Oct. Grade 2

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

Unit Overview

Students will learn how to compose a letter on the computer and use Pixie to add artwork.

Enduring Understandings

We can communicate with others with the computer and the internet.

Essential Questions

How do we communicate with others through formal letter writing and pictures?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objective: Penpal Letter using abcya.com Friendly Letter Wizard
The student will be able to learn the parts of a friendly, but formal letter; then compose and type the letter in a letter-creation wizard.
Differentiation:
letter content
Assessment:
Printed, error-free letter

Objective: Penpal Letter using abcya.com Friendly Letter Wizard (Day 2)
The student will be able to learn the parts of a friendly, but formal letter; then compose and type the letter in a letter-creation wizard.
Differentiation:
letter content
Assessment:
Printed, error-free letter

Objective: Penpal Letter using abcya.com Friendly Letter Wizard (Day 3)
The student will be able to learn the parts of a friendly, but formal letter; then compose and type the letter in a

letter-creation wizard.
Differentiation:
letter content
Assessment:
Printed, error-free letter

Objective: "Supporting My Community" in Pixie
The student will be able to create a list of ways they can contribute to supporting their community (home, school, town) on a teacher-created Pixie template designed to include pictures of Sergeantsville (General Store, Post Office, Covered Bridge, and DTS).
Differentiation:
Content/Stickers
Assessment:
Printed activity

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.
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).
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
	Critical thinkers must first identify a problem then develop a plan to address it to effectively solve the problem.
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
9.4.2.IML	Information and Media Literacy
	Digital tools and media resources provide access to vast stores of information that can be searched.
9.4.2.IML.1	Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource.
	Digital tools can be used to display data in various ways.
	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.6	Illustrate and communicate ideas and stories using multiple digital tools (e.g., SL.2.5.).

Technology and Design Integration

See activities and standards below.

	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.
	Computing technology has positively and negatively changed the way individuals live and work (e.g., entertainment, communication, productivity tools).
8.1.2.IC.1	Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LA.RI.2.2	Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
LA.RI.2.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.
LA.RI.2.5	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
LA.RF.2.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
LA.W.2.6	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LA.SL.2.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.L.2.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

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:

When differeniation applies, it is listed in the sections 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 made assessments to measure growth.

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:

Discussion

Teacher observation

projects

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:

Final projects

See assessment listed above.

Instructional Materials

Materials as need for projects.

Standards

See Standards listed above.