

# Sept. Gr. 1 Rules in the Classroom Community

Content Area: **Social Studies**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **September**  
Length: **Year Long**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Overview

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Students learn about the rules, routines, and responsibilities in the classroom, and why they are important for the academic environment and for building relationships.

## Enduring Understandings

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All communities have rules that help them to work together.

## Essential Questions

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What rules govern our classroom and why are they important to follow?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

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Students take part in various activities and discussions about the rules in the classroom and why they are important for the academic environment and for building relationships.

Students learn about how rules exist in other communities to keep them peaceful and functioning.

## Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

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Students will establish and follow rules, routines, and responsibilities throughout the year.

WRK.9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
TECH.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).

TECH.K-12.P.1	Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
TECH.K-12.P.3	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
TECH.K-12.P.6	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
TECH.K-12.P.9	Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence.

## Technology and Design Integration

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Students will interact with the Smartboard throughout the unit.

CS.K-2.8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.EC.1	Identify and compare technology used in different schools, communities, regions, and parts of the world.  The availability of technology for essential tasks varies in different parts of the world.

## Interdisciplinary Connections

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Students will use various texts and Scholastic News to identify main topics and show connections between events and ideas.

LA.SL.1.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.SL.1.2	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LA.SL.1.3	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.

## Differentiation

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- 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 receive individual support or challenges as needed with the curriculum materials.

### **Modifications & Accommodations**

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

#### **Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:**

IEP's and 504 accommodations will be utilized.

### **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

DRA

#### **Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:**

Students will complete Reading Checkpoints.

### **Formative Assessments**

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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:**

Discussion

Printables

drawings

#### **Summative Assessments**

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**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:**

Printables in Scholastic News

#### **Instructional Materials**

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Stories and books that discuss rules and behaviors in the classroom.

Artwork and writing materials as needed.

My Weekly Reader Scholastic News

#### **Standards**

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SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.1	Describe roles and responsibilities of community and local government leaders (e.g., mayor, town council).
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.3	Explain how individuals work with different levels of government to make rules.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.4	Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in a community.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.5	Describe how communities work to accomplish common tasks, establish responsibilities, and fulfill roles of authority.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPI.6	Explain what government is and its function.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.1	Engage in discussions effectively by asking questions, considering facts, listening to the ideas of others, and sharing opinions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPD.2	Establish a process for how individuals can effectively work together to make decisions.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsDP.2	Use evidence to describe how democratic principles such as equality, fairness, and respect for legitimate authority and rules have impacted individuals and communities.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPR.1	Determine what makes a good rule or law.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPR.2	Cite evidence that explains why rules and laws are necessary at home, in schools, and in communities.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsPR.3	Analyze classroom rules and routines and describe how they are designed to benefit the common good.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.1	Describe why it is important that individuals assume personal and civic responsibilities in a democratic society.
SOC.6.1.2.CivicsCM.3	Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted.
SOC.6.3.2.CivicsPD.1	With adult guidance and support, bring awareness of a local issue to school and/or community members and make recommendations for change.