Oct/Nov Evaluating Media

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Language Arts, Art**
Time Period: **October**
Length: **1-2 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Enduring Understandings

To understand how to evaluate media and recognize bias along with diversifying media diet

Essential Questions

Who created the message or source?

Which techniques are used in media to attract attention?

How might different people interpret this message?

Which lifestyles, values, and points of view are represented or missing?

Why is this message being sent?

What techniques and methods can be used to evaluate media?

Instructional Strategies and Learning Activities

Aim:

Evaluating Media: Students identify strategies for determining who creates information online. Students learn about credibility, conflict of interest, and native advertising.

Procedure:

1. Review Choice Board Activity from previous day.
2. Administer Evaluating Media PreAssessment
3. Complete Sourcing Your Information Nearpod as a class

Assess: nearpod.

Aim: Students learn about observation and inference. Students learn how to evaluate the credibility of evidence supplied by online sources.

Procedure:
1. Review HW

2. Complete Evaluating Evidence Nearpod as a class and discuss.
3. CNN10/Week in Rap Flocabulary and take notes. Discuss.

Aim: students learn about cognitive biases. Students analyze cognitive biases in themselves and determine strategies to mitigate the negative effects of cognitive bias.

Procedure:

1. Complete Fighting Cognitive Bias Nearpod as a class and discuss.

Aim: students learn about cognitive biases. Students analyze cognitive biases in themselves and determine strategies to mitigate the negative effects of cognitive bias.

Procedure:
1. Review HW

2. Complete Fighting Cognitive Bias Nearpod as a class and discuss.

Assess: Nearpod;

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP WEEK
Aim: Students learn about observation and inference. Students learn how to evaluate the credibility of evidence supplied by online sources.

Procedure:
1. Review Sourcing Information Nearpod notes
2. Complete Evaluating Evidence Nearpod as a class and discuss.

Assess: nearpod

Aim: students define and visualize their media diet. Students learn the consequences of a narrow media diet and reflect on changes they can make to counteract it.

Procedure:
1. Review HW
2. Complete Diversifying Your Media Diet Nearpod as a class

Assess: nearpod

Aim: Review Evaluating Media Unit

Procedure:
1. Play Kahoot or Quizziz to review for quiz.
2. Reread notes
3. Students News/Week in Rap.

Assess: review game

Aim: Assess Evaluating Media

Procedure:
1. Complete Unit Assessment
2. Complete Evaluting Media Google Slides using own source

Assess: unit assessment

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.8.CI.3	Examine challenges that may exist in the adoption of new ideas (e.g., 2.1.8.SSH, 6.1.8.CivicsPD.2).
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.
9.4.8.CT.2	Develop multiple solutions to a problem and evaluate short- and long-term effects to determine the most plausible option (e.g., MS-ETS1-4, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.1).
9.1.2.FP.1	Explain how emotions influence whether a person spends or saves.
9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.
9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).
9.4.8.DC.3	Describe tradeoffs between allowing information to be public (e.g., within online games) versus keeping information private and secure.
9.4.8.DC.4	Explain how information shared digitally is public and can be searched, copied, and potentially seen by public audiences.
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.DC.7	Collaborate within a digital community to create a digital artifact using strategies such as crowdsourcing or digital surveys.
9.4.8.DC.8	Explain how communities use data and technology to develop measures to respond to effects of climate change (e.g., smart cities).
9.4.8.GCA.2	Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to

	achieve a group goal.
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.
9.4.8.IML.3	Create a digital visualization that effectively communicates a data set using formatting techniques such as form, position, size, color, movement, and spatial grouping (e.g., 6.SP.B.4, 7.SP.B.8b).
9.4.8.IML.4	Ask insightful questions to organize different types of data and create meaningful visualizations.
9.4.8.IML.6	Identify subtle and overt messages based on the method of communication.
9.4.8.IML.7	Use information from a variety of sources, contexts, disciplines, and cultures for a specific purpose (e.g., 1.2.8.C2a, 1.4.8.CR2a, 2.1.8.CHSS/IV.8.AI.1, W.5.8, 6.1.8.GeoSV.3.a, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.4.b, 7.1.NH. IPRET.8).
9.4.8.IML.9	Distinguish between ethical and unethical uses of information and media (e.g., 1.5.8.CR3b, 8.2.8.EC.2).
9.4.8.IML.10	Examine the consequences of the uses of media (e.g., RI.8.7).
9.4.8.IML.11	Predict the personal and community impact of online and social media activities.
9.4.8.IML.12	Use relevant tools to produce, publish, and deliver information supported with evidence for an authentic audience.
9.4.8.IML.13	Identify the impact of the creator on the content, production, and delivery of information (e.g., 8.2.8.ED.1).
9.4.8.IML.14	Analyze the role of media in delivering cultural, political, and other societal messages.
9.4.8.IML.15	Explain ways that individuals may experience the same media message differently.
9.4.8.TL.2	Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4).
9.4.8.TL.3	Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally.
9.4.8.TL.6	Collaborate to develop and publish work that provides perspectives on a real-world problem.

Technology and Design Thinking

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.7	Reading Informational Text
LA.RI.7.1	Cite several pieces of 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.7.2	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.7.3	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LA.RI.7.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including

	figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LA.RI.7.5	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LA.RI.7.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LA.W.7.1	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.
LA.W.7.1.A	Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
LA.W.7.1.B	Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
LA.W.7.1.C	Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.
LA.W.7.1.D	Establish and maintain a formal style/academic style, approach, and form.

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:

Modifications and Accommodations

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

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:

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:

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:

Instructional Materials

Chromebooks

Nearpod

cloze notes worksheets

Standards

6.1.8.CivicsPI.3.c	Distinguish the powers and responsibilities of citizens, political parties, interest groups, and the media in a variety of governmental and nongovernmental contexts.
TECH.8.1.8.E	Research and Information Fluency: Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.
TECH.8.1.8.E.CS2	Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.