May Gr. 2 Unit 6: Germs! They can make you Sick

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

Unit Overview

Students learn about germs and how to avoid them.

Enduring Understandings

We can't see germs, but they are all around and can make us sick.

There are ways to avoid germs to keep safe.

When we get sick, our bodies have some ways to fight germs.

There are community helpers working to keep us safe from getting sick.

Essential Questions

What are germs?

How do they make us sick?

What can we do to protect ourselves from getting sick?

How does our bodies battle germs?

Who helps us fight germs and stay healthy?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Explain what germs are, where you find them and what they can do to you.

Name at least three ways that germs can enter your body and role play ways to prevent it.

Compare and contrast being sick and being well.

Name at least two different kinds of germs, tell how they spread and how they make you sick.

Explain routines for healty living that make it harder for germs to spread.

Indentify white blolod cells as the body's germ fighting soldiers and explain how immunizations and medicines help in fighting disease.

Make a list of do's and don'ts for you to follow if you are sick, including who to go to for help when you should or should not take medicine.

Predict the consequences of not doing anything to help your body get well when you are sick.

Identify community health helpers and explain the things they do to help prevent germs from spreading.

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.
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).
	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).

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.

Benchmark Assessments

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

DRA

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Teacher made assessments, pre and post to assess growth over time.

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.2	Summarize strategies to prevent the spread 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.
HPE.2.2.2.E.1	Determine where to access home, school, and community health professionals.
HPE.2.2.2.E.CS1	Knowing how to locate health professionals in the home, at school, and in the community assists in addressing health emergencies and obtaining reliable information.
HPE.2.3.2.A.2	Explain why medicines should be administered as directed.
HPE.2.3.2.A.CS1	Medicines come in a variety of forms (prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, medicinal supplements), are used for numerous reasons, and should be taken as directed in order to be safe and effective.