Sept. Grade 8 Unit 1: Personal Growth, Development, & Emotional Health

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

Unit Overview

During this unit, the students will review the concept that health is not just what goes on "physically" within their body, but that there are many other aspects to overall wellness. Discussions pertaining to physical health, mental/emotional health, and social health will give them the concepts required to begin to understand that becoming sound citizens, good friends, healthy eaters, and maintaining emotional stablility is a continuing process. Handling stress, conflicts and coping skills are necessary throughout life and tolerance and respect for others build a stronger self and community.

Enduring Understandings

Taking responsibility for one's own health is an essential step towards developing and maintaining a healthy, active lifestyle

All people, regardless of race, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, and beliefs deserve to be treated with respect and be secure in their mental and emotional health due to our own interactions with them.

Essential Questions

What knowledge, skills, and behaviors contribute to a healthy lifestyle and promote optimal wellness?

What are healthy ways of managing emotions and stress?

How can I ensure that other people I interact with are treated fairly and with respect, no matter the differences between us?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Health & Wellness PowerPoint w/ accompanying notetaking template

Relaxation/Stress Reduction Techniques (Ex. Deep Breathing/Guided Visualization)

Mental Health Book quest

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.2.8.CAP.3	Explain how career choices, educational choices, skills, economic conditions, and personal behavior affect income.
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.
	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.CT.3	Compare past problem-solving solutions to local, national, or global issues and analyze the factors that led to a positive or negative outcome.
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
	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.
	Increases in the quantity of information available through electronic means have heightened the need to check sources for possible distortion, exaggeration, or misrepresentation.
9.4.8.IML.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.
9.4.8.IML.2	Identify specific examples of distortion, exaggeration, or misrepresentation of information.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will use Chromebooks for Google Classroom assignments, collaborative work, designing and creating projects.

Students will visually utilize SmartBoard for presentations and videos.

	Troubleshooting a problem is more effective when knowledge of the specific device along with a systematic process is used to identify the source of a problem.
8.1.8.CS.4	Systematically apply troubleshooting strategies to identify and resolve hardware and software problems in computing systems.
IC	Impacts of Computing
	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.
ITH	Interaction of Technology and Humans
8.2.8.ITH.1	Explain how the development and use of technology influences economic, political, social, and cultural issues.
8.2.8.ITH.2	Compare how technologies have influenced society over time.
8.2.8.EC.1	Explain ethical issues that may arise from the use of new technologies.

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.RST.6-8.1	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.
LA.RST.6-8.4	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6-8 texts and topics.
LA.RI.8.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LA.RST.6-8.9	Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.
LA.W.8.9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.SL.8.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.8.2	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.

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:

Pictures & Concrete Examples

Supplemental Materials/Supplies

Assignments/homework written on board

Check for understanding before moving on

Provide example of work expectations/sample problem

Start homework in school when possible

Peer assistance when appropriate and/or possible

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

Connect curriculum to fields of knowledge

Incorporate authentic components

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 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:

Grading of Mental Health Book quest according to rubric

Instructional Materials

Grading and Expectations Sheet

Family Life Sheet

Health & Wellness PowerPoint with corresponding Notetaking template

Mental Health Booklets with template and rubric

Standards

2.1.8.PGD.1	Explain how appropriate health care can promote personal health.
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.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.
2.1.8.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).
2.1.8.CHSS.4	Identify community resources and/or other sources of support, such as trusted adults, including family members, caregivers, and school staff, that students can go to if they are or someone they know is being sexually harassed, abused, assaulted, exploited, or trafficked.