

COURSE TITLE

Elementary Spanish
Kindergarten

LENGTH

Full Year

DEPARTMENT

World Language

SCHOOL

Kindergarten Center

DATE

Revision Date: 9/10/18
Initial BOE Approval Date (Born on): 6/15/2015

Kindergarten Spanish

I. Introduction/Overview/Philosophy

Within the scope of the first-year Spanish program, the focus is to provide the students with a firm foundation in the interpersonal communicative skills of listening and speaking with an introduction to writing. How language and culture interact and promote intercultural understanding will also be emphasized. Students' language learning becomes a positive, non-threatening process, similar to the way children acquire their first language. This course also integrates learning Spanish simultaneously within the regular curriculum.

II. Objectives

Course Outline:

These lists show only some of those items that the children practice, not the many others that the teacher introduces for enrichment and for the development of the children's listening and comprehension skills. The English equivalents are what an English-speaking person would ordinarily say in a comparable situation. They are not word-for-word translations.

The topics listed below are introduced in Kindergarten. Within each topic, words and expressions are usually in alphabetical order, and divided into vocabulary items and functional expressions, usually in the form of questions and answers. Emphasis is on listening comprehension and spoken language/oral communication with an introduction to reading and writing skills.

1. The Alphabet
2. Greetings, farewells, introductions
3. Classroom people and objects
4. Colors
5. Days of the Week
6. Numbers
7. Body parts
8. Holidays and Special Events
9. Character Education Lessons
10. Cross Curricular Lessons
11. Family
12. Weather and Seasons
13. Likes and Dislikes
14. Animals and animal sounds
15. Clothing
16. Introduction to food vocabulary

Student Outcomes:

This course will address the three modes of communication: interpretive, interpersonal and presentational. Through these modes students will be able to:

- modeling utterances after the teacher, and singing
- answering simple questions
- listen to the teacher and peers

- listen to authentic audio and video
- read flashcards
- Copy letters and punctuation
- Copy words and phrases

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

CAREER READY PRACTICES

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.

CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.

Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

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.

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.

TECHNOLOGY

8.1 Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaboratively and to create and communicate knowledge.

Strand A. Technology Operations and Concepts

8.1.5.A.1 Select and use the appropriate digital tools and resources to accomplish a variety of tasks including solving problems.

Strand B. Creativity and Innovation

8.1.5.B.1 Collaborative to produce a digital story about a significant local event or issue based on first-person interviews.

21ST CENTURY LIFE AND CAREERS

Standard 9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, And Preparation

Strand C. Career Preparation:

9.2.4.A.2 Identify various life roles and civic and work-related activities in the school, home, and community.

9.2.4.A.4 Explain why knowledge and skills acquired in the elementary grades lay the foundation for future academic and career success.

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS FOR WORLD LANGUAGES (2014)

7.1.NM.A.1 Recognize familiar spoken or written words and phrases contained in culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to targeted theme).

7.1.NM.A.2 Demonstrate comprehension of simple, oral and written directions, commands, and requests through appropriate physical response.

7.1.NM.A.3 Recognize a few common gestures and cultural practices associated with the target culture(s).

7.1.NM.A.4 Identify familiar people, places, and objects based on simple oral and/or written descriptions.

7.1.NM.A.5 Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages using age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials on familiar topics.

7.1.NM.B.1 Use digital tools to exchange basic information at the word and memorized-phrase level related to self and targeted themes.

7.1.NM.B.3 Imitate appropriate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)/language during greetings, leave-takings, and daily interactions.

7.1.NM.B.4 Ask and respond to simple questions, make requests, and express preferences using memorized words and phrases.

- 7.1.NM.B.5 Exchange information using words, phrases, and short sentences practiced in class on familiar topics or on topics studied in other content areas.
- 7.1.NM.C.1 Use basic information at the word and memorized-phrase level to create a multimedia-rich presentation on targeted themes to be shared virtually with a target language audience.
- 7.1.NM.C.2 Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
- 7.1.NM.C.3 Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
- 7.1.NM.C.5 Name and label tangible cultural products and imitate cultural practices from the target culture(s).

III. Proficiency Levels

The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) has developed the following generic guidelines for language proficiency in speaking, listening, reading and writing. The descriptions are intended to be representative of the ranges of ability, not exhaustive and all encompassing, and to apply to stages of proficiency, rather than to achievement within a specific curriculum.

Speaking

1. Novice

The Novice level is characterized by an ability to communicate minimally with learned material.

2. Novice-Low

Oral production consists of isolated words and perhaps a few high- frequency phrases. Essentially no functional communicative ability.

3. Novice-Mid

Oral production continues to consist of isolated words and learned phrases within very predictable areas of need, although quantity is increased. Vocabulary is sufficient only for handling simple, elementary needs and expressing basic courtesies. Utterances rarely consist of more than two or three words and show frequent long pauses and repetition of interlocutor's words. Speaker may have some difficulty producing even the simplest utterances. Some Novice-Mid speakers will be understood only with great difficulty.

4. Novice-High

Able to satisfy partially the requirements of basic communicative exchanges by relying heavily on learned utterances but occasionally expanding these through simple re-combinations of their elements. Can ask questions or make statements involving learned material. Shows signs of spontaneity, although this falls short of real autonomy of expression. Speech continues to consist of learned utterances rather than of personalized, situationally adapted ones. Vocabulary centers on areas such as basic objects, places, and most common kinship terms. Pronunciation may still be strongly influenced by first language. Errors are frequent and, in spite of repetition, some Novice-High speakers will have difficulty being understood even by sympathetic interlocutors.

5. Intermediate

The Intermediate level is characterized by an ability to create with the language by combining and recombining learned elements, though primarily a reactive mode; initiate, minimally sustain, and close in a simple way basic communicative tasks; and ask and answer questions.

6. Intermediate-Low

Able to handle successfully a limited number of interactive, task-oriented and social situations. Can ask and answer questions, initiate and respond to simple statements, and maintain face-to-face conversation, although in a highly restricted manner and with much linguistic inaccuracy. Within these limitations can perform such tasks as introducing self, ordering a meal, asking directions, and making purchases. Vocabulary is adequate to express only the most elementary needs. Strong interference from native language may occur.

Misunderstandings frequently arise, but with repetition, the Intermediate-Low speaker can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors.

7. Intermediate-Mid

Able to handle successfully a variety of uncomplicated, basic and communicative task and social situations. Can talk simply about self and family members. Can ask and answer questions and participate in simple conversations on topics beyond the most immediate needs: e.g., personal history and leisure-time activities. Utterance length increases slightly, but speech may continue to be characterized by frequent long pauses, since the smooth incorporation of even basic conversational strategies is often hindered as the speaker struggles to create appropriate language forms. Pronunciation may continue to be strongly influenced by first language and fluency may still be strained. Although misunderstandings still arise, the Intermediate-Mid speaker can generally be understood by sympathetic interlocutors.

8. Intermediate-High

Able to handle successfully most uncomplicated communicative tasks and social situations. Can initiate, sustain, and close a general conversation with a number of strategies appropriate to a range of circumstances and topics, but errors are evident. Limited vocabulary still necessitates hesitation and may bring about slightly unexpected circumlocution. There is emerging evidence of connected discourse, particularly for simple narrative and/or description. The Intermediate-High speaker can generally be understood even by interlocutors not accustomed to dealing with speaking at this level, but repetition may still be required.

Listening

These guidelines assume that all listening tasks take place in an authentic environment at a normal rate of speech using standard or near-standard norms.

1. Novice-Low

Understanding is limited to occasional isolated words, such as cognates, borrowed words, and high-frequency social conventions. Essentially no ability to comprehend even short utterances.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to understand some short, learned utterances, particularly where context strongly supports understanding and speech is clearly audible. Comprehends some words and phrases from simple questions, statements, high-frequency commands, and courtesy formulae about topics that refer to basic personal information or the immediate physical setting. The listener requires long pauses for assimilation and periodically requests repetition and/or a slower rate of speech.

3. Novice-High

Able to understand short, learned utterances and some sentence-length utterances, particularly where context strongly supports understanding and speech is clearly audible. Comprehends words and phrases from simple questions, statements, high-frequency commands, and courtesy formulae. May require repetition, rephrasing, and/or a slowed rate of speech for comprehension.

4. Intermediate-Low

Able to understand sentence-length utterances which consist of re-combinations of learned elements in a limited number of content areas, particularly if strongly supported by the situational context. Content refers to basic personal background and needs, social conventions, and routine tasks, such as getting meals and receiving simple instructions and directions. Listening tasks pertain primarily to spontaneous face-to-face conversations. Understanding is often uneven; repetition and rewording may be necessary. Misunderstandings in both main ideas and details arise frequently.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to understand sentence-length utterances which consist of re-combinations of learned utterances on a variety of topics. Content continues to refer primarily to basic personal background and needs, social conventions, and somewhat more complex tasks, such as lodging, transportation, and shopping. Additional content areas include some personal interests and activities, and a greater diversity of instructions and directions. Listening tasks not only pertain to spontaneous face-to-face conversations but also to short routine telephone conversations and some deliberate speech, such as simple announcements and reports over the media. Understanding continues to be uneven.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to sustain understanding over longer stretches of connected discourse on a number of topics pertaining to different times and places; however, understanding is inconsistent due to failure to grasp main ideas and/or details. Thus, while topics do not differ significantly from those of an Advanced-level listener, comprehension is less in quantity and poorer in quality.

Reading

These guidelines assume all reading texts to be authentic and legible.

1. Novice-Low

Able occasionally to identify isolated words and/or major phrases when strongly supported by context.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to recognize the symbols of an alphabetic and/or syllabic writing system and/or a limited number of characters in a system that uses characters. The reader can identify an increasing number of highly contextualized words and/or phrases including cognates and borrowed words, where appropriate. Material understood rarely exceeds a single phrase at a time, and rereading may be required.

3. Novice-High

Has sufficient control of the writing system to interpret written language in areas of practical need. Where vocabulary has been learned, can read for instructional and directional purposes standardized messages, phrases, or expressions, such as some items on menus, schedules, timetables, maps, and signs. At times, but not on a consistent basis, the Novice-High-level reader may be able to derive meaning from material at a slightly higher level where context and/or extra-linguistic background knowledge are supportive.

4. Intermediate -Low

Able to understand main ideas and/or some facts from the simplest connected texts dealing with basic personal and social needs. Such texts are linguistically noncomplex and have a clear underlying internal structure, for example, chronological sequencing. They impart basic information about which the reader has to make only minimal suppositions or to which the reader brings personal interest and/or knowledge. Examples include messages with social purposes or information for the widest possible audience, such as public announcements and short, straightforward instructions dealing with public life. Some misunderstandings will occur.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to read consistently with increased understanding simple connected texts dealing with a variety of basic and social needs. Such texts are still linguistically noncomplex and have a clear underlying internal structure. They impart basic information about which the reader has to make minimal suppositions and to which the reader brings personal interest and/or knowledge. Examples may include short, straightforward descriptions of persons, places, and things written for a wide audience.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to read consistently with full understanding simple connected texts dealing with basic personal and social needs about which the reader has personal interest and/or knowledge. Can get some main ideas and information from texts at the next higher level featuring description and narration. Structural complexity may interfere with comprehension; for example, basic grammatical relations may be misinterpreted and temporal references may rely primarily on lexical items. Has some difficulty with the cohesive factors in discourse, such as matching pronouns with referents. While texts do not differ significantly from those at the Advanced level, comprehension is less consistent. May have to read material several times for understanding.

Writing

1. Novice-Low

Able to form some letters in an alphabetic system. In languages whose writing systems use syllabaries or characters, writer is able to copy and produce the basic strokes. Can produce romanization of isolated characters, where applicable.

2. Novice-Mid

Able to copy or transcribe familiar words or phrases and reproduce some from memory. No practical communicative writing skills.

3. Novice-High

Able to write simple fixed expressions and limited memorized material and some re-combinations thereof. Can supply information on simple forms and documents. Can write names, numbers, dates, own nationality, and other simple autobiographical information, as well as some short phrases and simple lists. Can write all the symbols in an alphabetic or syllabic system or 50-100 characters or compounds in a character writing system. Spelling and representation of symbols (letters, syllables, characters) may be partially correct.

4. Intermediate-Low

Able to meet limited practical writing needs. Can write short messages, postcards, and take down simple notes, such as telephone messages. Can create statements or questions within the scope of limited language experience. Material produced consists of re-combinations of learned vocabulary and structures into simple sentences on very familiar topics. Language is inadequate to express in writing anything but elementary needs. Frequent errors in grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, spelling, and in formation of non-alphabetic symbols, but writing can be understood by natives used to the writing of non-natives.

5. Intermediate-Mid

Able to meet a number of practical writing needs. Can write short, simple letters. Content involves personal preferences, daily routine, everyday events, and other topics grounded in personal experience. Can express present time or at least one other time frame or aspect consistently, e.g., non-past, habitual, imperfective. Evidence of control of the syntax of noncomplex sentences and basic inflectional morphology, such as declensions and conjugation. Writing tends to be a loose collection of sentences or sentence fragments on a given topic and provides little evidence of conscious organization. Can be understood by natives used to the writing of non-natives.

6. Intermediate-High

Able to meet most practical writing needs and limited social demands. Can take notes in some detail on familiar topics and respond in writing to personal questions. Can write simple letters, brief synopses and paraphrases, summaries of biographical data, work and school experience. In those languages relying primarily on content words and time expressions to express time, tense, or aspect, some precision is displayed; where tense and/or aspect is expressed through verbal inflection, forms are produced rather consistently, but not always accurately. An ability to describe and narrate in paragraphs is emerging. Rarely uses basic cohesive elements, such as pronominal substitutions or synonyms in written discourse. Writing, though faulty, is generally comprehensible to natives used to the writing of non-natives.

IV. Methods of Assessment

Student Assessment

Assessment in second-language learning needs to operate at a number of different levels because of the many layers of skills and proficiencies that are being acquired, and that thus need to be assessed and evaluated. The types of assessment fall into three major categories:

- Proficiency Assessment- The emphasis is on performances, what students can do with the language and to what extent they can transfer the language into real-life settings.
- Achievement Assessment- It requires students to demonstrate retention of previously learned content material, vocabulary and structure, for example.
- Pro-achievement Assessment- It is a combination of both proficiency and achievement testing. It asks students to demonstrate what they know in a meaningful context.
- One-on-one assessment
- Group assessment
- Portfolio assessment

- Peer assessment
- Self-assessment
- Project-Based Assessments
- Listening Comprehension
- Oral presentations

Curriculum/Teacher Assessment

Since curriculum development is an on-going process, the teachers will provide the World Language Department supervisor with suggestions for changes and updates as this course requires.

V. Grouping

The students in this course are heterogeneously grouped according to grade level.

VI. Articulation/Scope & Sequence/Time Frame

This course is the first level in the sequence of the Spanish elementary school program. It is a full-year course that integrates learning Spanish simultaneously within the regular curriculum.

VII. Resources

Texts/Supplemental Reading/References

- Teach Them Spanish!, (2001) Instructional Fair
- Beginning Spanish for Young Children, (2005) Carson Dellosa
- Various text and supplemental reading
- Speakers may be invited to address the classes on cultural topics.
- American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, (1999) Standards for Foreign Language Learning; Preparing for the 21st Century. Yonkers, NY: ACTFL
- Web-based review programs and games such as Kahoot & Quizlet
- New Jersey State Department of Education, (1999) World Language Curriculum Framework, Trenton, NJ.
- Library and internet resources
- Maps, DVD's, and other authentic resources

VIII. Suggested Activities

Incorporating a variety of activities to accommodate the learning styles of all students is a necessary requirement.

- Linguistic Activities
- Logical-mathematical
- Spatial Bodily-Kinesthetic
- Musical
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Naturalist - Physical World
- Modeling utterances after the teacher, audio activities and singing
- answering questions
- Listening to the teacher and peers
- Listening and/or viewing authentic audio such as television, songs, radio, etc.
- SMART board activities

- Reading flashcards
- Reading authentic texts and readers
- Thematic units of study

IX. Methodologies

Realizing that each student has a unique way of learning, it is important to vary teaching methods. Listed below are several different methods, which may be used in combination.

- Inductive Approach- A strategy that enables classroom instruction to be conducted in the target language, an inductive approach to grammar teaches concrete vocabulary through pictures and objects, while abstract vocabulary is taught by association of ideas.
- Natural Approach- A strategy that promotes communicative proficiency by providing real-world, authentic experiences and language experiences within meaningful contexts.
- Password/Language Ladders- A strategy in which students learn to speak sentences or phrases (“passwords”) that are associated with desired activities.
- Gouin Series- A strategy in which students learn to use short sentences or phrases to describe a logical sequence of actions that take place in a specific context that is familiar to the student.
- Dialogue Journals- A strategy in which students use journals as a way to hold private conversations in the target language with the teacher. Dialogue journals are vehicles for sharing ideas and receiving feedback in the target language. The dialogue can be conducted by e-mail where it is available.
- Total Physical Response (TPR)- A strategy in which students respond with physical activity to an increasingly complex set of commands. The students’ response of physical activity signals their comprehension of the command. This is ideally suited for beginning foreign language students, but can be adopted and made more complex for higher-level students.
- TPR Story Telling- Based on the Natural approach, TPR Storytelling combines the effectiveness of TPR with the power of story-telling. TPR Storytelling teaches students to use the vocabulary they have learned in the context of entertaining, content-rich stories. Language production goes beyond the imperative into the narrative and descriptive modes.
- Interviews- A strategy for gathering information and reporting.
- Cloze- Open-ended strategy in which a selected word or phrase is eliminated from a written or oral sentence or paragraph.
- Continuums- A strategy used to indicate the relationship among words or phrases.
- Interactive Language Tasks- A strategy in which at least two students work together to accomplish a meaningful target language activity.
- Cultural Presentations- A strategy for creating an exhibit that is focused on aspects of the target culture.
- The Learning Cycle- A sequence of lessons designed to have students engage in exploratory investigations, construct language and compare culture concepts to their own lives.
- Read and Retell- An all-purpose strategy that involves students retelling a passage in the target language as they remember it.
- Literature, History and Storytelling- A strategy in which the culture and history of another country is brought to life through literature, folktales, and folk songs.
- Cooperative Learning- A strategy in which students work together in small groups to achieve a common goal, while communicating in the target language. Cooperative learning involves more than simply putting students into work or study groups. Teachers promote individual responsibility and positive group interdependence by making sure that each group member is responsible for a given task. Cooperative learning can be enhanced when group members have diverse abilities and backgrounds.
- Brainstorming- A strategy for eliciting ideas from a group and communicating them in the target language in oral or written form.

- Problem Solving- A learning strategy in which students apply knowledge to solve problems.
- Reflective Thinking- A strategy in which students reflect on what was learned after a lesson is finished, either orally or in written form.
- Field Experience- A planned learning experience for students to observe, study, and participate in expressions of the target culture (s) in a setting off the school grounds, using the community as a laboratory.
- Free Writing- A strategy for encouraging students to express ideas by writing in the target language.
- Free Reading- A strategy for encouraging students to read in the target language.

X. Interdisciplinary Connections

As Spanish becomes an integral part of the curriculum, children will be able to add new dimensions to what they are already learning. Math, science, social studies, health, and career awareness are all woven into an interdisciplinary approach. Students will gain an insight that the study of Spanish offers much to their overall education.

Content-Based Topics

1. Art
 - Draw with various media
 - Cut and paste
2. Language Arts
 - Demonstrate characteristics of a good listener
 - Follow a one-step oral direction
 - Compare and contrast sounds
 - Recall presented materials
 - Identify a purpose for listening
 - Listen for a variety of purposes
 - Activate prior knowledge
 - Listen to various forms of music
 - Describe objects/pictures
 - Communicate in complete sentences
 - Obtain information by asking questions
 - Participate in various forms of oral communication
 - Interact verbally in informal situations
 - Make introductions
3. Mathematics
 - Sort objects in a variety of ways
 - Recognize, develop pattern
 - Reason, connect mathematical understandings
 - Observe/Compare by measurable attributes
 - Count objects
 - Represent quantities
4. Music
 - Explore differences between speaking and singing
 - Sing songs in a limited range
5. Reading
 - Identify words

6. Science
 - Observe weather conditions
7. Social Studies
 - Identify self by name and birthday
 - Be introduced to other people and places

XI. Differentiating Instruction for Students with Special Needs: Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Differentiating instruction is a flexible process that includes the planning and design of instruction, how that instruction is delivered, and how student progress is measured. Teachers recognize that students can learn in multiple ways as they celebrate students' prior knowledge. By providing appropriately challenging learning, teachers can maximize success for all students.

Differentiating in this course includes but is not limited to:

Differentiation for Support (ELL, Special Education, Students at Risk)

- Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension
- Teacher Modeling
- Kinesthetic activities
- Musical activities
- Verbal Cues & Prompts
- Manipulatives
- Repetition
- Grouping
- Rephrasing
- Visual Learning
- Online resources

Differentiation for Enrichment

- Individual research or presentation
- Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension
- Provide choices of modes working
- Additional related reading
- Additional related writing
- Real world scenarios and problem solving
- Online resources

XII. Professional Development

The teacher will continue to improve expertise through participation in a variety of professional development opportunities.

XIII. Curriculum Map/Pacing Guide

Unit Topic	Time Allocated	Differentiating Instruction for Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, & Gifted & Talented Students	Standards	Assessments
<p>¡Empezamos en la escuela!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greetings ● Colors ● Numbers ● Alphabet ● Months of the Year ● Season FALL ● Classroom Life ● Community ● Character 	<p>Trimester 1: 13.5 class sessions (35 minutes per week for 13.5 weeks)</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension ● Modeling ● Kinesthetic activities <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual research or presentation ● Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension ● Provide choices of modes working 	<p>7.1.NM.A.1-5 7.1.NM.B.1-5 7.1.NM.C.1-5 CRP1,2,4,5,6 7,8,9,10,11,12 8.1.5.A.1 8.1.5.B.1 9.2.4.A.2 9.2.4.A.4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● observations ● questioning ● Character education activities ● discussion ● student response ● exit ticket ● successful completion of classwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ diagrams ○ matching ○ puzzles ○ writing ○ reading
<p>¡Continuamos en la comunidad!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weather ● Family ● House ● Human body ● Winter ● Character ● Community 	<p>Trimester 2: 12 sessions (35 minutes per week for 12 weeks)</p>	<p><i>For Support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Musical activities ● Verbal Cues & Prompts ● Manipulatives <p><i>For Enhancement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension ● Provide choices of modes 	<p>7.1.NM.A.1-5 7.1.NM.B.1-5 7.1.NM.C.1-5 CRP1,2,4,5,6 7,8,9,10,11,12 8.1.5.A.1 8.1.5.B.1 9.2.4.A.2 9.2.4.A.4</p>	<p><i>Formative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● observations ● questioning ● self-assessment ● discussion ● student response ● thematic units of study ● successful completion of classwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ diagrams ○ matching

		working <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional related reading • Additional related writing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ puzzles ○ writing ○ reading
¡Celebramos el mundo! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character • Community • Fairy Tales • Spring • Summer 	Trimester 3: 13.5 sessions (35 minutes per week for 13.5 weeks)	<i>For Support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repetition • Grouping • Rephrasing • Visual Learning • Online resources <i>For Enhancement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual research or presentation • Skill Scaffolding: reading, writing, speaking, listening comprehension • Provide choices of modes working • Real world scenarios and problem solving • Online resources 	7.1.NM.A.1-5 7.1.NM.B.1-5 7.1.NM.C.1-5 CRP1,2,4,5,6 7,8,9,10,11,12 8.1.5.A.1 8.1.5.B.1 9.2.4.A.2 9.2.4.A.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observation • questioning • self-assessment • students will sing songs • character education activities • student response • exit ticket • successful completion of classwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ diagrams ○ matching ○ puzzles ○ writing ○ reading