

Child Development II

Course Description

Child Development II is a course designed for students interested in child-centered careers: teaching, childcare, pediatrics, social work, interior decorating, children's wear and toy design. In this course, students will learn how to plan curriculum that is based on the development of the whole child. Students will learn techniques for guiding the following types of experiences: art, storytelling, puppetry, manuscript writing, math, science, social studies, food and nutrition, music and movement and field trips. Students will study the developmental needs of children through study and observations. In addition, students will plan developmentally appropriate curriculum and develop strategies for involving parents in child care programs. This course will provide students with the necessary tools to handle special concerns related to infants, toddlers, school-age children and children with special needs. At the end of this course, students will become familiar with the developmental needs of children through study and observation, and learn to design age-appropriate lesson plans and structured play activities. Students wishing to enroll in this course must have successfully completed its prerequisite -- Child Development I

Child Development II

Pacing Guide		
Unit	Topic	Suggested Timing
Unit 1	Developmentally-Appropriate Curriculum	approx. 9 weeks
Unit 2	Guiding Students Through-Play, Writing, Math and Science Experiences	approx. 9 weeks
Unit 3	Guiding Students Through-Social Studies, Food and Nutrition, Music and Movement and Field Trip Experiences	approx. 9 weeks
Unit 4	Programs for Infants, Toddlers and School-Age Children	approx. 8 weeks

Educational Technology Standards

8.1.12.A.3, 8.1.12.C.1, 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.1.12.E.2

➤ **Technology Operations and Concepts**

- Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.

➤ **Communication and Collaboration**

- Develop an innovative solution to a real world problem or issue in collaboration with peers and experts, and present ideas for feedback through social media or in an online community.

➤ **Digital Citizenship**

- Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.

➤ **Research and Information Literacy**

- Produce a position statement about a real world problem by developing a systematic plan of investigation with peers and experts synthesizing information from multiple sources.
- Research and evaluate the impact on society of the unethical use of digital tools and present your research to peers.

Career Ready Practices

Career Ready Practices describe the career-ready skills that all educators in all content areas should seek to develop in their students. They are practices that have been linked to increase college, career, and life success. Career Ready Practices should be taught and reinforced in all career exploration and preparation programs with increasingly higher levels of complexity and expectation as a student advances through a program of study.

CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee

Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.

Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.

CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.

Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.

Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and

understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.

Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.

CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.

Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.

Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.

Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and

solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.

CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.

Differentiated Instruction

Strategies to Accommodate Students Based on Individual Needs

<u>Time/General</u>	<u>Processing</u>	<u>Comprehension</u>	<u>Recall</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra time for assigned tasks • Adjust length of assignment • Timeline with due dates for reports and projects • Communication system between home and school • Provide lecture notes/outline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra Response time • Have students verbalize steps • Repeat, clarify or reword directions • Mini-breaks between tasks • Provide a warning for transitions • Reading partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise step-by-step directions • Short manageable tasks • Brief and concrete directions • Provide immediate feedback • Small group instruction • Emphasize multi-sensory learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher-made checklist • Use visual graphic organizers • Reference resources to promote independence • Visual and verbal reminders • Graphic organizers
<u>Assistive Technology</u>	<u>Tests/Quizzes/Grading</u>	<u>Behavior/Attention</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer/whiteboard • Tape recorder • Spell-checker • Audio-taped books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended time • Study guides • Shortened tests • Read directions aloud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent daily structured routine • Simple and clear classroom rules • Frequent feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual daily planner • Display a written agenda • Note-taking assistance • Color code materials

Enrichment

Strategies Used to Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs:

- Adaption of Material and Requirements
- Evaluate Vocabulary
- Elevated Text Complexity
- Additional Projects
- Independent Student Options
- Projects completed individual or with Partners
- Self-Selection of Research
- Tiered/Multilevel Activities
- Learning Centers
- Individual Response Board
- Independent Book Studies
- Open-ended activities
- Community/Subject expert mentorships

Assessments

Suggested Formative/Summative Classroom Assessments

- Timelines, Maps, Charts, Graphic Organizers
- Teacher-created Unit Assessments, Chapter Assessments, Quizzes
- Teacher-created DBQs, Essays, Short Answer
- Accountable Talk, Debate, Oral Report, Role Playing, Think Pair, and Share
- Projects, Portfolio, Presentations, Prezi, Gallery Walks
- Homework
- Concept Mapping
- Primary and Secondary Source analysis
- Photo, Video, Political Cartoon, Radio, Song Analysis
- Create an Original Song, Film, or Poem
- Glogster to make Electronic Posters
- Tumblr to create a Blog

Interdisciplinary Connections

English Language Arts

- Journal writing
- Close reading of industry-related content
- Create a brochure for a specific industry
- Keep a running word wall of industry vocabulary

Social Studies

- Research the history of a given industry/profession
- Research prominent historical individuals in a given industry/profession
- Use historical references to solve problems

World Language

- Translate industry-content
- Create a translated index of industry vocabulary
- Generate a translated list of words and phrases related to workplace safety

Math

- Research industry salaries for a geographic area and juxtapose against local cost of living
- Track various data, such as industry's impact on the GDP, career opportunities or among of individuals currently occupying careers

Fine & Performing Arts

- Create a poster recruiting young people to focus their studies on a specific career or industry
- Design a flag or logo to represent a given career field

Science

- Research the environmental impact of a given career or industry
- Research latest developments in industry technology
- Investigate applicable-careers in STEM fields

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

9.3– Career and Technical Education

Career Cluster: Education & Training (ED)

- 9.3.12. ED.1: Apply communication skills with students, parents and other groups to enhance learning and a commitment to learning.
- 9.3.12. ED.2: Demonstrate effective oral, written and multimedia communication in multiple formats and contexts.
- 9.3.12. ED.3: Use critical thinking to process educational communications, perspectives, policies and/or procedures.
- 9.3.12. ED.5: Demonstrate group collaboration skills to enhance professional education and training practice.
- 9.3.12. ED.10: Apply organizational skills and logic to enhance professional education and training practice.
- 9.3.12. ED.11 Demonstrate group management skills that enhance professional education and training practice.

Pathway: Teacher/Training (ED-TT)

- 9.3.12. ED-TT.1: Use foundational knowledge of subject matter to plan and prepare effective instruction and design courses or programs.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.3: Use content knowledge and skills of instruction to develop standards based goals and assessments.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.4: Identify materials and resources needed to support instructional plans.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.5: Establish a positive climate to promote learning.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.6: Identify motivational, social and psychological practices that guide personal conduct.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.7: Demonstrate organizational and relationship building skills used to manage instructional activities and related procedures.
- 9.3.12. ED-TT.8: Demonstrate flexibility and adaptability in instructional planning.

Common Career Technical Core (CCTC)

Career Cluster Education & Training

ED 01 – Apply communication skills with students, parents and other groups to enhance learning and a commitment to learning.

- ED 01.1 – Provide information using motivational and engaging communication techniques.
- ED 01.2 – Enlist stakeholder commitment using persuasive communication techniques.
- ED 01.3 – Use non-verbal communication to enhance verbal communication.

ED 02 – Demonstrate effective oral, written and multimedia communication in multiple formats and contexts.

- ED 02.1.-Write informational correspondence to stakeholders in the learning environment.

ED 05 - Demonstrate group collaboration skills to enhance professional education and training practice.

- ED 05.1 – Employ interpersonal skills to enhance professional practice.

ED 11-Demonstrate group management skills that enhance professional education and training practice.

- ED 11.1-. Explain conditions that contribute to a receptive working climate.

Common Core State Standards (CCSS)

CCSS - English-Language Arts

Key Ideas and Details:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9.2 Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9.5 Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9.10 By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction (see Appendix A) at grade level text-complexity (see Appendix A) or above with scaffolding as needed.

Writing:

W.9-10.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Course: Child Development II Unit: 2– Grade Level: 9-12	Unit Overview: Students will learn the strategies to guide preschoolers through play, writing, mathematics and science experiences.
New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS): 9.3.12.ED.1, 9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12. ED-TT.1, 9.3.12. ED-TT.3, 9.3.12. ED-TT.4, 9.3.12. ED-TT.5, 9.3.12. ED-TT.6, 9.3.12. ED-TT.7, 9.3.12. ED-TT.8	
Common Career Technical Core (CCTC): ED 01.1,ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 02.1, ED 05.1, ED 11.1	
Common Core State Standards (CCSS): Reading Literature: RI.9.1, 9.2, 9.4,9.5, 9.10, W.9.2	

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.) and make relevant connections, to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. NJSLS: 9.3.12.ED.1,	How can I defend my position using key and supporting details? How can I make an inference based on details to identify the underlying meaning? How can I seek additional information to justify inferences? How can I provide strong textual evidence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the text for inferred and literal meanings Make personal connections, make connections to other texts, and/or make global connections when relevant Identify explicit and implicit textual evidence Determine the 	Reading Advantage Take time to reread sentences or paragraphs that cause confusion or raise questions. Reading will clarify content and strengthen your understanding of key concepts Chain Diagram Use a chain diagram to write a puppet story. Each box should map a new event as the story progresses.	Close Reading Informational Text. "Up From Slavery" (Chapter 1) 9th and 10th Grade Close Reading Units Developing Core Proficiencies from Engage New York

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<p>9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12. ED-TT.1, 9.3.12. ED- TT.3, 9.3.12. ED-TT.4, 9.3.12. ED-TT.5, 9.3.12. ED-TT.6, 9.3.12. ED- TT.7, 9.3.12. ED-TT.8</p> <p>CCTC: ED 01.1,ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: RI.9.1</p>		<p>difference between strong and insufficient (unreliable) details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use direct quotes, paraphrase, summarize objectively • Draw conclusions/make logical judgments about the information within the text on the basis of evidence and prior conclusions/prior experience 	<p><u>Rate your Textual Evidence:</u> Based on textual evidence gathered, students will explain why their evidence supports their analysis.</p>	
<p>Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>NJSLS: 9.3.12.ED.1,</p>	<p>What is the central idea of the text?</p> <p>What evidence can I find to support my determined theme?</p> <p>How can I use facts, inferences,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine a theme and central idea • Analyze how details develop the theme/central idea • Make inferences using explicit and 	<p><u>Title and Headings</u> Read the chapter, title and headings. Write a paragraph describing what you know about the topic. After reading the chapter, summarize what you have learned.</p>	<p>Sum It Up for \$2.00 http://www.readingquest.org/pdf/sumitup.pdf</p> <p>Summarizing Techniques http://www.readingrockets.org/strategies/summari</p>

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<p>9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12. ED-TT.1, 9.3.12. ED- TT.3, 9.3.12. ED-TT.4, 9.3.12. ED-TT.5, 9.3.12. ED-TT.6, 9.3.12. ED- TT.7, 9.3.12. ED-TT.8</p> <p>CCTC: ED 01.1,ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: RI.9.2</p>	<p>and implied meanings to identify a theme?</p> <p>What detail first indicated the central theme in the text?</p> <p>How does the author develop the central idea?</p>	<p>implicit text evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the text to draw conclusions about the theme/central idea • Formulate an objective (free of personal bias) summary of the text • Determine how the theme/central idea emerges and is refined or strengthened by key details Provide an objective summary of the text 	<p>Find the Central Idea Underline and mark textual evidence to support the central idea.</p> <p>Sum It Up for \$2.00 Imagine that you are provided with the opportunity to create a concise summary of a particular section of the text. Each word in your summary is worth 0.10. Create your summary and be sure to not go over \$2.00!</p>	<p>zing Close Reading Informational Text. "Up From Slavery" (Chapter 1)</p>
<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative</p>	<p>What does the word/phrase _____ mean in this selection?</p> <p>The word/phrase is an example</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine figurative meaning • Determine connotative meaning • Understand connotations 	<p>Reword that Text Without changing the meaning of an excerpt, students will rewrite the excerpt using different words and phrases. Students will explain the</p>	<p>Word-Map Resource http://www.readingrocket.org/strategies/word_maps Online Vocabulary Game http://freerice.com/#/english-vocabulary/1477</p>

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<p>impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).</p> <p>NJSLS: 9.3.12.ED.1, 9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12.ED-TT.1, 9.3.12.ED-TT.3, 9.3.12.ED-TT.4, 9.3.12.ED-TT.5, 9.3.12.ED-TT.6, 9.3.12.ED-TT.7, 9.3.12.ED-TT.8</p> <p>CCTC: ED 01.1,ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: RI.9.4</p>	<p>of _____.</p> <p>How does the author's use of repetition of _____ impact the tone of the text?</p> <p>Identify and analyze which words or phrases specifically impact the meaning or tone?</p> <p>How does the author's use of formal or informal diction affects the tone of the text?</p> <p>Without changing the meaning of the sentence, what word/phrase can best be used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how word choice impacts meaning • Understand how word choice impacts tone • Identify cumulative impact of word choice • Determine formal vs. informal tone 	<p>purpose for changing various words and phrases.</p> <p>Word-Map</p> <p>Create your very own Word Map. A word map is a visual organizer that promotes vocabulary development. Using a graphic organizer, identify key vocabulary terms from the chapter. Think about terms or concepts in several ways. Most word map organizers engage students in developing a definition, synonyms, antonyms, and a picture for a given vocabulary word or concept. Enhancing students' vocabulary is important to developing their reading comprehension.</p>	<p>Vocabulary Paint Chips</p> <p>Vocabulary Graphic Organizer</p>

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			<p><u>Vocabulary Check</u></p> <p>As you read the chapter, test your comprehension of new vocabulary. Write a sentence using each word.</p>	
<p>Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).</p> <p>NJSLS: 9.3.12.ED.1, 9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12. ED-TT.1, 9.3.12. ED-TT.3, 9.3.12. ED-TT.4, 9.3.12. ED-TT.5, 9.3.12. ED-TT.6, 9.3.12. ED-TT.7, 9.3.12. ED-TT.8</p>	<p>How does the structure of the text contribute to its meaning?</p> <p>How does the order of events impact the text?</p> <p>Identify and analyze the devices the author uses to manipulate time.</p> <p>How does the author manipulate (structural element) to create the effect of _____?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how individual elements of a work (section, chapter, scene, or stanza, etc.) contribute to a text’s overall scope • Recognize how form relates to function and how a part relates to a whole • Distinguish between different text structures • Observe how the individual components of the text add to the 	<p><u>Reading Advantage</u> Skim the chapter/text by reading the first sentence of each paragraph. Use this information to create an outline of the chapter before you read it.</p> <p><u>Two-Column Notes</u> Take two-column notes as you read the chapter. Fold a piece of notebook paper in half lengthwise. On the left side of the column, write the main ideas. On the right side of the column, write subtopics and detailed information. After reading the</p>	<p>Skimming Resource https://www.aacc.edu/tutoring/file/skimming.pdf</p> <p>Two Column Chart http://freeology.com/graphicorgs/blank-2-column-notes-form/</p> <p>Text Structures in Informational Text http://www.esc4.net/user/0223/docs/HighSchool2_TypesofTextStructuresinInformationalTexts.pdf</p>

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<p>CCTC: ED 01.1,ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: RI.9.5, W.9.2</p>		<p>development of the central idea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze why the author included a specific section (chapter, scene, or stanza, etc.) of the text • Analyze the impact the specific section (chapter, scene, or stanza, etc.) has on you, the reader • Evaluate the effectiveness of the author’s choice to include this section (chapter, scene, or stanza, etc.) 	<p>chapter, use the notes as a study guide. Fold the paper in half so you can only see the main ideas. Quiz yourself on the details and subtopics.</p> <p><u>Name that Structure</u> Text structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized. This strategy helps students understand that a text might present a main idea and details; a cause and then its effects; and/or different views of a topic. Teaching students to recognize common text structures can help students monitor their comprehension.</p> <p>To create the text structure strategy</p>	

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
			<p>teachers should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose the assigned reading and introduce the text to the students. 2. Introduce the idea that texts have organizational patterns called text structures. 3. Introduce the following common text structures (see list below for more detailed information): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ description, ○ sequence, ○ problem and solution, ○ cause and effect, and ○ compare and contrast. 	

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			4. Introduce and model using a graphic organizer to chart the text structure	
<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction (see Appendix A) at grade level text-complexity (see Appendix A) or above with scaffolding as needed.</p> <p>NJSLS: 9.3.12.ED.1, 9.3.12.ED.2, 9.3.12.ED.3, 9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12.ED-TT.1, 9.3.12.ED-TT.3, 9.3.12.ED-TT.4, 9.3.12.ED-TT.5, 9.3.12.ED-TT.6, 9.3.12.ED-TT.7, 9.3.12.ED-TT.8</p> <p>CCTC: ED 01.1,ED 01.2,</p>	<p>What are the topics/central ideas of the nonfiction texts that you have recently read?</p> <p>What topic did you enjoy the most?</p> <p>Have you read multiple books by the same author?</p> <p>Who is your favorite author?</p> <p>Do you think you are ready to read a more complex text or different type of literary nonfiction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely read various forms of literature independently and fluently, including stories, dramas, and poems • Demonstrate comprehension of various forms of literary text • Make connections among ideas and between texts • Consider a wider range of textual evidence • Become more sensitive to inconsistencies, 	<p>SQ3R The SQ3R strategy is a widely recognized study system that is easily adapted to reading assignments. This method provides concrete steps for interacting with information that results in high levels of comprehension.</p> <p>Steps to the SQ3R Method:</p> <p>Lead students in a survey of a reading selection. Pay special attention to headings, subheadings, topic</p>	<p>How to Encourage Higher Order Thinking</p> <p>Bloom's Taxonomy & Depth of Knowledge</p> <p>SQ3R Resource http://www.readingeducator.com/strategies/sq3r.htm</p> <p>Question Answer Relationship Resource http://www.readingrocket.org/strategies/question_answer_relationship</p>

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<p>ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: RI.9.10</p>	<p>What made this text or reading complex?</p> <p>Briefly summarize the central idea of the text.</p>	<p>ambiguities, and poor reasoning in texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor comprehension • Determine when comprehension is not occurring, and subsequently employ appropriate reading and note-taking strategies and/or ask for help in order to understand portions of a difficult text. 	<p>sentences, and highlighted words.</p> <p>Build a question for each heading and subheading in the text selection. These questions will be answered during the close reading of the text.</p> <p>Ask students to read the selection carefully, keeping the questions in mind as they read.</p> <p>Have students "recite" the answers to the questions by verbalizing them in a group discussion or writing them down. This act of "restating" thought in spoken or written form reinforces learning.</p> <p>Repeat this process for all of the questions.</p>	

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			<p>Finally, have students review all of their spoken or written answers.</p> <p><u>Question-Answer Relationship</u></p> <p>Students will use the Question-Answer Relationship strategy to monitor their comprehension. The question-answer relationship (QAR) strategy helps students understand the different types of questions. By learning that the answers to some questions are "Right There" in the text, that some answers require a reader to "Think and Search," and that some answers can only be answered "On My Own," students recognize that they must first consider the</p>	

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
			<p>question before developing an answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain to students that there are four types of questions they will encounter. Define each type of question and give an example. 2. Read a short passage aloud to your students. 3. Have predetermined questions you will ask after you stop reading. When you have finished reading, read the questions aloud to students and model how you decide which type of question you have been asked to answer. 4. Show students how find information to answer the question (i.e., in the text, from your own experiences, etc.). 	

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
			<p><u>Reading Advantage</u> Before reading a new section, study any charts and tables. This will increase your understanding of the material.</p>	
<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>9.3.12.ED.5, 9.3.12.ED.10, 9.3.12.ED.11, 9.3.12.ED-TT.1, 9.3.12.ED-TT.3, 9.3.12.ED-TT.4, 9.3.12.ED-TT.5, 9.3.12.</p>	<p>What categories of supporting details do you provide? Include relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>How did you transition from various ideas and concepts?</p> <p>Are the transitions cohesive?</p> <p>Employ the use of formatting with headings,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use relevant and sufficient facts, definitions, details, and quotes • Use sources that are appropriate to task, audience, and purpose • Select precise words and domain-specific vocabulary • Introduce a topic arranging ideas, concepts, and information to show interrelationships • Format effectively 	<p><u>Photographic Essay</u> Create a photographic essay of children engaged in socio-dramatic play using a digital camera. Identify the age and stage of development of the children and any theme they are using. Write a short anecdotal observation to explain what is going on during the play period, how long the session lasted, and what props or equipment were used. Creatively mount your photo essay with captions.</p>	<p>Purdue Online Writing Lab</p> <p>ELA Grade 9 Language Conventions</p> <p>The Passion of Punctuation</p>

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
<p>ED-TT.6, 9.3.12. ED-TT.7, 9.3.12. ED-TT.8</p> <p>CCTC: ED 01.1, ED 01.2, ED 01.3, ED 05.1, ED 11.1</p> <p>CCSS: W.9.2</p>	<p>graphics, and/or multimedia to aid comprehension of the topic.</p> <p>What makes the piece formal?</p> <p>How does the conclusion support the information presented?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a topic • Organize graphics • Provide multimedia when useful • Use transitions to link together the major sections of the text • Write a concluding statement that supports the information presented • Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) • Decide what organization is most effective for purpose, audience, and 	<p><u>Preschool Newsletter: A Development of Handwriting Skills</u> Write an article for the preschool newsletter about the development of handwriting skills in preschoolers. Include an explanation of the progression of development. Offer suggestions for activities parent can do at home with their child to promote and encourage writing abilities. Include information the role of letter recognition and the awareness of symbols and print in the learning process.</p> <p><u>Preschool Newsletter: A Focus on Mathematics</u> Write an article for the preschool newsletter to</p>	

Student Learning Objectives (SLOs)	Essential Questions	Skills & Indicators	Sample Activities	Resources
		task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine how many facts, definitions, details, quotations and other information are needed 	describe the math curriculum of the child care lab. Even if math is not formally taught in the program, what activities contain elements that promote the understanding of math concepts. How do these activities relate to the overall program goals? What suggestions do you have for activities parents can do at home or promote their child's math knowledge?	

Unit 2 Vocabulary

Associative play
 Coaching
 Conflict
 Conventions of print
 Cooperative play
 Dramatic play
 Functional stage of play
 Hand-eye coordination
 Imaginative stage of play
 Manipulative stage of play
 Manuscript writing
 Modeling
 Parallel play
 Personification
 Projection
 Prop box
 Puppetry
 Role-playing
 Skywriting
 Socio-dramatic play
 Solitary play

Cardinality
 Classification
 Closed-ended questions
 Empty set
 Feely box
 Matching
 Numerals
 One-to-one correspondence
 Open-ended questions
 Parquetry blocks
 Rational counting
 Recognizing
 Science
 Science table
 Sequencing
 Set
 Sorting
 Spatial relationships
 Specific task assessment

Suggested Unit Projects

Choose At Least One

<p>After researching various materials and techniques of puppet construction, create your very own mascot puppet by selecting a method of construction suitable to your skills. Write a “biography” of the new puppet including the puppet’s name, characteristics, likes and dislikes. Demonstrate your puppet by introducing it to the class. Critique puppets made by other students and allow them to critique yours.</p>	<p>Draw a sketch of a science area as you would design it. Include placement of equipment. Then research resources for science equipment and supplies for preschool and child care programs. Select several items that would meet the child care lab program goals for science. Write a brief description of the concepts children would learn from using the items. Explain how the goals will be met.</p>
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Suggested Structured Learning Experiences

<p>Students will write a puppet story. Then students will ask the speech teacher or speech therapist at their school to provide a variety of voice techniques suitable for puppets. Students will practice their voice techniques and make recordings so they can hear how they sound.. After listening to the recordings, students will critique their own style or alter and add modifications for a more effective puppet voice.</p>	<p>Students will visit a local child care center and observe the socio-dramatic play area. Students will be able to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of play that they noticed • stages of play they observed
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