Sept. Tech.Gr. 5

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

Unit Overview

Students will review procedurese and set up accounts.

Enduring Understandings

There are certain procedures to follow to be successful in Technology class.

Essential Questions

What do I need to do to be successful?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objective: Intro -Classroom Procedures & Practice Login to Active Directory & Google Accounts using LAST year's passwords.
To review clearly defined computer lab rules and procedures as well as making sure ALL students can log into computers (Active Directory) and Chromebooks (Google Accounts).

Differentiation: N/A

Assessment: N/A

Objective: Housekeeping: Join Google Classroom, Review Basic Procedures in GC, create Gr 5 Folder on H: drive.
The student will be able to complete the process of setting new DTS Network Password and logging onto NEW Google Account and syncing passwords to match, join new Google Classroom

Differentiation:
N/A

Assessment:
All students joined to Google Classroom & assignment "turned in"

Objective: Checkpoint: DTS and Google Account PW Sync check & "Gr 5 Start Up!" Google Doc
The student will be able to check that password for DTS and Google platforms are the same (and

work!), access Google Classroom, and complete "Gr 5 Start Up!" and turn in.

Differentiation:
N/A

Assessment:
All students joined to Google Classroom & 'Gr 5 Start Up!' assignment "turned in"

Objective: Introduction to EduTyping and Keyboarding Techniques - New Program from last year (DAY 1)
(NOTE: Grade 5 accounts did not rollover from previous version of Edutyping - new accounts created by student first name, and last name indicated as F, FR, or B for each homeroom)

Differentiation:
Students will work at own pace

Assessment:
Observe students working accurately while demonstrating effort on each activity

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.9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
TECH.9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.
TECH.9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).
TECH.9.4.8.DC.5	Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure.
TECH.9.4.8.TL.3	Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally.
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.8.IML.12	Use relevant tools to produce, publish, and deliver information supported with evidence for an authentic audience.
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.8.IML.14	Analyze the role of media in delivering cultural, political, and other societal messages.

	An essential aspect of problem solving is being able to self-reflect on why possible solutions for solving problems were or were not successful.
	There is a need to produce and publish media that has information supported with quality evidence and is intended for authentic audiences.
	Some digital tools are appropriate for gathering, organizing, analyzing, and presenting information, while other types of digital tools are appropriate for creating text, visualizations, models, and communicating with others.

Technology and Design Integration

See activities above and standards below.

CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.1	Model how computing devices connect to other components to form a system.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.2	Model how computer software and hardware work together as a system to accomplish tasks.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.3	Identify potential solutions for simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.DA.1	Collect, organize, and display data in order to highlight relationships or support a claim.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.IC.1	Identify computing technologies that have impacted how individuals live and work and describe the factors that influenced the changes.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.IC.2	Identify possible ways to improve the accessibility and usability of computing technologies to address the diverse needs and wants of users.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.NI.2	Describe physical and digital security measures for protecting sensitive personal information.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.ITH.1	Explain how societal needs and wants influence the development and function of a product and a system.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.ITH.2	Evaluate how well a new tool has met its intended purpose and identify any shortcomings it might have.
CS.3-5.CS	Computing Systems
CS.3-5.DA	Data & Analysis
CS.3-5.IC	Impacts of Computing

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.L.5.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.L.5.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.L.5.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LA.L.5.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
LA.W.5.2.D	Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
LA.W.5.6	With some guidance and support from adults and peers, 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 two pages in a single sitting.
LA.W.5.7	Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different perspectives of a topic.
LA.RI.5.4	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.
LA.SL.5.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.5.5	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

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:

Differentiation will be offered as listed in the above activities.

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:

Projects

Assessments listed above

Instructional Materials

Materials as needed for projects

Standards

See Above.