Nov. Dec. Library Gr. 4

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

Unit Overview

Students will learn about Holiday traditions, create a bird that flies through STEM, and use prediction to explore books.

Enduring Understandings

We can learn about many different things when we use the books in the library.

Essential Questions

How can we use the library to enhance our reading pleasure and skills and learn about the world?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

prediction in a story
book - Charlie drives the Stage
predict the outcome

Macy's Thanksgiving parade
book - ballons over Broadway
video - history of the Thanksgiving parade from the History Channel
activity - design a parade float part 1

Milly and the Thanksgiving Parade
Thanksgiving Bingo

Balloons over Broadway
make parade balloons

book - Trudy's big swim
lesson - alphabetizing
worksheet on alphabetizing (3 levels easy, medium hard)
activity - use the online catalog to find holiday books for a display for the younger grades

Holiday STEM activity
book - Red and Lulu
activity - make a cardinal out of three supplies - red paper, tape and a straw
activity - fly your cardinal to Times Square or the Rockefeller Center Tree
discuss - pros and cons of what makes your bird more aerodynamic

book - The Christmas Eve Tree
and The Santa Trap
Holiday edition of Would You Rather

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students will begin exploring different topics relate to future career choices.

9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	An individual's passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.
9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
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.
9.4.5.CI.3	Participate in a brainstorming session with individuals with diverse perspectives to expand one's thinking about a topic of curiosity (e.g., 8.2.5.ED.2, 1.5.5.CR1a).
9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).
9.4.5.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
	Culture and geography can shape an individual's experiences and perspectives.

9.4.5.GCA.1	Analyze how culture shapes individual and community perspectives and points of view (e.g., 1.1.5.C2a, RL.5.9, 6.1.5.HistoryCC.8).
9.4.5.IML	Information and Media Literacy
	Digital tools and media resources provide access to vast stores of information, but the information can be biased or inaccurate.
9.4.5.IML.1	Evaluate digital sources for accuracy, perspective, credibility and relevance (e.g., Social Studies Practice - Gathering and Evaluating Sources).

Technology and Design Integration

Students will explore aerodynamics through the STEM activity listed above.

ED	Engineering Design
	Engineering design is a systematic and creative process of communicating and collaborating to meet a design challenge. Often, several design solutions exist, each better in some way than the others.
8.2.5.ED.1	Explain the functions of a system and its subsystems.
8.2.5.ED.2	Collaborate with peers to collect information, brainstorm to solve a problem, and evaluate all possible solutions to provide the best results with supporting sketches or models.
8.2.5.ED.3	Follow step by step directions to assemble a product or solve a problem, using appropriate tools to accomplish the task.
	Engineering design requirements include desired features and limitations that need to be considered.
8.2.5.ED.4	Explain factors that influence the development and function of products and systems (e.g., resources, criteria, desired features, constraints).

Interdisciplinary Connections

Students will explore topics in science and social studies through their personal book selections.

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 accommodations will be utilized.

Benchmark Assesments

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 record 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:

Discussion

Teacher Observation

Checklists

Worksheets

Summative Assessments

t:

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:

Teacher made assessments

Instructional Materials

See books listed above

Library Selections

Standards

LA.RL.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.RL.4.3	Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).
LA.RL.4.7	Make connections between specific descriptions and directions in a text and a visual or oral representation of the text.
LA.RL.4.8	(Not applicable to literature)
LA.RL.4.9	Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.