.Jan. Feb. Library Gr. 4

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

Unit Overview

Students will explore in depth the Caldecott awards and why books attain them.

Enduring Understandings

The Caldecott award is a prestigious award given to books of value. It can help us pick excellent personal reading books.

Essential Questions

What is the Caldecott award and what does it mean?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

lesson - Caldecott Award
what makes a book a Caldecott winner
examples of winners of the Caldecott Award
read a book - each class will be a different one
explain The Mock Caldecott voting we will be doing over the next 4 weeks to see if we can guess which 2018 book will win the Caldecott Award

Caldecott Medal
Mock Caldecott Award
look at and evaluate three of the best books from 2018
books - read and evaluate three of the best books from the year

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Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students will learn how professional writers achieve prestigious awards in their field.

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
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.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.1	Identify reasons why people work, different types of work, and how work can help a person achieve personal and professional goals.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.3	Investigate both traditional and nontraditional careers and relate information to personal likes and dislikes.
TECH.9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
TECH.9.4.5.DC.2	Provide attribution according to intellectual property rights guidelines using public domain or creative commons media.
TECH.9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).
	An individual's passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.
	The ability to solve problems effectively begins with gathering data, seeking resources, and applying critical thinking skills.
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard.

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.3-5.8.2.5.ED.1	Explain the functions of a system and its subsystems.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.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.
CS.3-5.8.2.5.ED.3	Follow step by step directions to assemble a product or solve a problem, using appropriate tools to accomplish the task.
CS.3-5.CS	Computing Systems
CS.3-5.ED	Engineering Design
	Computing devices may be connected to other devices to form a system as a way to extend their capabilities.
	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.

Interdisciplinary Connections

students will learn about a variety of subjects through the Caldecott books.

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 offered challenges or support as needed.

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 made assessments for growth in library skills.

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

Worksheets

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:

Final projects

Instructional Materials

Caldecott winning books

Standards

LA.RL.4.5	Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
LA.RL.4.6	Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.
LA.RL.4.7	Make connections between specific descriptions and directions in a text and a visual or oral representation of the text.
LA.RI.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.RI.4.2	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.