Nov. Grade 6 Unit 3 Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Content Area: **P.E.**
Course(s):
Time Period: **November**
Length: **Unit repeats in trimesters**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

In this unit, students will identify factors that influence teens to try alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Refusal skills will be discussed. The effect that alcohol has on the mind and body will be able to be determined/recognized. Students will understand the differences between active and passive smoking and they will be able to communicate ways that teens can reduce stress without using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Enduring Understandings

The decision not to misuse alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs is essential to lifelong wellness.

Essential Questions

How would you describe some of the dangers of legal and illegal drugs and the effects they have on the mind and body?

What are some ways to say No and use refusal skills?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Teacher presentation with PowerPoint a/o Smartboard (optional)

Worksheet readings & Activities

Whole class discussion

Small group discussion

Note taking

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	Collaboration with individuals with diverse perspectives can result in new ways of thinking and/or innovative solutions.
	An individual's strengths, lifestyle goals, choices, and interests affect employment and income.
9.4.5.CI.2	Investigate a persistent local or global issue, such as climate change, and collaborate with individuals with diverse perspectives to improve upon current actions designed to address the issue (e.g., 6.3.5.CivicsPD.3, W.5.7).
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
9.4.5.CI.3	Participate in a brainstorming session with individuals with diverse perspectives to expand one's thinking about a topic of curiosity (e.g., 8.2.5.ED.2, 1.5.5.CR1a).
	The ability to solve problems effectively begins with gathering data, seeking resources, and applying critical thinking skills.
9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).

Technology and Design Integration

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

	Collaboration with individuals with diverse perspectives can result in new ways of thinking and/or innovative solutions.
	An individual's strengths, lifestyle goals, choices, and interests affect employment and income.
9.4.5.CI.2	Investigate a persistent local or global issue, such as climate change, and collaborate with individuals with diverse perspectives to improve upon current actions designed to address the issue (e.g., 6.3.5.CivicsPD.3, W.5.7).
9.2.8.CAP.3	Explain how career choices, educational choices, skills, economic conditions, and personal behavior affect income.
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
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.
	The ability to solve problems effectively begins with gathering data, seeking resources, and applying critical thinking skills.
9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).
	Digital tools and media resources provide access to vast stores of information, but the information can be biased or inaccurate.
9.4.5.IML.1	Evaluate digital sources for accuracy, perspective, credibility and relevance (e.g., Social Studies Practice - Gathering and Evaluating Sources).

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.6.1	Cite textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RI.6.2	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LA.RI.6.3	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LA.RI.6.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LA.RI.6.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LA.RI.6.7	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LA.RI.6.8	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LA.W.6.1	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.
LA.SL.6.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.6.2	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LA.SL.6.4	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate speaking behaviors (e.g., eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation).

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

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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 measure growth over time.

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

Teen Health Course 1 textbook

Study guides (developed by teacher to supplement textbook)

Video (optional)

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.4	Analyze the relationship between healthy behaviors and personal health.
2.1.8.PP.4	Predict challenges that may be faced by adolescent parents and their families.
2.1.8.EH.1	Compare and contrast stress management strategies that are used to address various types of stress-induced situations (e.g., academics, family, personal relationships, finances, celebrations, violence).
2.1.8.EH.2	Analyze how personal attributes, resiliency, and protective factors support mental and emotional health.
2.1.8.SSH.4	Compare and contrast the characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships.
2.1.8.CHSS.1	Identify professionals at school and in the community available to assist with health conditions and emergencies, sexual health services, life skills training and describe how they can be accessed (e.g., suicide prevention, CPR/AED, breast self-examination, traumatic stress).
2.2.8.LF.7	Evaluate personal attributes as they relate to career options in physical activity and health professions.
2.3.8.ATD.1	Examine how the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by adolescents has impacted their lives and the lives of family members socially, emotionally, and physically.
2.3.8.ATD.2	Relate the use of alcohol and other drugs to decision-making, consent, and risk for sexual assault and abuse.
2.3.8.ATD.3	Determine the factors that contribute to different rules, laws, and policies in schools, communities, and states regarding alcohol, tobacco (including e-cigarettes, vaping, cannabis products), and other drugs.
2.3.8.ATD.4	Explain the impact of alcohol and other drugs on areas of the brain that control vision, sleep, coordination, reaction time, judgment, and memory.
2.3.8.ATD.5	Analyze how the influence of peers and different social settings (e.g., home, school, party) can result in positive and/or negative outcomes.
2.3.8.DSDT.1	Summarize the signs and symptoms of alcohol, tobacco, and drug disorders.
2.3.8.DSDT.2	Compare and contrast the various services that are available for individuals affected by substance disorders in the community and at the state level.
2.3.8.DSDT.3	Determine the impact that alcohol and drugs can have on an individual’s social, emotional, and physical well-being.
2.3.8.DSDT.4	Examine how alcohol and drug disorders can impact the social, emotional, and physical lives of friends and family members.
2.3.8.DSDT.5	Compare and contrast the various services that are available for family members and others affected by substance disorders in the community and at the state level.