

# Oct. Gr. 7 Technology

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

## Unit Overview

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Students will share slide presentations, and work with excel.

## Enduring Understandings

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We can produce professional work using Google slides and excel.

## Essential Questions

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How do we create presentations using Google slides?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

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**Objective: SGO History of Technology - Collaborative Slideshow in Google Slides - Presentations should start this week**

The student will be able to learn key concepts regarding the "History of Technology" in a collaborative small group activity using Google Slides which will be shared with all students in the class.

**Differentiation:**

Content for each group

**Assessment:**

Rubric (for Google Slides)

**Objective: Excel "Fright" Project - Halloween Themed Spreadsheet with chart**

The student will be able to create and format a simple spreadsheet and showcase the data on an accompanying column chart.

**Differentiation:**

Candy Images selected for chart

**Assessment:**

Rubric

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

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WRK.9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.1	Identify offerings such as high school and county career and technical school courses, apprenticeships, military programs, and dual enrollment courses that support career or occupational areas of interest.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.2	Develop a plan that includes information about career areas of interest.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.3	Explain how career choices, educational choices, skills, economic conditions, and personal behavior affect income.
WRK.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.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.10	Evaluate how careers have evolved regionally, nationally, and globally.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.11	Analyze potential career opportunities by considering different types of resources, including occupation databases, and state and national labor market statistics.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.12	Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential.
TECH.9.4.8.CI	Creativity and Innovation
TECH.9.4.8.CI.1	Assess data gathered on varying perspectives on causes of climate change (e.g., cross-cultural, gender-specific, generational), and determine how the data can best be used to design multiple potential solutions (e.g., RI.7.9, 6.SP.B.5, 7.1.NH.IPERS.6, 8.2.8.ETW.4).
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.8.CI.4	Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries.
TECH.9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.8.IML	Information and Media Literacy
TECH.9.4.8.IML.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.
TECH.9.4.8.IML.2	Identify specific examples of distortion, exaggeration, or misrepresentation of information.
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.4	Ask insightful questions to organize different types of data and create meaningful visualizations.  Multiple solutions often exist to solve a problem.

## **Technology and Design Integration**

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See activities above and standards below.

CS.6-8.8.1.8.CS.1	Recommend improvements to computing devices in order to improve the ways users
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	interact with the devices.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.CS.2	Design a system that combines hardware and software components to process data.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.DA.2	Explain the difference between how the computer stores data as bits and how the data is displayed.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.IC.1	Compare the trade-offs associated with computing technologies that affect individual's everyday activities and career options.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.NI.1	Model how information is broken down into smaller pieces, transmitted as addressed packets through multiple devices over networks and the Internet, and reassembled at the destination.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.NI.3	Explain how network security depends on a combination of hardware, software, and practices that control access to data and systems.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.EC.1	Explain ethical issues that may arise from the use of new technologies.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.EC.2	Examine the effects of ethical and unethical practices in product design and development.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ETW.2	Analyze the impact of modifying resources in a product or system (e.g., materials, energy, information, time, tools, people, capital).
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ITH.1	Explain how the development and use of technology influences economic, political, social, and cultural issues.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ITH.2	Compare how technologies have influenced society over time.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ITH.3	Evaluate the impact of sustainability on the development of a designed product or system.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ITH.4	Identify technologies that have been designed to reduce the negative consequences of other technologies and explain the change in impact.
CS.6-8.CS	Computing Systems
CS.6-8.EC	Ethics & Culture
CS.6-8.IC	Impacts of Computing
CS.6-8.NI	Networks and the Internet
CS.6-8.ETW	Effects of Technology on the Natural World
CS.6-8.ITH	Interaction of Technology and Humans

## **Interdisciplinary Connections**

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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.7.4	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.7.10	By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.
LA.W.7.1	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.
LA.W.7.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.
LA.W.7.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LA.W.7.7	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and

	generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LA.SL.7.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.7.5	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LA.L.7.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.L.7.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.L.7.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LA.L.7.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 7 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

## **Differentiation**

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- 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**

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

### **Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:**

IEP and 504 Accommodations will be utilized.

## **Benchmark Assessments**

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**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:**

Aimswest benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

### **Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:**

Teacher made assessments to measure growth.

## **Formative Assessments**

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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**

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**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**

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Materials as needed for projects

## **Standards**

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See standards above.