

# March April Library Gr.1

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

## Unit Overview

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Students will be read selected books and do related activities based on the reading.

## Enduring Understandings

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Reading is a gateway to many different worlds and creativity.

The Library is a good resource for books.

## Essential Questions

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How does reading and using the library enrich our lives?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

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author visit - Kathleen DeMario

book - What kid of dog am I?

activity - craft

video - rescued dogs

Reflection on past events in the library in the last month (Caldecott Medal and author visit)

read two books from March Book Madness and compare

book - If you give a mouse a cookie

activity - character and setting

book - Cinder-Elly

activity - March Madness

design and build basketball hoop and practice making baskets

supplies - markers, paper plate, cup and ping pong balls

Readers Theater

book - I love Spring

video - The thing about spring

activity - Reader's theater

assign and practice parts

Spring

book - Yucky worms

activity - Readers Theater

make character necklaces and practice reading poems together

Introduce MakerSpace and Plus Plus Blocks

book - Stand Back said the elephant I'm going to sneeze

activity - use blocks to make jungle animals, or plants, or something to block the elephant's sneeze

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

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WRK.9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
WRK.9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
TECH.9.4.2.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.2.IML	Information and Media Literacy
TECH.9.4.2.IML.1	Identify a simple search term to find information in a search engine or digital resource. Individuals from different cultures may have different points of view and experiences.

## **Technology and Design Integration**

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Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard and Data bases in the library.

CS.K-2.8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
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## Interdisciplinary Connections

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STEM related activities using the MakerSpace.

CS.K-2.8.2.2.ED.1	Communicate the function of a product or device.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.ED.2	Collaborate to solve a simple problem, or to illustrate how to build a product using the design process.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.ED.3	Select and use appropriate tools and materials to build a product using the design process.
CS.K-2.8.2.2.ED.4	Identify constraints and their role in the engineering design process.
CS.K-2.ED	Engineering Design

## 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:**

Students will be offered challenges or support as needed.

## 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:**

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

**Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:**

Teacher made

## 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:**

assignments will be evaluated.

## 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:**

Completed assignments

## **Instructional Materials**

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Books as listed above

MakerSpace materials

## **Standards**

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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.1.4	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
LA.RI.1.7	Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.
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.1.5	Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.
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.