.5.MSC.3	Demonstrate and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (e.g., skill practice) and applied settings (e.g., games, sports, dance, recreational activities).
2.2.5.MSC.4	Develop the necessary body control to improve stability and balance during movement and physical activity.
2.2.5.MSC.5	Correct movement skills and analyze concepts in response to external feedback and self-evaluation with understanding and demonstrating how the change improves performance.
2.2.5.MSC.6	Execute appropriate behaviors and etiquette while participating as a player and viewing as an observer during physical activity, games, and other events, contributes to a safe environment.
2.2.5.PF.2	Accept and respect others of all skill levels and abilities during participation.
2.2.5.PF.3	Participate in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate physical fitness activities and build the skills that address each component of health-related fitness (e.g., endurance, strength, speed, agility, flexibility, balance).
2.2.5.LF.1	Explain the need to engage in physical activities on a voluntary basis for emotional and physical enjoyment.
2.2.5.LF.2	Develop a movement vocabulary that is flexible and adaptable for personal physical activity and wellness.
2.2.5.LF.3	Proactively engage in movement and physical activity for enjoyment individually or with others.