June Gr. 2: Unit 8: My Skin and Me

Content Area: **Health**
Course(s):
Time Period: **June**
Length: **4-5 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will learn all about thier skin and how to take care of it.

Enduring Understandings

Skin has many different functions for our body.

Skin changes and grows with us.

Skin can look very different on people, but it functions just the same.

Skins can have problems, but we can care for them and get better.

Essential Questions

What is skin?

How does skin grow?

Why does skin look different on some people?

What can cause our skin problems and how can we get well?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

List the different functions of the skin.

Describe what skin is made of and how it grows.

Explain how each part of the skin helps the other parts.

Discribe reasons why the human body has hair and nails.

Explain the reasons why there are so many variations in the apprearance of skin.

Develop respect for people whose skin looks different than yours due to age, color and other conditions.

Compare and contrast the people you know and like and analyze what makes them special.

List injuries and other conditions that harm your skin and remedies for them.

Classify remedies for skin problems into those you can handle yourself and those where you need adult assistance.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	Different types of jobs require different knowledge and skills.
	Brainstorming can create new, innovative ideas.
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).
	Critical thinkers must first identify a problem then develop a plan to address it to effectively solve the problem.
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
	Individuals should practice safe behaviors when using the Internet.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard.

	Individuals use computing devices to perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly. Computing devices interpret and follow the instructions they are given literally.
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

LA.RI.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

LA.RI.2.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.
LA.RI.2.5	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
LA.RI.2.6	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
LA.RF.2.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
LA.RF.2.4	Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
LA.SL.2.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.SL.2.2	Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

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 monitored for the need for challenge or support.

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

504 and IEP accommodations will be utilized.

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

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:

Worksheets

Unit tests

Instructional Materials

A variety of instructional materials are available in the health and PE

Standards

HPE.2.1.2.A.1	Explain what being “well” means and identify self-care practices that support wellness.
HPE.2.1.2.A.2	Use correct terminology to identify body parts, and explain how body parts work together to support wellness.
HPE.2.1.2.A.CS1	Health-enhancing behaviors contribute to wellness.
HPE.2.1.2.C.1	Summarize symptoms of common diseases and health conditions.
HPE.2.1.2.C.3	Determine how personal feelings can affect one’s wellness.
HPE.2.1.2.C.CS1	Knowledge about diseases and disease prevention promotes health-enhancing behaviors.