

Nutley Public Schools



Department of World Languages

Curriculum Guide

Elementary Spanish – Grade 6

September 2024

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Introduction & Department Description	4
Statement of Purpose	4
Philosophy & Approach	5
Mission	5
Acknowledgments	5
Rationale for Elementary School Language Study	6
New Jersey Student Learning Standard for World Languages	7
Three Strands	7
Proficiency Levels	8
The Role of Grammar in the World Language Class	9
Time as a Critical Component for Developing Language Performance	9
Rationale for Elementary School Language Study	10
NCSSFL-ACTFL Can-Do Statements	11
How to Use the Can-Do Statements	11
How Not to Use the Can-Do Statements	11
How Stakeholders Use the Can-Do Statements	12
Assessment	13
Formative Assessment	13
Summative Assessment	14
Integrated Performance Assessments (IPAs)	14
Culturally Authentic Materials	15
Grading Policy	15
Meeting the Needs of All Students	17
References	18
Course Description/Summary	19
Unit Contents: Scope & Sequence	20
Unit 1	21
Unit 2	25
Unit 3	30

Introduction & Department Description

The World Languages department of the Nutley Public Schools holds forth a vision of excellence for all students. Our goal is to develop a community of lifelong learners where children have healthy self-esteem, respect and compassion for others, essential and technological knowledge, and the creative problem-solving skills needed to meet the challenges of successful citizenship in an ever-changing global society.

In a world that is experiencing major growth, the ability to understand and to express in more than one language will increase one's awareness and appreciation of multicultural diversity.

In today's global society, the study of a second language and culture is fundamental to a sound education. Along with enjoying the complexities of second language acquisition, our students will also develop the skill sets for:

- Communicating with individuals from other nations/cultures
- Understanding the marriage between language and culture
- Becoming more cognizant of the world in which we live
- Applying acquired knowledge to new learning experiences
- Using the language of study in the community as well as in various career opportunities

Via the development of these skills, students will realize that learning another language is critical to personal and academic success.

Learning occurs in meaningful, communicative contexts that carry significance for the student. Reading and writing are used as tools appropriate to the level and interest of the learners. Language structures and features are presented as tools for fruitful communication within the unit of study. Assessment is frequent and ongoing in a manner that is consistent with our program goals and teaching strategies. Proficiency in reading writing, speaking and listening will be measured via the guidelines prescribed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL).

Nutley Public Schools' World Language program is designed to build fluency in the target language through an extended sequence of courses.

Statement of Purpose

The Nutley Public Schools is continuously working toward providing a comprehensive language for its students. Our goal, to expose students to different cultures via second language acquisition, will supplement the creation of the well-rounded student.

We believe that learning a second language allows students to:

- Develop knowledge of other cultures.
- Develop a cosmopolitan perspective with regard to differences among cultures.
- Develop lexical/syntactic sensitivity in their first language (L1) and the target language (L2).

- Increase their repertoire of knowledge (cognates, pragmatics and semantics), which can help them perform better on standardized tests.
- Become more familiar with the rudiments of the learning process.
- Enjoy the products of different culture such as: art, music, food and customs.

Philosophy & Approach

The K-12 world language curriculum is formatted in thematic units that present a generic scope and sequence; the curriculum can be applied to any language. Students will be exposed to their language of choice via real-life themes that promote communication and the use of the target language. Language features and grammar will be conveyed in-context, which calls for a thematic approach.

The same thematic units will be unpacked at each grade level in order to build upon previously acquired vocabulary and language features. As students progress through the levels, they will learn in additional contexts within the same unit theme. The themes are: Beauty and Aesthetics, Families and Communities, Global Challenges, Personal and Public Identities, Science and Technology, and Contemporary Life

We approach the acquisition process through *real world situations*. Understanding the people and culture of the target language allows the student to evaluate and apply their attitudes and desires to the context of learning. As a result, students will realize similarities which intensify the comprehension and the language-learning context.

Mission

The mission of Nutley Public Schools' World Languages Department is to create and sustain a challenging and inviting context where students can learn experientially while acquiring a profound understanding of new languages and cultures, different perspectives and continuous learning—the key elements of a successful contributor in a global society.

Acknowledgments

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Rationale for Elementary School Language Study

The early start of the study of a language in elementary school is supported by research that has shown that the optimum time to begin foreign language study is in the elementary grades.

Curtain and Pesola (1994, pp.3-4) identify three powerful arguments for including world languages in the core curriculum and elementary schools in the United States:

- One of the most important factors influencing the development of language proficiency is the amount of time spent working with the language. When language learning begins earlier, it can go on longer and provide more practice and experience, leading ultimately to greater fluency and effectiveness.
- Every skill and outcome that is important to society is introduced through the elementary school curriculum. The lists of curriculum requirements in almost every state attest to the importance of reading, math, social studies, science, music, art, and physical education...Only when languages become a secure part of the elementary school curriculum will language learning begin to meet the needs so vividly described in the national reports of the 1980s.
- The age of 10 is a crucial time in the development of attitudes toward nations and groups perceived as “other,” according to the research of Piaget, Lambert, and others (Lambert & Klineberg, 1967). Children are in the process of moving from egocentricity to reciprocity, and information introduced before age 10 is eagerly received ... The awareness of a global community can be enhanced when children have the opportunity to experience involvement with another culture through a foreign language.

Lipton (1998, p. 11) highlights research that substantiates the benefits of elementary school language study, in which students:

- achieve expected gains and have even higher scores on standardized tests in reading, language arts, and mathematics than those who have not;
- show greater cognitive development in such areas as mental flexibility, creativity, divergent thinking, and higher-order thinking skills;
- have an improved self-concept and sense of achievement in school; and
- can transfer their language learning skills in subsequent foreign language study in high school and college.

New Jersey Student Learning Standard for World Languages

World Languages: All students will be able to use a world language in addition to English to engage in meaningful conversation, to understand and interpret spoken and written language, and to present information, concepts, and ideas, while also gaining an understanding of the perspectives of other cultures. Through language study, they will make connections with other content areas, compare the language and culture studied with their own, and participate in home and global communities.

Three Strands

The New Jersey Student Learning standard for world languages includes three strands, one for each of the three modes of communication: interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational. These modes reconceptualize the traditional 4-skill approach in the areas of listening, speaking, reading and writing:



Strand A reflects the Interpretive Mode of communication, in which students demonstrate understanding of spoken and written communication within appropriate cultural contexts. Examples of this kind of “one-way” reading or listening include cultural interpretations of printed texts, videos, online texts, movies, radio and television broadcasts, and speeches. Beyond the Novice level, “interpretation” differs from “comprehension” because it implies the ability to read or listen “between the lines” and “beyond the lines.” For more on the interpretive mode of communication:

- Click Teaching Foreign Languages K-12 Workshop to view a video on the interpretive mode (scroll down to video #1).

Strand B reflects the Interpersonal Mode of communication, in which students engage in direct oral and/or written communication with others. Examples of this “two-way” communication include conversing face-to-face, participating in online discussions or videoconferences, instant messaging and text messaging, and exchanging personal letters or e-mail messages. For more on the interpersonal mode of communication:

- Click Teaching Foreign Languages K-12 Workshop to view a video on the interpersonal mode (scroll down to video #2).

Strand C reflects the Presentational Mode of communication, in which students present, orally and/or in writing, information, concepts and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers with whom there is no immediate interaction. Examples of this “one-to-many” mode of communication include a presentation to a group, posting an online video or web page, creating and posting a podcast or videocast, and writing an article for a newspaper.

- Click Teaching Foreign Languages K-12 Workshop to view a video on the presentational mode (scroll down to video #3).

Proficiency Levels

Unlike other content areas, the world languages standard is benchmarked by proficiency levels. In so doing, the world languages standard allows for multiple entry points. Multiple entry points accommodate students who develop interests in specific languages during their middle or high school years because of career choices or personal motivation. Learner choice becomes an increasingly important factor as students mature and their eventual competency is linked with interests and motivation. Students who choose to start a new language in the high school will reach levels of competency commensurate with the sequence available; and their previous experience with language study in general often contributes to more rapid acquisition of a second language.

The development of proficiency levels was informed by the ACTFL Performance Descriptors for Language Learners 2012 and the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012.

- Novice-Mid Level: Students communicate using memorized words and phrases to talk about familiar topics related to school, home, and the community.
- Novice-High Level: Students communicate using words, lists, and simple sentences to ask and answer questions, to handle simple transactions related to everyday life, and to talk about subject matter studied in other classes.
- Intermediate-Low Level: Students communicate using simple sentences to ask and answer questions, to handle simple transactions related to everyday life, and to talk about subject matter studied in other classes.
- Intermediate-Mid Level: Students communicate using strings of sentences to ask and answer questions, to handle simple transactions related to everyday life, and to talk about subject matter studied in other classes.
- Intermediate-High Level: Students communicate using connected sentences and paragraphs to handle complicated situations on a wide-range of topics.
- Advanced-Low Level: Students communicate using paragraph-level discourse to handle complicated situations on a wide-range of topics.

The Role of Grammar in the World Language Class

While knowledge of the grammar of a language (e.g., rules for syntax, tense, and other elements of usage) is not an explicit goal of the revised world language standard, grammar plays a supporting role in allowing students to achieve the stated linguistic proficiency goals. Grammar is one tool that supports the attainment of the stated linguistic goals; others tools include knowledge of vocabulary, sociolinguistic knowledge, understanding of cultural appropriateness, and grasp of communication strategies.

Students who are provided with ample opportunities to create meaning and use critical thinking skills in a language of study achieve linguistic proficiency. Research has established that all grammar learning must take place within a meaningful context, with the focus on producing structures to support communication.

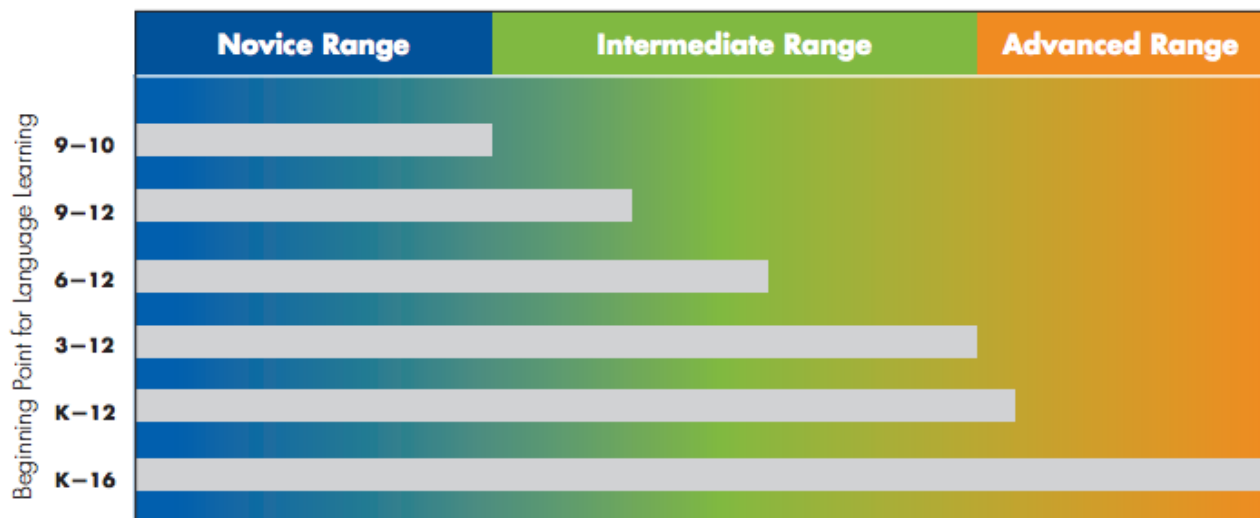
See New Jersey Student Learning Standard for World Languages for more information.

Time as a Critical Component for Developing Language Performance

According to ACTFL (2012a), “Students require carefully planned and well-sequenced learning opportunities that provide practice in using the language in order to internalize language competencies. Time on task is a critical factor in developing performance.”

The graphic that follows provides a visual representation of anticipated student performance outcomes (ACTFL, 2012a). The graphic is provided here to illustrate what outcomes are reasonable to expect of students who begin language instruction at various points.

Time as a critical component for developing language performance



It should also be noted that language learners may experience different rates of progress through different modes, depending on how similar their native language is to the new language (ACTFL, 2012a).

Rationale for Elementary School Language Study

The early start of the study of a language in elementary school is supported by research that has shown that the optimum time to begin foreign language study is in the elementary grades.

Curtain and Pesola (1994, pp.3-4) identify three powerful arguments for including world languages in the core curriculum and elementary schools in the United States:

- One of the most important factors influencing the development of language proficiency is the amount of time spent working with the language. When language learning begins earlier, it can go on longer and provide more practice and experience, leading ultimately to greater fluency and effectiveness.
- Every skill and outcome that is important to society is introduced through the elementary school curriculum. The lists of curriculum requirements in almost every state attest to the importance of reading, math, social studies, science, music, art, and physical education...Only when languages become a secure part of the elementary school curriculum will language learning begin to meet the needs so vividly described in the national reports of the 1980s.
- The age of 10 is a crucial time in the development of attitudes toward nations and groups perceived as “other,” according to the research of Piaget, Lambert, and others (Lambert & Klineberg, 1967). Children are in the process of moving from egocentricity to reciprocity, and information introduced before age 10 is eagerly received ... The awareness of a global community can be enhanced when children have the opportunity to experience involvement with another culture through a foreign language.

Lipton (1998, p. 11) highlights research that substantiates the benefits of elementary school language study, in which students:

- achieve expected gains and have even higher scores on standardized tests in reading, language arts, and mathematics than those who have not;
- show greater cognitive development in such areas as mental flexibility, creativity, divergent thinking, and higher-order thinking skills;
- have an improved self-concept and sense of achievement in school; and
- can transfer their language learning skills in subsequent foreign language study in high school and college.

NCSSFL-ACTFL Can-Do Statements

Borrowing from the unit template in ACTFL's *The Keys to Planning and Learning: Effective Curriculum, Unit, and Lesson Design* (Clementi & Terrill, 2017), the curricular template used in this document incorporates the NCSSFL-ACTFL Can-Do Statements.

The 2017 NCSSFL-ACTFL Can-Do Statements provide:

- Language learners to identify and set learning goals and chart their progress towards language and intercultural proficiency;
- Educators to write communication learning targets for curriculum, unit and lesson plans;
- Stakeholders to clarify how well learners at different stages can communicate.

How to Use the Can-Do Statements

- Can-Do statements describe what learners can do consistently over time
- Can-Do Statements help learners set goals as they progress along the proficiency continuum
- The sets of examples can be adapted to match school, district, or postsecondary curriculum as well as independent learning goals
- Can-Do statements are a starting point for self-assessment, goal-setting, and the creation of rubrics for performance-based grading

How Not to Use the Can-Do Statements

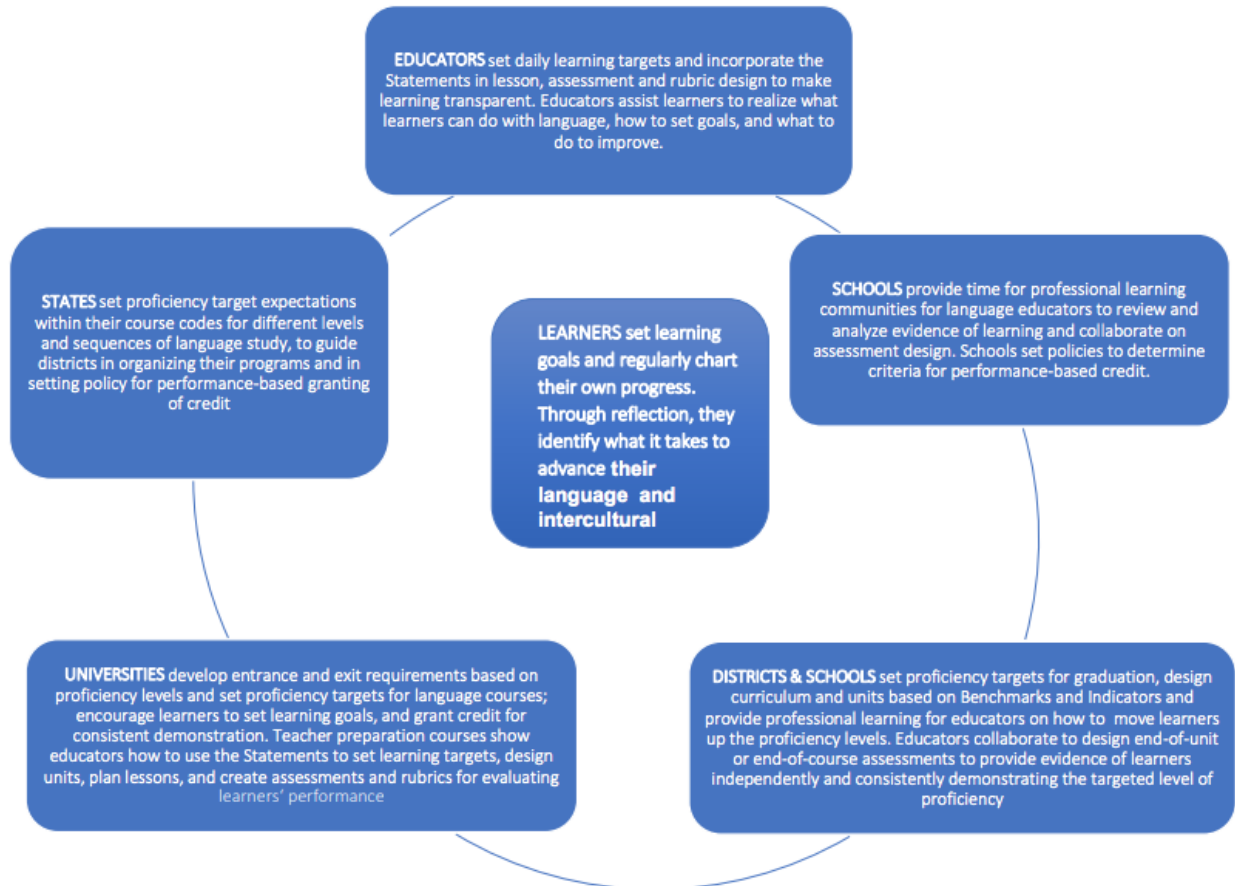
- Can-Do Statements are NOT a checklist of tasks to be demonstrated once and checked off
- Can-Do Statements are NOT a limitation of what to learn or teach
- The sets of examples are NOT a prescribed curriculum
- The Can-Do statements are NOT used as an instrument for determining a letter or number grade

The Can-Do Statements are aligned with the ACTFL Performance Descriptors for Language Learners 2012 and the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines 2012 and reflect growth through the Novice, Intermediate, Advanced, Superior, and Distinguished Levels in the interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational modes of communication.

This curriculum uses the Can-Do Statements to provide language learners a self-assessment tool to assess what they “can do” with language in the interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational modes of communication and should be used by students and teachers as part of an overall reflective learning process.

How Stakeholders Use the Can-Do Statements

How Stakeholders Use the Can-Do Statements



See NCSSFL-ACTFL Can-Do Statements for more information.

Assessment

Borrowing from the unit template in ACTFL's *The Keys to Planning and Learning: Effective Curriculum, Unit, and Lesson Design* (Clementi & Terrill, 2017), the curricular template used in this document incorporates both formative and summative assessments.

Both types of assessment are keyed to the three modes of communication but are broken down as follows.

Formative Assessment

Our language program encourages teachers to continually assess student progress toward desired learning goals and proficiency outcomes. These formative assessments are used to inform decisions about instruction and benchmark student progress toward summative assessments. As such, these formative assessments, however formal, are not used as an instrument for determining a letter or number grade. Instead, formative assessment should provide specific and highly focused feedback to students in preparation for the final unit level performances.

Suggested Checks for Understanding

- Exit tickets
- Think, Pair, Share (Write)
- Speaking practice
- Inside/Outside Circle
- Information Gap activities
- Class surveys
- Rough drafts
- Hand signals
- White board communicators

See *Checking for Understanding* (Fisher & Frey, 2014) for more information on formative assessments.

Sample Formative Assessments

- Ticket to leave
- Quick oral checks
- Information gap pair activity
- Maintain the conversation (keep the conversation going)
- Write captions
- Finish a story
- Rough draft

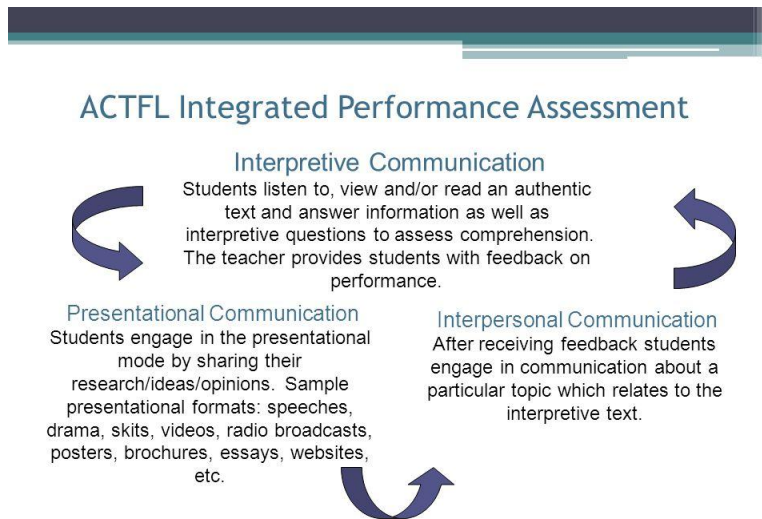
Summative Assessment

In summative assessments, students demonstrate that they can apply the lessons they have learned, the skills they have acquired, and the knowledge they have gained in the unit of instruction. Summative assessment is a new application of what has already been assessed at the formative level (Sandrock, 2017).

Integrated Performance Assessments (IPAs)

Our language program encourages summative assessment that measures what students can *do* with the language. To this end, the department encourages the use of integrated performance assessments. The **integrated performance assessment (IPA)** is a cluster assessment featuring three modes of communication: **interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational**. All three tasks are aligned within a single overarching theme or content area that should be of interest to learners and complements the curriculum. This multi-task reflects the manner in which students naturally acquire language in the real world or in the classroom. As such, the tasks should be:

- Authentic
 - Reflect tasks that individuals do in the world outside of the classroom
- Performance-based
 - Reflect how students USE the language and cultural knowledge in communicative tasks
 - Requires critical thinking skills:
 - e.g. synthesizing, analyzing, reasoning, problem-solving, inferencing, creative thinking
- Based on the 3 Modes of Communication
 - Interpretive, Interpersonal, Presentational
- Integrated
 - Integrates communication plus other goal areas of the standards
- Illustrate development progress according to ACTFL Performance Descriptors
- Blend in a seamless fashion with classroom instruction and experience



Although summative assessment of the three modes of communication often occurs near the end of a unit, they may occur at “any point where that goal has been reached in the unit.” (Sandrock, 2015, p. 25)

See *The Keys to Assessing Language Performance: A Teacher’s Manual for Measuring Student Progress* (Sandrock, 2017) for more information on formative and summative assessment in the world language classroom.

Culturally Authentic Materials

Culturally authentic materials should be selected when implementing integrated performance assessments. Teachers can use various sources from the target language culture to find the texts (oral, printed, video) required for the interpretive tasks, both for the classroom practice that prepares students (including formative assessments) and for the IPA itself (summative assessment).

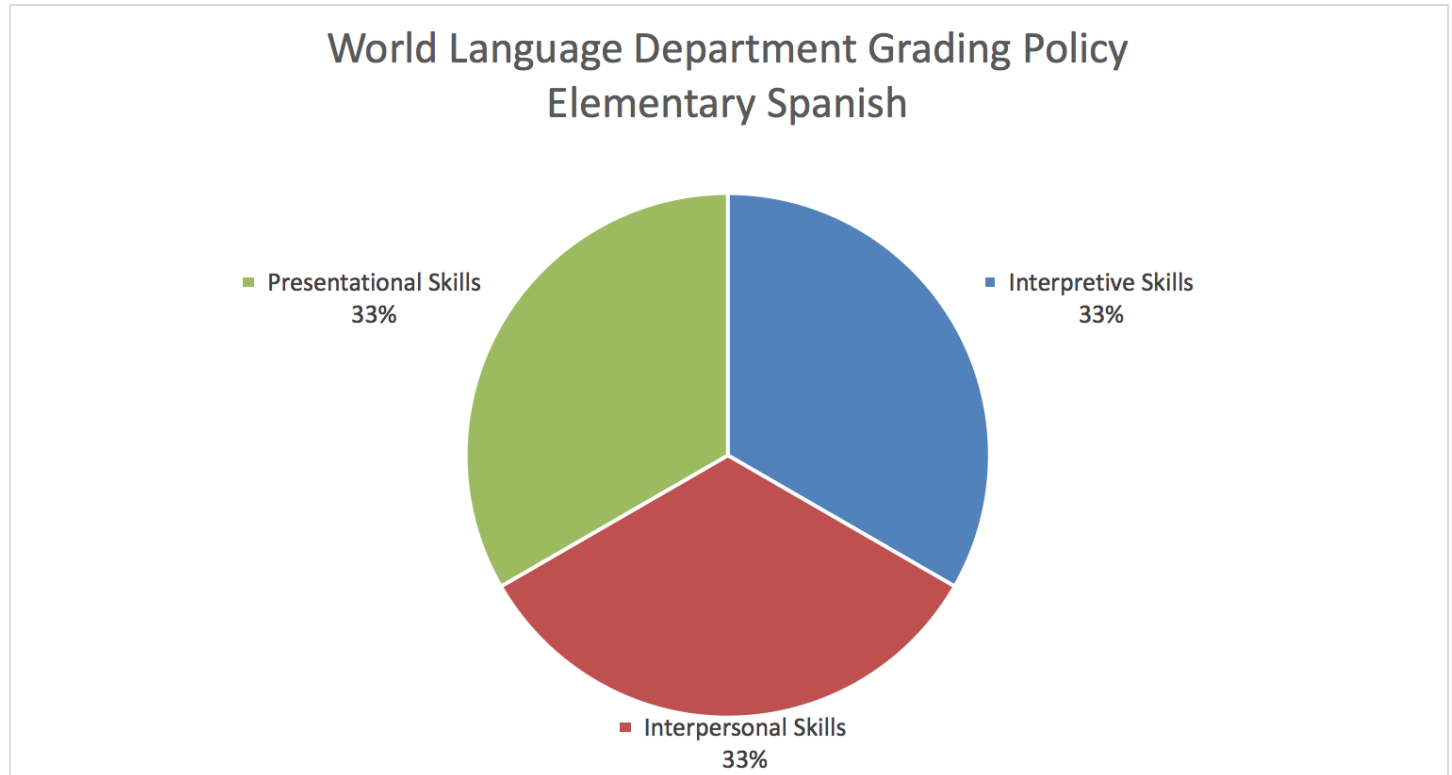
Authentic texts are those that are produced by and for members of the target language culture. While teachers may find it intuitive to simplify or edit culturally authentic texts, it is the task that should be edited, not the text (Adair-Hauck, Glisan, & Troyan, 2013). Teachers should choose materials based on “CALL-IT”:

C	=	C ontext
A	=	A ge
LL	=	L inguistic L evel
IT	=	I mportance of T ask

See *Implementing Integrated Performance Assessment* (Adair-Hauck, Glisan, & Troyan, 2013) for more information on integrated performance assessments.

Grading Policy

Student achievement in the three skill areas/modes (interpretive, interpersonal, and presentational) will be assessed each marking period and constitute the students' grades in the course. Students in grades K-4 receive standards-based grades, while grades 5 and 6 receive traditional letter grades.



Meeting the Needs of All Students

The term “all students” includes students who are college-bound, academically talented, those whose native language is not English, those with disabilities, students with learning deficits, and students from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds.

See "Instructional Adaptations for Students with Diverse Needs" (chapter 12) and “Appendix D: Instructional Strategies” of the archived *New Jersey World Languages Curriculum Framework* for more suggestions.

Anticipated Misunderstandings in Unit		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BulletedListHere 		
Instructional Adjustments		
Accommodations	Modifications	Higher Level Differentiation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preferential seating ● Repeating/simplifying of directions ● Ample use of visuals ● Use of manipulatives ● Strategic/flexible grouping and pairing ● Clear visual, verbal and demonstrative modeling ● Kinesthetic activities ● Use of graphic organizers ● Ample wait time ● Frequent repetition ● Student setting of personal growth goals ● Breaking down assignments ● Learning centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentence starters ● Additional processing time ● Cues and prompts ● Embedded choices ● Practice time ● Shorten task ● Require lists instead of sentences ● Provide graphic organizers ● Provide choices ● Provide visuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use compacting ● Allowance for individual student interests ● Allowance for students to make independent plans for independent learning ● Variety in types of authentic resources ● Use tiered assignments that are more complex or abstract ● Allow time with like-intellectual peers ● Use open-ended questioning strategies

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Course Description/Summary

The elementary level world language program begins with the study of Spanish in grade 2 and continues through grade 6. In grades 2 through 5, students receive instruction in Spanish once per week. In grade 6, students receive instruction in Spanish twice per week.

The early start of the study of a language in elementary school is supported by research that has shown that one of the most important factors influencing the development of language proficiency is the amount of time spent working with the language. The elementary level language programs are thus intentionally designed to take advantage of the natural language learning ability and interest of young learners.

At the elementary level, students are expected to perform in the Novice Mid proficiency level range as prescribed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) and the New Jersey Student Learning Standard for World Languages.

In this elementary level language class, the teacher will provide instruction in Spanish for 40 minutes. The teacher will deliver instruction in Spanish using puppets, storybooks, songs, and videos. Students will participate in communicative activities and experience cultural activities, fantasies, songs, rhymes, children's literature by engaging in dialogues, role plays, small group work, paired work, and larger group activities. Emphasis will be on communication, and students will be assessed in the three modes of communication: Interpretive, Interpersonal and Presentational.

Topics include:

- Global Challenges → Let's travel to Spanish speaking countries!
- Personal and Public Identities → Who am I?
- Science and Technology → What time is it?

Unit Contents: Scope & Sequence

Course Summary								
Unit #	Unit Title ↓	Curricular Theme ⇒	Beauty and Aesthetics	Contemporary Life	Families and Communities	Global Challenges	Personal and Public Identities	Science and Technology
1	Daily Conversations and Routines			✔	✔			
2	Who am I?		✔		✔		✔	
3	What time is it?		✔	✔	✔			✔
<p>✔ = Unit of study addresses curricular theme(s) indicated.</p>								

Unit 1

Course Information

Language(s)	Spanish	Approximate Unit Length	1 trimester
Level/Grade	Elementary	Performance Range	Novice-Mid
Grade(s)	Grade 6	Curricular Theme	Contemporary Life
Unit Title	Daily Conversations and Routines		

Course Focus

Essential Question(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How can I understand basic classroom commands? ● What is the difference between “tú” and “usted”? ● How can I effectively communicate when talking to classmates and my teachers? ● What vocabulary will I require? ● How are dates expressed differently in Spanish-speaking countries?
Enduring Understanding(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this unit, students will review and practice basic conversational skills in Spanish, as well as understand the formal and informal ways of addressing different people. Students will discover and understand various classroom commands in Spanish as part of the overall language integration in everyday life. The 2nd part of this unit students will be able to converse about the weather in different places during various months and seasons.

NJ Student Learning Standards

Interpretive Mode

7.1.NM.IPRET.1	Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
7.1.NM.IPRET.2	Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
7.1.NM.IPRET.3	Identify familiar people, places, and objects in daily life based on simple oral and written directions.
7.1.NM.IPRET.4	Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
7.1.NM.IPRET.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages found in short, culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change

Interpersonal Mode

7.1.NM.IPERS.1	Request and provide information by asking and answering simple, practiced questions, using memorized words and phrases.
7.1.NM.IPERS.2	Share basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.IPERS.3	Express one's own and react to others' basic preferences and/or feelings using memorized words, phrases, and simple memorized sentences that are supported by gestures and visuals.

7.1.NM.IPERS.4	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in classroom and cultural activities.
7.1.NM.IPERS.5	Imitate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)' native speakers when greeting others, during leave-takings, and in daily interactions.
7.1.NM.IPERS.6	Exchange brief messages with others about climate in the target regions of the world and in one's own region using memorized and practiced words, phrases, and simple, formulaic sentences.

Presentational Mode

7.1.NM.PRSNT.1	Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on target themes.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.2	State basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short, memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.3	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.4	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.

Evidence of Learning: Summative Assessment

Performance Tasks	Interpretive	Interpersonal	Presentational
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These tasks allow learners to demonstrate how well they have met the goals of the unit.</i> ● <i>The tasks follow the format of the IPA, but are integrated throughout the unit.</i> ● <i>The template encourages multiple Interpretive tasks</i> ● <i>The Interpretive tasks inform the content of the Presentational and Interpersonal tasks.</i> ● <i>The tasks incorporate 21st Century Learning.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each student will be given 5 classroom commands to act out. ● Students will be assessed on their ability to understand and execute the classroom commands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conversations between classmates as if they were introducing themselves for the first time. Students must be able to ask respond to the following questions: -¿Cómo te llamas? -¿Cuántos años tienes? -¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? -¿De dónde eres? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will create and present a short profile of themselves telling their name, age, birthday, where they're from, and where they live.

Toolbox & Core Content**Can-Do Statements**

Interpretive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can understand a basic conversation between two people. ● I can understand informal and formal forms of conversation and how "tú" and "usted" is used in a conversation. ● I understand and execute basic classroom commands.
Interpersonal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can introduce myself in Spanish to another person. ● I can ask and respond to questions about myself and when I want to get to know someone. ● I can speak to someone formally or informally, depending on the person. ● I can converse about the weather in different regions, during different months and seasons.
Presentational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can present information about the weather in different countries during different months and seasons. ● I can present myself in Spanish to other people. ● I can write my age and birthday in Spanish word form.

Supporting Functions*Students will be able to:*

- Develop basic conversational skills in Spanish.

Supporting Structures/Patterns*Students will know:*

- How to ask for someone's name, formally and informally, and be able to respond with their own name.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehend formal and informal conversations and the use of “tú” and usted. ● Address adults using the correct titles. ● Introduce themselves to peers in Spanish. ● Perform basic classroom commands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to ask about someone’s age and birthday and respond to the same question. ● The difference of “tú” and “usted” ● How to address adults using “señor,” “señora,” and “señorita.” ● How to describe weather. ● How to ask the meaning of a Spanish word in Spanish. ● How to ask for the Spanish word of something in Spanish.
<p>Priority Vocabulary</p>	<p>Other Vocabulary</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hola ● Buenos días ● Buenas tardes ● Buenas noches ● Me llamo ____. ● Yo tengo ____. ● Mi cumpleaños es el ____ de ____. ● Numbers 1-100 (including “primero.”) ● Months of the year ● Yo soy de ____. ● Yo vivo en ____. ● señor ● señora ● señorita ● tú ● usted ● mucho gusto ● igualmente ● encantado(a) ● Yo estoy ____ ● bien ● mal ● más o menos ● regular ● muy ● adiós ● hasta luego ● nos vemos ● hasta mañana ● abran el libro ● cierran el libro ● levántense ● siéntense ● repitan: ____ ● saquen un lápiz ● saquen una hoja de papel ● levánta la mano ● escriban: ____ ● escribe tu nombre ● hace calor ● hace sol ● hace frío ● hace viento ● llueve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questions: ¿Cómo te llamas? ¿Cómo se llama? ¿Cuántos años tienes? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? ¿Cómo estás? ¿Qué tal? ¿Qué pasa? ¿Cómo está usted? ¿Y tú? ¿Y usted? ¿De dónde eres? ¿Dónde vives? ¿Qué tiempo hace? ¿Qué tiempo hace en __ en ? ¿Cómo se dice ____? ¿Qué quiere decir ____?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● nieva ● el otoño ● el verano ● el invierno ● la primavera 	
Instructional Activities	
Key Learning Activities	Mode of Communication
Supporting Videos: Learn Spanish - Should I use Tú or usted in Spanish? (informal vs. formal), How to Introduce Yourself in SPANISH + Mucho Gusto, Auténtico Videomodelos, Greet someone in Spanish - DIALOGUES, ¡Hola! Basic Introductions & Greetings in Spanish, Levántense Music Video (Spanish Classroom Commands Rap)	Interpretive
Writing activity: Identify the use of “tú” or “usted” based on the person listed.	Presentational
Writing activity: Write the weather for different places based on the questions.	Presentational
Speaking activity: speed conversations game: pair up and introduce yourself to different people	Interpersonal
Vocabulary games: Kahoot, Vocabulary Bingo, and Slap Down (Flash Cards)	Interpretive
Learning Centers: divide class into 3-4 groups depending on size of class, create different stations with activities based on theme.	Interpretive - Interpersonal
Speaking/writing: Create a short presentation about yourself and present to the class. (rubric will be provided to students).	Presentational
Writing activity: Write dates in Spanish.	Presentational
Comprehension Activity: students act out different classroom commands.	Interpretive
Formative Assessment & Check Points	Mode of Communication
Four finger check, exit tickets, acting out commands, turn and talk	
Vocabulary quiz and Kahoots	
Interpretive tasks: act out classroom commands	Interpretive
Speaking Task: conversations between classmates	Interpersonal
Presentational Task: profile student presentation	Presentational
Resources	Technology Integration
<i>Essential materials, supplementary materials, links to best practices</i>	<i>The Nutley Public Schools infuses technology into instruction to support our curricular goals as well as enhance students’ 21st century skills of communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teacher created/gathered materials, activities and visuals. ● Youtube ● Kahoot ● Quizlet flashcards ● Duolingo ● Auténtico resources and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kahoot ● Chromebooks ● Youtube videos and authentic commercials ● Screencastify ● Duolingo
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills NJSL	
<i>The selected standards may apply to this unit of study</i>	
Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.	

Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
Consider the environmental social and economic impacts of decisions.
Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
Use technology to enhance productivity.
Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Suggestions on integrating these standards can be found at:<https://www.nj.gov/education/standards/clicks/>

Unit 2

Course Information

Language(s)	Spanish	Approximate Unit Length	1 trimester
Level/Grade	Elementary	Performance Range	Novice-Mid
Grade(s)	Grade 6	Curricular Theme	Personal and Public Identities
Unit Title	Who am I?		

Course Focus

Essential Question(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What factors make up our identity? ● How does culture affect identity? ● How does family affect identity? ● How does experience affect identity? ● How does background and culture shape one’s view of the world? ● How do relations impact/shape identify? ● How are aspects of identity expressed in various situations? ● How do language and culture influence identity? ● How does one’s identity develop over time? ● How are verbs ending in “ER” tenses defined and how are the verbs conjugated in the present tense?
Enduring Understanding(s)	In this unit, students will learn that the way a person defines themselves impact how he/she “sees” others, and one’s self-perception influences an outsider’s perception of that person. Students will be able to learn that their identity shapes their behavior and beliefs. Lastly, they will comprehend that there are factors that can threaten an individual’s identity. The 2nd part of this unit is learning how to conjugate “ER” verbs in the present tense, and implement them in simple sentences.

NJ Student Learning Standards

Interpretive Mode

7.1.NM.IPRET.1	Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
7.1.NM.IPRET.2	Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
7.1.NM.IPRET.3	Identify familiar people, places, and objects in daily life based on simple oral and written directions.
7.1.NM.IPRET.4	Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
7.1.NM.IPRET.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages found in short, culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change

Interpersonal Mode

7.1.NM.IPERS.1	Request and provide information by asking and answering simple, practiced questions, using memorized words and phrases.
7.1.NM.IPERS.2	Share basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.IPERS.3	Express one's own and react to others' basic preferences and/or feelings using memorized words, phrases, and simple memorized sentences that are supported by gestures and visuals.
7.1.NM.IPERS.4	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in classroom and cultural activities.
7.1.NM.IPERS.5	Imitate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)' native speakers when greeting others, during leave-takings, and in daily interactions.
7.1.NM.IPERS.6	Exchange brief messages with others about climate in the target regions of the world and in one's own region using memorized and practiced words, phrases, and simple, formulaic sentences.

Presentational Mode

7.1.NM.PRSNT.1	Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on target themes.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.2	State basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short, memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.3	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.4	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.

Evidence of Learning: Summative Assessment

Performance Tasks	Interpretive	Interpersonal	Presentational
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These tasks allow learners to demonstrate how well they have met the goals of the unit.</i> ● <i>The tasks follow the format of the IPA, but are integrated throughout the unit.</i> ● <i>The template encourages multiple Interpretive tasks</i> ● <i>The Interpretive tasks inform the content of the Presentational and Interpersonal tasks.</i> ● <i>The tasks incorporate 21st Century Learning.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respond to questions about the video: ● https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heS05fveVrY ● Respond to questions regarding “ER’ verbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communications between classmates, sharing their identity, and what is the difference between personal and public identities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a self-portrait and write an analysis about it.

Toolbox & Core Content

Can-Do Statements

Interpretive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can understand the main idea and some supporting ideas when people talk about things that happened in the past. ● I can understand step-by-step directions on how to complete a task if accompanied by gestures, props, or pictures. ● I can understand a conversation simple questions about likes / dislikes when accompanied by gestures, props, or pictures. ● I can understand songs and movie clips accompanied by gestures, props, or pictures. ● I understand the rules of conjugating a regular verb in the present tense.
Interpersonal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can share with someone a simple description of myself, my family, and other people I know.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can carry a conversation about my life. ● I can ask and answer simple questions about my identity. ● I can carry on a conversation on a variety of topics that are familiar to me. ● I can carry on a simple conversations about events that already happened. ● I can state personal problems and offer simple solutions to these problems. ● I can conjugate regular verbs in the present tense to say what people do.
Presentational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can write descriptions about self identity with details. ● I can make a presentation about my personal and social experiences. ● I can make a presentation about common interests and issues and state my viewpoint. ● I can name several regular verbs in the present tense.
Supporting Functions <i>Students will be able to:</i>	Supporting Structures/Patterns <i>Students will know:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify facets of their personal identities. ● Observe and analyze how race, religion, family and other factors influence the identity of a high school student seen in a series of video clips. ● Create self-portraits made up of objects, symbols and/or imagery that represent key elements of their identity. ● Explain what objects they included in their self-portraits and how they relate to their personal identities. ● Determine which factors have shaped their identities and those of others. ● Differentiate between different verb endings in Spanish. ● Conjugate -er verbs into the present tense forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How factors such as race, religion and family shape a person’s personal identity. ● How to create self-portraits made up of objects, symbols and/or imagery that represent various parts of their identities. ● How to dig deeper into themselves to see how they developed their racial and ethnic senses of self.
Priority Vocabulary	Other Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal ● Público ● Identidad ● Auto-retrato ● Documental ● Descubrir ● Desarrollo ● Factores ● Conformado ● Historia ● Literatura ● Eventos Actuales ● Reflejar ● Racial ● étnico ● Nacionalidad ● Educación ● Aficiones ● Cultura ● Experiencias ● Influyente ● Analizar ● Evidencia ● Proporcionar ● Factores ● Conexiones ● Afectado 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ¿Quién eres?, ¿Cuáles son los factores que te moldearon para ser quien eres?, ¿Te gusta quien eres?, and ¿Te importa cómo el público te identifica?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopción ● Comportamiento ● Vivir ● Existir 	
Instructional Activities	
Key Learning Activities	Mode of Communication
Warm-Up Videos: "I Sent a Letter to My Birth Parents", "Letter From Avery's Birth Mother", "Jewish Elementary School Reunion", "I Can Create What I Want to Be", The Bean Trees, I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings (to be shown in 2 sections), Their Eyes Were Watching God, The House on Mango Street, Their Eyes Were Watching God, Identity (SHORT FILM), Off and Running - Jenna Meets Her Father,, Dove Self-esteem Commercial, Dove Legacy A girl's beauty confidence starts with you, Dove Self-Esteem Project x Steven Universe: We Deserve To Shine Music Video Cartoon Network, and Present Tense -ER Verbs Made Easy with a Song in Spanish!	Interpretive
Speaking activities: Think/Pair share, Inside/Outside circle, Skits & Dialogues.	Interpersonal
Speaking activities: Describe yourself,	Presentational
Learning Centers: Divide class into 3-4 groups depending on size of class, create different stations with activities based on theme.	Interpretive - Interpersonal
Listening activities: Listen to stories about someone identifying themselves and stories on certain units.	Interpretive
Speaking/writing activity: create a self portrait made up of objects, symbols and/or imagery that represent key elements of his or her identity and present it to the class. Write an analysis that explains the objects he or she included in the self-portrait and how they relate to his or her personal identity.	Presentational
Formative Assessment & Check Points	Mode of Communication
Four finger check, exit tickets	
Quiz on theme	
Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heS05fveVrY	Interpretive
Speaking Task: conversations between classmates about their identity.	Interpersonal
Presentational Task: self portrait with about with written analysis.	Presentational
Resources	Technology Integration
<i>Essential materials, supplementary materials, links to best practices</i>	<i>The Nutley Public Schools infuses technology into instruction to support our curricular goals as well as enhance students' 21st century skills of communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teacher created/gathered materials, activities and visuals. ● PBS.org ● YouTube ● BrainPop ● Pinterest ● https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/secondary-education-resources/lesson-plan-ideas/lesson-3-identity-and-characteristics ● https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/identity-and-community/aspect-identities-show-others ● http://www.learner.org/courses/lens/collections/disaster-and-response/activity/belongings-from-home/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SmartBoard Activities ● Kahoot ● Chromebooks ● Youtube videos and authentic commercials

- <http://facingtoday.facinghistory.org/engaging-students-in-a-study-of-identity-a-flipped-classroom-exercise>
- <https://www.pinterest.com/senorbardwell/spanish-1-personal-and-public-identities-its-all-a/?lp=true>
- <http://curriculum.ededucation.org/curriculum/ela/2012/grade-6>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SRRCKLUE6g>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pqknd1ohhT4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aI8OGLESLHQ>

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills NJSL

The selected standards may apply to this unit of study

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Suggestions on integrating these standards can be found at: <https://www.nj.gov/education/standards/clicks/>

Unit 3

Course Information

Language(s)	Spanish	Approximate Unit Length	1 trimester
Level/Grade	Elementary	Performance Range	Novice-Mid
Grade(s)	Grade 6	Curricular Theme	Science and Technology
Unit Title	What time is it?		

Course Focus

Essential Question(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What types of problems are solved with measurement? ● What are tools of measurement for time and how are they used? ● What is the purpose of standard units of measurement? ● What is measured when telling time? ● How is telling time in Spanish different than in English? ● How can this vocabulary be useful when traveling to a Spanish-speaking country? ● How do I determine the duration of time intervals in hours and minutes? ● What is the difference between length of time and time of day? ● How do I determine how much time has passed between events? ● How are verbs ending in “IR” tenses defined and how are the verbs conjugated in the present tense?
Enduring Understanding(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this unit, students will learn how time has distinct attributes that can be measured, and that all measurements have some degree of uncertainty. Students will be able to tell that time is a critical skill, understand that it can be measured and have value, and that time is often an integral part of our daily lives. The 2nd part of this unit students will correctly conjugate the regular verbs ending in “IR” in present tense, and implement them in simple sentences.

NJ Student Learning Standards

Interpretive Mode

7.1.NM.IPRET.1	Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
7.1.NM.IPRET.2	Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
7.1.NM.IPRET.3	Identify familiar people, places, and objects in daily life based on simple oral and written directions.
7.1.NM.IPRET.4	Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
7.1.NM.IPRET.5	Demonstrate comprehension of brief oral and written messages found in short, culturally authentic materials on global issues, including climate change

Interpersonal Mode

7.1.NM.IPERS.1	Request and provide information by asking and answering simple, practiced questions, using memorized words and phrases.
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7.1.NM.IPERS.2	Share basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.IPERS.3	Express one's own and react to others' basic preferences and/or feelings using memorized words, phrases, and simple memorized sentences that are supported by gestures and visuals.
7.1.NM.IPERS.4	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in classroom and cultural activities.
7.1.NM.IPERS.5	Imitate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s)' native speakers when greeting others, during leave-takings, and in daily interactions.
7.1.NM.IPERS.6	Exchange brief messages with others about climate in the target regions of the world and in one's own region using memorized and practiced words, phrases, and simple, formulaic sentences.

Presentational Mode

7.1.NM.PRSNT.1	Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on target themes.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.2	State basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short, memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.3	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.4	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.

Evidence of Learning: Summative Assessment

Performance Tasks	Interpretive	Interpersonal	Presentational
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These tasks allow learners to demonstrate how well they have met the goals of the unit. ● The tasks follow the format of the IPA, but are integrated throughout the unit. ● The template encourages multiple Interpretive tasks ● The Interpretive tasks inform the content of the Presentational and Interpersonal tasks. ● The tasks incorporate 21st Century Learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respond to questions about video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da0Ptn27sXs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conversations between classmates, discuss how to tell time in Spanish and the difference on how it is said in English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make a class schedule (referring back to Grade 5 - Unit 3), using time in Spanish and present it to the class.

Toolbox & Core Content

Can-Do Statements

Interpretive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can understand what people say about school schedules when using Spanish time. ● I understand the rules of conjugating a regular verb in the present tense.
Interpersonal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can listen and understand as people talk about their new class schedules and what time their are scheduled for using Spanish time. ● I can listen and specify Spanish time. ● I can conjugate regular verbs in the present tense to say what people do.
Presentational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will make a class schedule (referring back to Grade 5 - Unit 3), using time in Spanish and present it to the class. ● I can say my class schedule using Spanish time.. ● I can name several regular verbs in the present tense.

Supporting Functions

Supporting Structures/Patterns

Students will be able to:	Students will know:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ask and respond to questions about telling time, written, and orally. ● Express am and pm, written and orally. ● Express the time in Spanish, written and orally. ● Differentiate between different verb endings in Spanish. ● Conjugate -ir verbs into the present tense forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That cuarto (quarter) is used to express 15 minutes. ● That media (half) is used to express 30 minutes. ● That menus can be used when the time is more than 30 minutes after the hour. ● To ask the time in Spanish. ● To ask at what time someone performs a particular activity or the schedule of their classes. ● To tell time, one must start with Son las (plural) or Es la (singular, followed by the hour. ● That “Y” is used to express the number of minutes past the hour. ● How to use the verb “Ser”, “Estar”, and “Tener” in the 1st and 2nd person. ● How to conjugate -ir verbs into the present tense forms.
Priority Vocabulary	Other Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reloj ● Faltan (minutos) para las (hora) ● Son (minutos) para las (hora) ● De la mañana ● De la tarde ● Son (minutos) para las (hora) ● De la noche ● La medianoche ● Y cuarto ● Y media ● Menos cuarto ● Media Hora ● Son las doce ● Es la una ● Son las dos ● Son las tres ● Son las cuatro ● Son las cinco ● Son las seis ● Son las siete ● Son las ocho ● Son las nueve ● Son las diez ● Son las once ● Ir (<i>irregular verb</i>) ● Vivir ● Existir ● Ocurrir ● Recibir ● Permitir ● Partir ● Complir ● Decidir ● Subir ● Sufrir ● Compartir ● Consistir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questions: ¿Qué hora es?, ¿A qué hora vas?, “¿Cuántas horas hay en un día?”, ¿Cuántos minutos/hora, segundos/minuto?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insistir ● Asistir ● Discutir ● Unir ● Coincidir ● Definir ● Admitir ● Acudir 	
Instructional Activities	
Key Learning Activities	Mode of Communication
Warm-up videos: Telling Time in Spanish, How to tell time in Spanish with BASHO & FRIENDS - ¿Qué hora es?, Spanish video: The verb IR, The Verb TO GO in Spanish - La Canción de Ir - Gisela Galván-Ríos, Sr. Woolly - "¿Puedo ir al baño?", Spanish Verb Ir Song, and ¿Adónde vas? wh-questions in Spanish	Interpretive
Speaking activities: Think/Pair share, Inside/Outside Circle, Skits & Dialogues	Interpersonal
Vocabulary games: Kahoot, Vocabulary Bingo, and Slap Down (flash cards)	Interpretive
Speaking activities: Say the time in Spanish	Presentational
Learning Centers: Divide students up into pairs (person next to), and give each pair a clock to work with, and have them ask each other what time it is.	Interpretive
Speaking/writing activity: make a class schedule (referring back to Grade 5 - Unit 3), using time in Spanish and present it to the class.	Presentational
Formative Assessment & Check Points	Mode of Communication
Four finger check and exit tickets	
Quiz on Telling Time in Spanish	
Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=da0Ptn27sXs	Interpretive
Speak task: conversations between classmates (their class schedules with Spanish time)	Interpersonal
Presentational Task: class schedules with Spanish Time	Presentational
Resources	Technology Integration
<i>Essential materials, supplementary materials, links to best practices</i>	<i>The Nutley Public Schools infuses technology into instruction to support our curricular goals as well as enhance students' 21st century skills of communication, collaboration, critical thinking, and creativity.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teacher created/gathered materials, activities and visuals. ● http://spanish4teachers.org/spanishtime/ ● http://spanishgrammarlessons.com/2-worksheets/telling-time/ ● https://www.lookwerelearning.com/spanish-telling-time-worksheets-pack/ ● https://www.purposegames.com/game/telling-the-time-in-spanish-quiz ● https://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-telling-time-in-spanish-minutes-31-59.html ● https://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-telling-time-in-spanish-minutes-31-59.html ● https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=mastery-quiz-8-spanish-one-telling-time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SmartBoard Activities ● Kahoot ● Chromebooks ● Youtube videos ● Rockalingua video

- <https://www.thespanishexperiment.com/learn-spanish/telling-time>
- https://instantworksheets.net/spanish_ir_verb_conjugation/
- <http://cuadernospanol.com/spanish1/notes/index.php>
- <https://www.srajohnsonspanish.com/capiacutetulo-1.html>
- http://web.bend.k12.or.us/suzanne.king/World_Languages/Spanish_1_files/Cap%20A%20wksh%205-8.pdf

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills NJSL

The selected standards may apply to this unit of study

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Suggestions on integrating these standards can be found at: <https://www.nj.gov/education/standards/clicks/>