Amis. Sept.-Oct. Library

Content Area: **Library**
Course(s):
Time Period: **September**
Length: **6-8 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will learn how to use the library, basic book care and how to find a book.

Students will learn about different parts of a book, different genre.

During the week of respect, students will discuss how to make friends and not be a bully.

Understanding fiction vs nonfiction

Begin comparison of classic fairy tales and fractured fairy tales

Enduring Understandings

There are all kinds of books that are exciting to read.

Books require special care.

There are many ways to choose a special book to enjoy.

Essential Questions

How do we take care of books?

How can we be respectful of books and other people?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Intro to the library
Basic library rules
Review of names
book - The Shelf Elf
activity - interactive worksheet of library rules part 1

Intro to Library
review of names and what kind of books they like
book - We don't eat our classmates
coloring sheet

Review drills
minions video
book - do not bring your dragon to the library
and Library Dragon
pick books

review of book care
book - Library Lion
activity - color bookmarks

How to use a shelf marker
book - Stella Louella's Runaway book

Week of Respect- Bullying, making Friends, being respectful of others
book - Nerdy Birdy
activity - making friends

Fiction vs Nonfiction
books -
Whales
Billy Twitters and his blue whale problem
activity - differentiate between fiction and nonfiction books

Fairy tale comparison
book - Little Red Riding Hood
book - Betsy red hoodie
read and compare

Fairy tales
comparison
books - Cinderella and Bigfoot Cinderella
compare and contrast

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students will learn how to care for books so that they are available for others to enjoy.

9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
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).
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
9.4.2.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
	Individuals from different cultures may have different points of view and experiences.
9.4.2.GCA.1	Articulate the role of culture in everyday life by describing one's own culture and comparing it to the cultures of other individuals (e.g., 1.5.2.C2a, 7.1.NL.IPERS.5, 7.1.NL.IPERS.6).
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).

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the Smartboard during the lessons.

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.

Interdisciplinary Connections

This is addressed in the Week of Respect.

6.1.2.CivicsDP.2	Use evidence to describe how democratic principles such as equality, fairness, and respect for legitimate authority and rules have impacted individuals and communities.
6.1.2.CivicsPR.3	Analyze classroom rules and routines and describe how they are designed to benefit the common good.
6.1.2.CivicsPR.4	Explain why teachers, local community leaders, and other adults have a responsibility to make rules that fair, consistent, and respectful of individual rights.
6.1.2.CivicsCM.3	Explain how diversity, tolerance, fairness, and respect for others can contribute to individuals feeling accepted.

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:

Students will be encouraged to choose books that are based on their interests and skill levels.

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.
Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

IEP and 504 plans 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
Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Teacher records of book choices.

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:
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Discussion

Teacher observation

Checklists

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:

Periodic teacher made tests

Instructional Materials

See books listed above.

Library selections

Standards

LA.RL.1.1	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LA.RL.1.2	Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.
LA.RL.1.3	Describe characters, settings, and major event(s) in a story, using key details.
LA.RL.1.4	Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.
LA.RL.1.6	Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.
LA.RL.1.7	Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.
LA.RL.1.9	Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.
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.1.3	Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.