# April Gr. 4

Content Area: **Technology** 

Course(s):

Time Period: April
Length: 4-5 Weeks
Status: Published

### **Unit Overview**

Students continue to explore coding.

### **Enduring Understandings**

We can write code following certain rules.

### **Essential Questions**

How do we write code?

### **Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities**

Objective: Intro to Coding - ONLINE activites code.org (Course E)

The student will be able to begin to learn and understand basic concepts about coding - algorithms, loops, & conditionals - creating code in a "blockly" language which writes Javascript 'under the hood'.

### **Differentiation:**

Self-paced

#### Assessment:

Teacher dashboard reports

### Objective: SCRATCH - Create a "Make It Fly" Animation/Game

The student will be able to create a Pong game for 1 player, choosing a backdrop, ball and paddle ('sprites') and creating the code to move the ball and paddle while adding game components to add to the user experience.

7. Next Steps: **CHALLENGE** - Add additional sprites and backdrop changes based on changing score levels.

### **Differentiation:**

Students will be able to choose all sprites/backdrops/sounds, and ALL coding elements for CHALLENGE.

### **Assessment:**

Rubric

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

WRK.9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.4	Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.
TECH.9.4.5.CT.3	Describe how digital tools and technology may be used to solve problems.
TECH.9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).
TECH.9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).

# **Technology and Design Integration**See activities above and standards below.

CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.1	Compare and refine multiple algorithms for the same task and determine which is the most appropriate.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.2	Create programs that use clearly named variables to store and modify data.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.3	Create programs that include sequences, events, loops, and conditionals.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.4	Break down problems into smaller, manageable sub-problems to facilitate program development.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.5	Modify, remix, or incorporate pieces of existing programs into one's own work to add additional features or create a new program.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.AP.6	Develop programs using an iterative process, implement the program design, and test the program to ensure it works as intended.

# **Interdisciplinary Connections**

LA.RI.4.1	Refer to details and examples in a text and make relevant connections when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LA.RI.4.4	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.
LA.RI.4.5	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.

LA.RI.4.7	Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
LA.RF.4.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding and encoding words.
LA.RF.4.4	Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
LA.W.4.1	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
LA.W.4.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
LA.W.4.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LA.W.4.6	With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting.
LA.W.4.7	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

### **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:

- o Content the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
- o 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 applicable, differentiation is listed in activities above.

### **Modifications & Accommodations**

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

### Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

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 observations

Summative Assessments
<b>summative assessments</b> 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:
Projects
See assessments listed above.
Instructional Materials
Materials as needed for above projects.
Standards
See Standards Above

projects