ROBBINSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

WORLD LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

Spanish 1C

Board of Education

Mr. Matthew T. O'Grady, President
Mr. Thomas Halm, Jr., Vice President
Mrs. Shaina Ciaccio
Mrs. Leslie Dee
Mrs. Sharon DeVito
Mr. Craig Heilmann
Mrs. Jane Luciano
Mr. Scott Veisz
Mr. Richard Young

Dr. Kathie Foster, Superintendent Dr. Kimberly Tew, Assistant Superintendent

Curriculum Writing Committee

Marie Brooks Jeimy Herrera Velasquez

Supervisors

Amanda Matticks Carpena

BOARD OF EDUCATION INITIAL ADOPTION DATE:

August 2017

Course Philosophy

Courses in world language and cultures should provide students ongoing and varied opportunities to develop their proficiency across a full range of contexts and using a variety of communication modes, reflecting the richness of the respective target languages and cultures.

A theme-based curriculum allows students to demonstrate proficiencies along the language learning continuum, with topical questions accessible to a variety of proficiency levels guiding instruction and learning. Grammatical skills and vocabulary support, rather than drive the exploration of themes, and deepen in complexity during subsequent years as courses spiral back to familiar themes. Syntactic skills and lexicons should grow in meaningful thematic contexts to best support proficiency development.

By developing a common framework from the beginning to end of the language learning sequence, incorporating enduring understandings and essential questions that are intentionally recycled, teachers can scaffold instruction from level to level based on skills and proficiencies in an embedded context. In this scaffolding approach, skills, proficiencies and contexts are not separate items but rather evolving threads of a common framework.

Course Description

In Spanish 1C, students engage in an interactive study of the following three AP Themes: Public and Private Identities, Families and Communities, and Beauty and Aesthetics. The course builds off students' knowledge of said themes developed during their preliminary exposure in Spanish 1A, approaching topics from using higher level skills while recycling familiar ideas. Spanish IB aims to grow students communicative skills, specifically proficiency in speaking, close reading, listening, and writing. The course frames communicative skills within the three modes of communication: interpersonal, presentational, and interpretative. Students explore interdisciplinary content through the lense of cultural understanding and global awareness.

Course Proficiency Goals

Overview of Proficiency Goals

As students demonstrate proficiencies along the language learning continuum, they will also strive to meet proficiency goals in speaking, reading, writing, and listening by the end of each section of Spanish 1 and subsequent courses. Proficiency standards are aligned with the American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages' (ACTFL) proficiency guidelines.

End of Spanish 1A (6th grade) - Novice Low to Novice Mid End of Spanish 1B (7th grade) - Novice Mid to Novice High End of Spanish 1C (8th grade) - Novice High to Intermediate Low Instructional and assessment practices take into consideration students' individual differences in developing proficiency. Tasks are designed to simulate real world situations and to inclusively allow students of all levels to demonstrate their particular proficiency level.

Proficiency Goal for Spanish 1C (8th Grade)

Over the course of Spanish 1C students will progress from **Novice Mid/High** to **Novice High/Intermediate Low** proficiency level in speaking, writing, reading, and listening.

As students move to Novice High, they will be able to speak ask and respond to simple questions on familiar topics, although they require repetition. In addition to using learned phrases, student will be able form original simple sentences and begin attempting to elaborate on familiar topics. Pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax may still be strongly influenced by the first language. As students reach Novice High proficiency, they are generally understood without much difficulty by those accustomed to language learners. Errors are frequent.

Students moving towards Intermediate Low will begin to create with language drawing on familiar topics. Students elaborate using extensions and can form more questions. Their speech is characterized by pauses, and pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax may still be influenced by the native language, however, they are understood by those accustomed to language learned without difficulty. Errors are frequent, but usually do no impact comprehensibility.

See full proficiency descriptions at http://www.actfl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/public/ACTFLProficiencyGuidelines2012_FINAL.pdf (ACTFL (2012), Proficiency Guidelines)

Robbinsville Public Schools Scope, Sequence and, Assessment

Spanish 1C

	Unit Understandings and Goals		Assessments			
Unit Title		Recommended Duration	Diagnostic (before)	Formative (during)	Summative (after)	
Personal and Public Identities	The purpose of this unit is to equip students to <i>share</i> aspects of their own personal and public identities and to better understand the identities of others. The unit guides students through forces that shape identity around the globe such as assimilation and multiculturalism, highlighting interaction between European and Pre-colombian civilizations. Students will learn to <i>describe</i> their own identities and others' in terms of beliefs and values. Exploring their biographical information, personalities, interests, career paths, education, and national holidays allows students to fully access and <i>express</i> their own identities.	SeptOct.	Surveys of prior knowledge. Group brainstorms. Concept maps. Question based Do Nows. Responding to Essential Questions.	Spontaneous speaking activities discussing videos and photos of students around the world. Interprettive quizzes. Close readings of assorted texts, including summarizing and questioning. Socractic-Seminar style discussions. Short-answer written practice. Whole-class natural questioning. Checks for understanding. Reflections. Listening activities.	Rubric based speaking assessments: -Mock Interviews. Rubric based Presentations: -Mock Career Fair. Responding to Essential Questions. Writing paragraphs. Mini-essays (individual & group). Writing letters. Responding to Essential Questions	

Families and Communities	This unit aims to engage students in discussions of the interactions between family and community structures, equipping them with the language skills to draw comparisons between communities and analyze the impact of communities' cultures on family life. The unit touches on themes of age, class, customs, and gender as students explore not just the visible features of communities and perspectives they reflect, but families' and communities daily routines and division of labor. Students develop an understanding how communities and homes around the world reflect the culture, economics, climate, and geography of the places surrounding them.	NovMar.	Surveys of prior knowledge. Group brainstorms. Concept maps. Question based Do Nows. Responding to Essential Questions.	Video activities. Spontaneous speaking activities discussing videos and photos of students around the world. Interprettive quizzes. Close readings of assorted texts, including summarizing and questioning. Socractic-Seminar style discussions. Short-answer written practice. Whole-class natural	Rubric based speaking assessments: -Community ComparisonsMy Daily Routine. Rubric based Presentations: -House for Sale -A Day in the Life of Responding to Essential Questions. Paragraph writing. Mini-essays (individual & group).
				Short-answer written practice.	Mini-essays (individual &

Beauty and Aesthetics	The purpose of the unit is to expose students to the breadth of art forms and movements, considering what makes something art while acquiring and applying universal language for describing art to works that interest students. Students gain understanding of selected Hispanic artists' contributions to world artistic heritage as they learn to discuss and analyze architecture, visual arts, as well as literary excerpts and abridgements. In exploring artists' work and lives, students recycle skills acquired during Unit 1: Personal and Public Identities, learning to "read" art for social, historical, and personal meaning.	AprJun.	Surveys of prior knowledge. Group brainstorms. Concept maps. Question based Do Nows. Responding to Essential Questions.	Spontaneous speaking activities discussing videos and photos of students around the world. Interprettive quizzes. Close readings of assorted texts, including summarizing and questioning. Socractic-Seminar style discussions. Short-answer written practice. Whole-class natural questioning. Checks for understanding. Reflections. Listening activities. Video activities.	Rubric based speaking assessments: -Museum Chats. Rubric based Presentations: -Profile of an Artist. Responding to Essential Questions. Paragraph writing. Mini-essays (individual & group). Responding to Essential Questions.
-----------------------	--	---------	---	---	--

Robbinsville Public Schools

Unit #1: Personal and Public Identities

Enduring Understandings:

Our interests, values, customs, cultures, families, and heritage inform our public and personal identities.

Region, location, culture, and resources affect the school community and classrooms.

Cultures can best be understood when compared with our own.

There are similarities and differences in how cultures value education.

Educational experience reflects privilege.

Essential Questions:

LONG TERM:

Why study another language?

How does language shape culture?

Why should we study other cultures and what does it teach us?

How can I closely read a text for understanding?

How can I make myself understood through a limited lexicon in the target language?

How can I extend conversation?

UNIT:

Who am I?

How do I express my identity in personal and public spaces?

What is culture? How does it connect to identity?

What happens when cultures collide?

What do our academic experiences and communities tell us about the value of education in our culture and around the world?

How does my identity shaped by my school community and academic experience in comparison to students around the world, especially in Spanish speaking countries?

What is the reach of a community's responsibility in supporting education as a cross-cultural value?

Guiding / Topical Questions with Specific Standards	Content, Themes, Concepts, and Skills	Teaching Strategies	Instructional Resources and Materials	Assessment Strategies
---	---------------------------------------	---------------------	---	--------------------------

7.1.NH.A.1	What is my	QUESTION WORDS	Input structures for describing	CHAPTERS:	INTERESTS &
7.1.1(11.71.1	personality	SWBAT ¹ respond to simple questions	origin, age, language spoken,	Ch. 8, Encuentro	PERSONALITY
7.1.NH.A.2	like?	related to the self using interrogatives	Hispanic figures of teachers'	entre culturas,	QUIZ
/.1.111./1.2		(Question words: qué, cuál(es), cómo,	choosing (suggested: Princess	Realidades 3	Students identify
7.1.NH.A.3	What interests	cuánto/a(s), quién(es), por qué, cuándo)	Leonor, familiar singers) and		present tense
/.1.N11.A.3	me?		teacher as examples.	Ch. 8 ¡Exprésate!	verbs/activities &
7.1.NH.B.1		IDENTITY	•	• •	personality
/.1.NII.D.1	How does my	SWBAT describe	"Show & Tell" - Students bring in	MORE	traits/adjectives
7 1 NII D 2	identity connect	Origin, heritage, multiculturalism,	several objects representing their	READINGS:	(INTERPRETIVE)
7.1.NH.B.2	to my future	languages spoken, religion, age, cultural	identities (beliefs, value, interests,	<u>TECLA</u>	
7.1.NH.D.2	career path?	customs/traditions	origin, culture, etc.) and present to		PROFESSIONS
7.1.NH.B.3	_	(using ser & estar).	peers.	READINGS:	QUIZ
				¿Quiénes trabajan?,	Match professions
7.1.NH.B.4	What are	PERSONALITY	Groups brainstorms adjectives to	¡Así se dice; 1	and descriptions
	aspects of my	SWBAT describe	survey prior knowledge. Teacher		(INTERPRETIVE)
7.1.NH.B.5	culture?	Likes, interests, activities, adjectives for	compiles.	Escuelas aquí y en	
		describing personality		Latinoamérica <u>, ¡Así</u>	MOCK RESUME
7.1.NH.C.2	What are my	(using verbs like gustar, regular present	Students look up professions of	<u>se dice; 1</u>	Build a resume
	cultural values?	tense verbs, yo-go verbs, stem changing	interest. Teacher surveys,		using a teacher
7.1.NH.C.3		verbs, -uir verbs, necesitar + infinitive)	compiles, and distributes/posts.	<u>Las culturas</u>	provided template
	Why is			precolombianas,	(PRESENTATION
7.1.NH.C.4	education a	CAREERS	Students sort selected professions	<u>TECLA</u>	AL WRITING)
	cross-cultural	SWBAT	by field. Students sort selected		
7.1.NH.C.5	value?	Apply personality traits, likes, and	adjectives and verbs by profession		MOCK CAREER
		interests to describe select professions,	(in preparation for resume	VISUAL "TEXTS":	FAIR Students build
NJ Students	How do	create resumes, and role play interviews	writing)	Documentary clips	a employer
Learning	regional	(using noun/adjective agreement, querer		of "On the way to	brochure, role play
Standards	differences	+ ser + profession)	Students write imaginary resumes	<u>school"</u>	employers and
World	impact		describing job responsibilities and		applicants
<u>Languages</u>	family and	EDUCATION: A CROSS-CULTURAL	their qualities using present tense.	Students cross river	demonstrating
<u>Danguages</u>	education?	VALUE		by cable -	public identity
Communication	***	SWBAT describe and compare students	Students create career fair	Colombia,	(INTERPERSONA
(1.1 -1.3)	What is	identity of self and other in terms off	company brochure outlining	Univisión	L&
Culture	assimilation?	Privilege, opportunity, diversity (ethnic	desired qualities and		PRESENTATIONA
(2.1 - 2.2)		and gender), access to technology, child	responsibilities of candidates.	Students cross lake	L)
(2.1 2.2)					

¹ SWBAT - Students will be able to

Comparisons	Who were the	labor, cultural differences in schedules,		by bucket - Perú,	
(4.1-4.2)	Pre-Columbian	ir + a + destination	Students closely read ² ¿Quiénes	Univisión	MOCK
Connections	civilizations?		trabajan?		INTERVIEWS
(3.1 - 3.2)		ASSIMILATION &		Photos of	Role play an
Communities	How did Latin	MULTICULTURALISM	Input terms for comparing	<u>"Classroom</u>	interview for a job,
(5.1 - 5.2)	America	PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATIONS	identities and values of students	Portraits".	college admissions
	become	(i.e. AZTEC, MAYAN, INCA)	around the world using		interview, or at a
<u>ACTFL</u>	multicultural?	SWBAT explain the impact and history of	photographs. Students then	Authentic Hispanic	career fair interview
<u>National</u>		contact between Hispanic cultures, (such	discuss identities and values of	academic schedules	focusing on
<u>Standards</u>		as the Moors & Christians in Spain or	students in Classroom Portraits.	(teacher selects)	personality traits,
		Hernando Cortez & the Aztecs).			interests, job
			Students view and analyze how		responsibilities.
		SWBAT describe culture of	school schedules reflect local		(INTERPERSONA
		pre-Columbian civilizations (i.e.	identity, values, and beliefs.		L)
		education, beliefs), class			
		structures/hierarchy, gender roles (girls	Input using TPR verbs for		ADOPT A
		and boys educated differently), beliefs &	students describing and		SCHOOL
		values, assimilation (history of Spanish	discussing video clips of how		Write letter to
		conquest).	students go to school in other		admin explaining
			parts of the world from		school's needs and
		CELEBRATIONS REFLECTING	documentary, On the way to		justifying
		IDENTITY	school, and univision.com		fundraising using
		SWBAT explain how Thanksgiving	newsclips.		double verb
		reflects a national identity and			structures describing
		multiculturalism.	Students closely read Escuelas		what we can do to
			aquí y en Latinoamérica.		podemos + infinitive
		SWBAT explain the values and beliefs			(PRESENTATION
		behind Day of the Dead and Christmas	Students closely read texts on		AL WRITING)
		reflect a shared Hispanic identity.	pre-Columbian civilizations and		A CD A ZW D A W
		THANKECIVING	European contact, conquest, and		A CRAZY DAY
		THANKSGIVING	colonization.		AT SCHOOL
		History of assimilation & alienation of			Creative &
		native indigenous people,			highlighting 10+
		multiculturalism of Americans,			present tense verbs
		patriotism, beliefs, values, national			(PRESENTATION
		identity.			AL WRITING)

² Close reading steps: 1. annotate text by highlighting & defining new words, 2. summarize chunks, 3. form questions, 4. discuss in groups

DAY OF THE DEAD Beliefs, value of ancestry, mood. LA NAVIDAD Religion as part of Hispanic identity, beliefs. COLOMBUS DAY Different perspectives; did he really discover America? How is he viewed by different groups?	SOCRTIC STYLE DISCUSSIONS After close reading texts and writing questions (INTERPERSONA L & INTERPRETATIV E) READING QUIZZES
COLOMBUS DAY	
The state of the s	
different groups?	
	Comprehension
	questions based on
	texts from class
	(INTERPRETATIV
	E).

Robbinsville Public Schools

Unit #2: Families and Communities

Enduring Understandings:

Communities and homes around the world reflect the culture, economics, climate, history, and geography of the places surrounding them.

Products and practices found in and around communities and homes reflect cultural perspectives and realities.

Many products and practices related to home and community are shared across cultures: others are culturally specific.

Location of a community offers both advantages and disadvantages to the families that live there.

A community's work and school schedules impact the families living there.

Household responsibilities and daily routines vary among family members from culture to culture, reflecting gender norms.

Global societies are diverse, creating varied perspectives, contributions, and challenges.

Essential Questions

LONG TERM:

Why study another language?

How does language shape culture?

Why should we study other cultures and what does it teach us?

How can I closely read a text for understanding?

How can I make myself understood through a limited lexicon in the target language?

How can I extend conversation?

UNIT:

What is my family like?

How does my family contribute to the community? How do I contribute to my family?

What is my community like and why?

How does a community support its individuals?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of different communities?

How do communities and homes reflect culture, history, economics,

climate, and or global challenges?

How do routines impact families and communities?

How do my family's responsibilities compare to those of families in the target culture?

	pical Questions ic Standards	Content, Themes, Concepts, and Skills	Teaching Strategies	Instructional Resources and Materials	Assessment Strategies
7.1.NH.A.1	How are	FAMILY STRUCTURES	Input terms for describing diverse	READINGS:	FAMILY
	memebers	SWBAT describe families in terms of	families using Modern Family,		PORTRAITS
7.1.NH.A.2	of my	professions, family diversity, adoptions,	Spain's royal family, and other	Una familia	Describe picture of
	family	divorce, marriage (esposo vs. marido),	famous Hispanic families (teacher	ecuatoriana, ¡Asi se	family. Include,
7.1.NH.A.3		extended families, family friends,		dice! 1	relationships,

	related to	godparents, gender roles, Modern Family.	selected), followed by		professions, &
7.1.NH.B.1	me?	(tener + años, controlling ser, hay, &	spontaneous speaking practice.	¿El campo o la	personality.
		tener)		playa?, <u>TECLA</u>	(PRESENTATION
7.1.NH.B.2	What do		Interpretative task completing		AL WRITING).
7.1.111.15.2	my family	COMMUNITIES & HOMES	family tree for Spain's royal	La casa de mis	
7.1.NH.B.3	members	SWBAT describe, compare, and analyze	family based on text.	sueños, <u>TECLA</u>	HOMES &
7.1.INI1.D.3	do for a	communities and homes exterior &			COMMUNITIES
7.1.NH.B.4	living?/Ho	interior features.	Speaking activities describing	La rutina de Silvia,	QUIZ
/.1.Nn.b.4	w do		family photos students bring in.	<u>TECLA</u>	Match descriptions
7.1.NILD 5	different	SWBAT cite advantages and			of homes, identify
7.1.NH.B.5	professions	disadvantages, and express preference for	Students closely read, <i>Una</i>	Las comidas y los	& categorize parts
	contribute	different types of communities,	familia ecuatoriana, comparing	horarios en España,	of home &
7.1.NH.C.2	to the	different types & locations of	their families and communities in	TECLA	community
	community	communities (rural, suburban, urban);	Robbinsville to the texts' family		(INTERPRETIVE).
7.1.NH.C.3	?	advantages & disadvantages	in Quito, Ecuador.	Tareas del hogar	
		Inside (rooms, furniture) & outside		para los	COMMUNITY
7.1.NH.C.4	What are	(fenses, walls, gates, pools, patios)	Input cultural comparisons of	<u>adolescentes</u>	COMPARISON
	the	features.	home and communities in US and		Pairs compare
7.1.NH.C.5	responsibili	(controlling ser, estar, hay, & tener)	LATAM, targeting homes'	Authentic minimum	homes &
	ties of		exterior features followed by	<u>wage</u>	communities
NJ Students	different	CULTURAL COMPARISONS OF	spontaneous speaking and written	announcements	spontaneously
Learning	different	COMMUNITIES	practice.		forming questions.
Standards	profession?	SWBAT compare communities in		VISUAL &	May act as realtor &
World		LATAM ³ and US in terms of interior and	Students closely read ¿El campo	AUDITORY:	buyer, friends or a
<u>Languages</u>	What	exterior features and function.	o la playa? focusing on		family looking for
<u>Danguages</u>	professions	(controlling ser, estar, hay, & tener)	advantages of different	Modern Family (TV	Air B & B.
Communication	interest me		community locations.	show) Family Tree	(INTERPERSONA
(1.1 -1.3)	and why?	*US vs. LATAM			L).
Culture		-Walls & gates for safety (LATAM).	Watch Una casa rural	3D models of homes	
(2.1 - 2.2)	What does	-Police in US, guardianes in LATAM	(videoele.com) and adding to		HOUSE FOR SALE
Comparisons	my	-Fences for privacy, pools b/c of more	advantages of rural vs. urban	Cuban artists', Los	Students as a realtor
(4.1-4.2)	community	space (US).	communities, extracting names of	<u>Carpinteros</u>	marketing a home
Connections	look like	-No dryers, interior patios b/c it's hot	furniture and interior features of	<u>installation artwork</u>	and community in
(3.1 -3.2)	and why?	(Colombia).	home.		gallery style
Communities		-Smaller fridges b/c people shop daily		<u>Una casa rural,</u>	presentation
(5.1 - 5.2)		(Colombia).		<u>videoele.com</u>	(PRESENTATION
()	I	1	1		l .

³ LATAM - Latin America

	What are	-Separate garbage for organic matter for	Students closely read, La casa de		AL).
<u>ACTFL</u>	the	pigs (Colombia).	mis sueños, further extracing	Cocinas mejoradas	,
National	advantages		(conditional tnese for describing		DAILY ROUTINE
Standards	of living in	*US vs. SPAIN	where students would want to	Authentic audio of	QUIZ
	or visiting	SWBAT explain why homes are usually	live)	daily routines from	Identify & match
	suburban,	made in US of wood but in Spain of		Texas University.	reflexive verbs
	urban, and	concrete in terms of culture, climate, and	names of furniture and interior		(INTERPRETIVE).
	rural	economics.	features of home.	TEACHER	
	communiti			RESOURCES:	MY DAILY
	es?	-Materials used to build homes & why.	Input other interior features of		ROUTINE Describe
		-Function of concrete in Spain & wood in	homes (teacher selected).	Use of wood in US	your daily routine,
	How does rural	US (Cultural: multigenerational		but cement in Spain	responding to
	Peruvian	household in Spain, more geographical	Spontaneous speaking activities	to build homes	teacher generated
	communities'	movement in US, Climactic: concrete	discussing household objects in		questions.
	access to	resists heat better, & Economic: more	Cuban artists <i>Los Carpinteros</i> '	Cocinas mejoradas	(INTERPERSONA
	"improved	deforestation in Spain means wood is \$\$).	installations and 3D models of	<u>in Perú</u>	L).
	kitchens" impact	(Prepositions of location, estar vs. hay vs.	homes.		
	women and	tener, ser+de+material).		Changing Spain's	A DAY IN THE
	children's'		Input materials homes are made	<u>national work</u>	LIFE OF
	health?	*PERU	of.	<u>schedule</u>	Compare the daily
		SWBAT explain how and why traditional			routine of two
	What factors	kitchens in Peru ⁴ create problems for	Storytelling: <i>Los tres cerditos</i> .		people in your
	impact division	women and children in rural Peruvian	Tell students story of 3 Little		family discussing
	of household	communities and how cocinas mejoradas	Pigs, students help tell story,		chores, reflexive
	labor within	(improved kitchens) aim to solve them.	students tell each other, practicing		verbs, community,
	families?	-Problems with <i>cocinas tradicionales</i>	materials.		parts of the home
		-Contstruction of <i>cocinas mejoradas</i>			(PRESENTATION
	How are	-Benefits of cocinas mejoradas	Input cultural, climatic, and		AL).
	household		economic functions for building		
	chores similar	COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS	homes of concrete vs. madera		CHORES QUIZ
	and different	CHORES	with spontaneous speaking and		Identify Chores
	and uniterest	SWBAT describe how they contribute to	writing practice following.		(INTERPRETIVE).

⁴ Poor rural families in Peru cook on open fires without ventilation, women and children working in home suffer health problems (men work outside of home). Initiatives (private organizations' and government funded) aim to construct cocinas mejoradas with 2 main benefits: space for more than one pot (one for cooking, one for boiling drinking water), chimney ventilating smoke). Read more at, <u>Cocinas que mejoran la vida</u>.

world?	Innut the problem of traditional	
11 01141	Input the problem of traditional	MY CALENDAR
SWBAT describe division of household	kitchens in Peru and the solutions.	Create & describe
What is labor in their families.	Students explain graphics.	calendar of
minimum wage?		responsibilities
How does it SWBAT give reasons for and express	Transition from cooking &	(chores, recycle
affect families obligation with chores.	kitchens to to other household	activities) using
and	chores. Survey prior knowledge	expressions of
communities? SWBAT explain graphical representation	in groups, what other chores do	obligation and
of trends in division of household labor b	y we know?	adverbs of
What is my and gender and countries.		frequency.
my family's	Input chores & reasons for doing	(PRESENTATION
daily routine? SWBAT express opinion on	them.	AL WRITING).
appropriateness of chores for children of		
How does different ages.	Discuss and analyze graphs of	SPANISH CIRCLE
having a longer	division of household labor.	Socratic
work and school SWBAT analyze impact of minimum		Seminar-style
day in Spain wage on communities.	Students closely read article on	discussion of texts.
impact	chores for teens, Tareas del hogar	FORMATIVE.
communities -Chores & division of household labor as	para adolescentes.	(INTERPERSONA
and families? they reflect AP subthemes age, class,		L).
citizenship.	Interpretative task analayzing	
-Reasons for doing chores.	impact of minimum wage on	
-Recycle child labor as it reflects AP	families & communities.	
subthemes age & class.		
-Minimum wage.	Input daily routine reflexive verbs	
(Adverbs of frequency, expressions of	using TPR and/or props.	
obligation: deber, tener que, necesitar +		
infinitive, pensar que, creer que).	Students describe in writing photo	
	series of daily routines.	
COMMUNITY & FAMILY LIFE		
DAILY ROUTINE	Students closely read, La rutina	
SWBAT describe daily routine of self an	d de Silvia, Las comidas y los	

horarios en España and/or other

schedule, extracting key cultural,

community characterisites in

texts addressing Spanish

Spain.

others controlling reflexive verbs.

SWBAT explain debate in Spain around

modifying national work schedule citing

impact on families and communities.

	SWBAT cite cultural characterstics of Spanish communities' daily life after close reading, <i>La rutina de Siliva</i> Daily routine vocabulary (despertarse, lavarse, ponersa la ropa, etc.). <i>La rutina de Silvia</i> : studying more languages, la siesta, time for leisure throughout the day, mid-morning break, longer work & school days, <i>el bachillerato</i> .	Input debate in Spain surrounding work and school schedule in Spain and impact on families and communities using photos, following by spontaneous speaking and written practice.	
	The debate around labor schedule in Spain (ending work day at 6pm) & impact on families & communities (<i>i.e.</i> collaborating with other european countries, childcare, sleep, workplace productivity) (Reflexive verbs, two verb structure with reflexives, antes de+ infinitive, después de+infinitive).		

Robbinsville Public Schools

Unit #3: Beauty and Aesthetics

Enduring Understandings:

Art comes in many forms; two and three dimensional.

Architecture, painting, literature, installations, murals, and photography are all artforms.

In the academic study of art, works and artists are grouped by movements.

Art can reflect culture, history, climate, personal experience, and economics.

Art can comment on global challenges like inequality.

Essential Questions:

LONG TERM:

Why study another language?

How does language shape culture?

Why should we study other cultures and what does it teach us?

How can I closely read a text for understanding?

How can I make myself understood through a limited lexicon in the target language?

How can I extend conversation?

UNIT:

What is Art?

Why do artists create Art?

How can we discuss Art?

How does art and architecture reflect culture, personal experience, climate, economics, and/or history?

Guiding / Topical Questions with Specific Standards		Content, Themes, Concepts, and Skills	Teaching Strategies	Instructional Resources and Materials	Assessment Strategies
7.1.NH.A.1	What are	TYPES OF ART	Intro unit by showing students	CHAPTERS:	
	different	SWBAT identify and categorize works of	seemingly unrelated images that	Ch. 3, Paso a Paso 3	MATCHING QUIZ
7.1.NH.A.2	types of art?	art by form/type.	are all forms of art (a Los		Match descriptions
			Carpintero's installation,	MAGAZINE:	with works of art.
7.1.NH.A.3	What	Suggested: Painting, sculpture,	Cervantes' Don Quijote , Spanish	<u>TECLA</u>	(INTERPRETATIV
	characterizes	installation, photography, architecture,	cuisine, Gaudi's <i>La casa Milá</i> , a		E).
7.1.NH.B.1	different	literature, film.	Diego Rivera mural, and a Botero	READINGS:	
	movements of		sculpture). Students try to deduce	<u>Frida Kahlo,</u>	MUSEUM CHAT
7.1.NH.B.2	art?	MOVEMENTS OF ART	the commonality and the EQ.	pintora universal,	Pairs spontaneously
		SWBAT situate in, categorize, and		TECLA	discuss two works
7.1.NH.B.3	What is	explain which movement a work of art	Input types of art that teacher		of art and their
	Surrealism?	belongs to.	selected artists will later capture.	El espíritu de Frida	preference in terms

7.1.NH.B.4	Cubism?			Kahlo, TECLA	of content,
	Social	Suggested movements:	Input movements of art that		movement,
7.1.NH.B.5	realism?	-Surrealism and it's connection to	teacher selected artists will later	Velázquez, TECLA	influences, subject
		Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis &	fit into.	_	matter, etc.
7.1.NH.C.2	What are the	dreams.		Fotografías por una	(INTERPERSONA
	visual and	-Cubism, use of geometire forms and	Survey prior knowledge of art	causa justa, TECLA	L).
7.1.NH.C.3	emotional	abstraction.	(color, mood, etc.). Compile &		
	aspects of art?	-Social Realism.	post in classroom.	IV Centenario de la	ART
7.1.NH.C.4		-Mexican Muralism.		publicación del	COMPARISON
	How can I		Direct instruct selected works and	Quijote, TELCA	Compare photos
7.1.NH.C.5	describe a	DESCRIBING WORKS OF ABOUT	artists.		from ¿Dónde
	work of art?	ART		Abridged Don	duermen los niños?
NJ Students		SWBAT describe, compare, and analyze	Students describe and compare in	Quijote, ¡Asi se	& Classroom
Learning	What inspired	visual and emotional elements of works of	writing and speaking activities	dice! 1	Portraits,
<u>Standards</u>	and influenced	art.	works of art.		discussing:
<u>World</u>	Salvador Dali?			Fotografías por una	Who are the artists?
<u>Languages</u>	What is his	Suggested: Foreground, background,	Students closely read texts on	<u>causa justa</u>	Describe their
	artwork like?	medium, type, tone, subject matter, color,	Fridah Kahlo.		artwork.
Communication		lines, principles of design: movement,		VISUALS:	How is their artwork
(1.1 - 1.3)	What inspired	balance, symmetry, etc. See Chapter 3,	Students closely read Fotografías	¿Dónde duermen	similar?
Culture	and influenced	Paso a Paso 3.	por una causa justa.	los niños? By James	
(2.1 - 2.2)	Fridah Khalo?	(Ser vs. estar vs. hay, agreement).		Millison	Suggested: Group
Comparisons	What is her		Students closely read abridged		writing on big
(4.1-4.2)	artwork like?	SELECTED ARTISTS & WORKS	Spanish literature (teacher	<u>Classroom</u>	paper. Gallery walk
Connections		SWBAT describe artists biographically.	selected; suggested: Don	Portraits, by Julian	peer edit.
(3.1 - 3.2)	What historical	SWBAT explain social or historical	Quijote).	<u>Germain</u>	(PRESENTATION
Communities	event does	context or influences behind of works of			AL WRITING).
(5.1 - 5.2)	Picasso's	art.		Los Carpinteros,	
	Guernica			Marco Castillo &	
ACTFL	represent?	Suggested:		<u>Dagoberto</u>	PROFILE OF AN
National		-Salvador Dali's paintings & influence of		Rodríguez	ARTIST
<u>Standards</u>	Why are their	the subconscios (Surrealism).			Present works of art
	cave homes in	-Antoni Gaudi's architecture (Surrealism).		Surrealist	from a Hispanic
	Spain?	-Fridah Kahlo's self-portraits &		<u>architecture</u>	artist of student's
		autobiographical paintings (Surrealist, but			choosing in gallery
	What is Antoni	favors her experiences in lieu of		Gaudi's surrealist	walk. All target
	Gaudi's	dreams/subconciousness).		architecture in	concepts applied:
		- Picasso's <i>Guernica</i> and the history of		<u>Barcelona</u>	type, movement,

architecture	depicted conflict (Cubism).		descriptors,
like?	- Diego Rivera, Mexican Muralism, Socal	More Gaudi	inspiration,
iike:	Realism.	<u>wiore Guuar</u>	influence and
How were	- Fernando Botero.		artists' biographical
castles in	(preterite third person verbs for describing	TEACHER	information.
Spain built and	artists' lives: nació, le gustó, vivió, tuvo,	RESOURCES:	Students may dress
why?	estudió, etc.)	reso crees.	up or act as the
, .		Easter Island & the	artist.
What do	ARCHITECTURE	giant stone statues,	Format of visuals:
pre-Columbian	SWBAT explain how architecture reflects	los moais	Instragram page,
architectural or	culture, climate, history, and economics.		FaceBook page,
artistic			website, Google
monuments	-Types of homes (recycling concepts from		Slides, Prezi, poster,
look like?	Unit 2: Families and Communities).		etc.
What is known			(PRESENTATION
about their	-Materials used to build homes		AL).
history?	-Function of concrete in Latin America &		
	wood in US (Cultural: multigenerational		
What is the	household in Latin America, more		
purpose of the	geographical movement in US, Climactic:		
photography	concrete resists heat better, & Economic:		
series, ¿Donde	more deforestation in Latin America		
duermen los	means wood is \$\$).		
ninos? and			
Classroom	-Caves in Granada, Spain (Historical		
Portraits?	function: protection).		
	-Castles in Spain on hills (Historical		
	function: protection b/c of conflicts		
	between regions).		
	-Pre-Columbian monuments (teacher		
	selected); Suggested: The Inca's Machu		
	Picchu in Peru, Chile's <i>Isla de Pascua</i> &		
	los moais.		
	PHOTOGRAPHY AS SOCIAL		
	COMMENTARY		
	SWBAT articulate artists' goals in		
	creating socially conscious photography.		
	creating socially conscious photography.		

Social realism, inequality, poverty, privilege, developing vs. developed countries, immigration, etcFotografías por una causa justa -¿Dónde duermen los niños? By James Millison -Classroom Portraits, by Julian Germain		
8th GRADE DANCE Clothes & accessories (ir+a+infinitive).		