Sept. Gr. 1

Content Area: **Technology**
Course(s):
Time Period: **September**
Length: **4-5Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Introduction to log-in and mouse skills.

Enduring Understandings

Students will learn to log in to the computers and manipulate the mouse.

Essential Questions

How do we log in?

How do we move the curser?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objective: Intro -Classroom Procedures & Log in Practice
To review clearly defined computer lab rules and procedures as well as practicing how to log in and log off.
Differentiation: N/A

Assessment: N/A

Objective: Practice Independent Navigation - Login, Launch Pixie 2, Create, Close Pixie 2, Log Off
The student will be able to begin navigating the computer workstation hardware and software more independently, as compared to kindergarten where teacher or aide provided daily assistance.
Differentiation:
Demo and practice Print and Save if Procedures mastered
Assessment:
Observation - watch for various levels of students working independently.

Objective: Sorting Apples in Pixie (by color) to practice mouse skills
The student will be able to practice mouse skills (click and drag) to sort apples into baskets by color (red,

yellow, and green).
Differentiation:
N/A
Assessment:
Printed project showing correct sorts

Objective: Counting Apples in Pixie
The student will be able to count "baskets" of apples in a teacher-created Pixie project by clicking and dragging the correct total to the correct batches.
Differentiation:
Free Draw Activity

Assessment:
Printed Counting Apples - check for correct totals

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	Different types of jobs require different knowledge and skills.
	Brainstorming can create new, innovative ideas.
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
	Income is received from work in different ways including regular payments, tips, commissions, and benefits.
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
9.4.2.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
	Individuals should practice safe behaviors when using the Internet.
9.4.2.DC.3	Explain how to be safe online and follow safe practices when using the internet (e.g., 8.1.2.NI.3, 8.1.2.NI.4).
	Digital tools have a purpose.
9.4.2.TL.1	Identify the basic features of a digital tool and explain the purpose of the tool (e.g., 8.2.2.ED.1).
9.4.2.TL.2	Create a document using a word processing application.
9.4.2.TL.4	Navigate a virtual space to build context and describe the visual content.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.1.1	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LA.RI.1.2	Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LA.RI.1.4	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases

	in a text.
LA.RI.1.5	Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.
LA.RI.1.6	Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.

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:

See Differentiation listed above.

Modifications & Accommodations

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

IEP and 504 accommodations will be utilized.

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

DRA

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Teacher observation and checklists to show 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:

See assessment listed above.

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:

See assessment listed above.

Instructional Materials

See materials listed above.

Standards

	Individuals use computing devices to perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly. Computing devices interpret and follow the instructions they are given literally.
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.
8.1.2.CS.2	Explain the functions of common software and hardware components of computing systems.
	Describing a problem is the first step toward finding a solution when computing systems do not work as expected.