Dec. Grade 6 Unit 4 Family and Adolescence

Content Area: **Health**
Course(s):
Time Period: **December**
Length: **Unit repeats in trimesters**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

In this unit, roles in relationships (families, friends, and peers), utilizing communication skills in these relationships, refusal skills and resolving conflicts will be addressed. Students will also cover material on the physical, social and emotional changes during adolescence (puberty), the reproductive system, heredity and the life cycle.

Enduring Understandings

The changes associated with puberty are a natural process of life.

People change as they age, according to their developmental level; physically, mentally, and emotionally.

Humans have a need to belong.

Essential Questions

What changes does my body go through during adolescence?

How can I take care of myself during this time of change?

Why are family and friendship important?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Teacher presentation with PowerPoint (optional)

Textbook readings with teacher developed study guide packet

Whole class discussion

Small group discussion and present to class

Note taking

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

	An individual's strengths, lifestyle goals, choices, and interests affect employment and income.
	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
9.4.8.CI.1	Assess data gathered on varying perspectives on causes of climate change (e.g., cross-cultural, gender-specific, generational), and determine how the data can best be used to design multiple potential solutions (e.g., RI.7.9, 6.SP.B.5, 7.1.NH.IPERS.6, 8.2.8.ETW.4).
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.
	Awareness of and appreciation for cultural differences is critical to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction.
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.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard, Chromebooks and Google Classroom.

	Advancements in computing technology can change individuals' behaviors. Society is faced with trade-offs due to the increasing globalization and automation that computing brings.
8.1.8.IC.1	Compare the trade-offs associated with computing technologies that affect individual's everyday activities and career options.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.8.1	Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RI.8.2	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.8.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LA.RI.8.10	By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.

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:

Use pictures and concrete examples

Assignments/homework written on board

Check for understanding before moving on

Encourage class participation

Start homework in school when possible

Student will brainstorm ways that the curriculum is connected to the real world

Connect the curriculum to field of knowledge

Modifications & Accommodations

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

Follow IEP’s

Utilize 504’s

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

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit

Teacher designed assessments to identify knowledge enhancement through lessons and activities.

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:

Teacher will listen for appropriate input during open discussion

Question and answer

Check homework

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:

Graded test

Instructional Materials

Glencoe Teen Health Book – Course 1

Teacher developed Vocabulary Sheet/Study Guide

Standards

2.1.8.PGD.1	Explain how appropriate health care can promote personal health.
2.1.8.PGD.2	Analyze how genetics and family history can impact personal health.
2.1.8.PGD.3	Describe the human reproductive systems, the external and internal body parts and their functions, and the natural variations that exist in human bodies.
2.1.8.PGD.4	Analyze the relationship between healthy behaviors and personal health.
	Inclusive schools and communities are accepting of all people and make them feel welcome and included.
2.1.8.SSH.2	Develop a plan for the school to promote dignity and respect for people of all genders, gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientations in the school community.
2.1.8.SSH.3	Demonstrate communication skills that will support healthy relationships.
2.1.8.SSH.4	Compare and contrast the characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships.
2.1.8.SSH.5	Analyze the similarities and differences between friendships, romantic relationships and sexual relationships.
2.1.8.SSH.6	Examine how culture influences the way families cope with traumatic situations, crisis, and change.
2.2.8.LF.7	Evaluate personal attributes as they relate to career options in physical activity and health professions.