Sept. Oct. Library Gr. K

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

Unit Overview

Students are introduced to the library, and will learn about the parts of a book, and book care. Students will also learn about kindness during the week of respect.

Enduring Understandings

The library is filled with wonderful and exciting books to explore.

Essential Questions

What is a book, and how do we care for it?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

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

review drills
care of library books
book - Sophie and Sammy's library sleepover
pick library books

review of book care
book - Bear goes to the library
video - book care
color book care bookmarks

Cats
books - Homer the library cat
Kittens, kittens, kittens
video - cute cats grow up

Week of Respect
book - Rosie and the Yellow ribbon
activity - make a book mark with a yellow polka dot ribbon

Dogs
books - Bad Dog Marley
Marley and the kittens
activity - coloring

Marley books
read and discuss
books - A Very Marley Christmas
Marley goes to school
activity - parts of the book

subject - kindness
book - Me First
video - King of the Playground

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.2.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	Different types of jobs require different knowledge and skills.
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).

Technology and Design Integration

Students will learn about the Smartboard and how to interact with it.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Students will learn about science and social study topics through the book choices.

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 presented books based on their age, skills and interests.

Modifications & Accommodations

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

If available, 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

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:

Teacher observations

Instructional Materials

See books listed above

Library selections

Standards

LA.RL.K.1	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
LA.RL.K.2	With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
LA.RL.K.3	With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.
LA.RL.K.4	Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LA.RL.K.5	Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).
LA.RL.K.6	With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.
LA.RL.K.7	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).
LA.RL.K.8	(Not applicable to literature)
LA.RL.K.9	With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.