Essential Poodings SEs with Supporting SEs. Discuss

CLARIFY A FOCUSED AND SHARED VISION OF SUCCESS

WHAT IS IT WE EXPECT OUR STUDENTS TO LEARN?

BIG PICTURE--Unit Overview / Concepts / Key Understandings / Guiding Questions / Concept Objective:

Discuss "What must our students know and be able to do as a result of this unit we are about to teach?"

Unit 5 (part 1):

Tswbat identify and compare the physical characteristics of the Sun, Earth, and Moon. Additionally, students demonstrate that Earth rotates on its axis once approximately every 24 hours causing the day / night cycle and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky.

Unit 5 (part 2):

TSW differentiate between weather and climate. TSW explain how the Sun and the ocean interact in the water cycle. TSW understand that weather is always changing but climate changes over a long period of time (30+ years).

P1 **READINESS STANDARDS** have been **Prioritized**, Sequenced, Paced and Vertically Articulated.

High Leverage Learning Targets (EHLLT) Identified Below	 What are the key elements of each student expectation (SE)? Are there any SEs that partner with this standard (supporting or process)? What does last year's data tell us about each SE? Which Supporting Standards scaffold or lead to the readiness (supporting and process)? What process skill(s) are necessary for the student to be able to master the standard? 					
Selected EHLLT	STAAR DATA					
	NT 5.8A differentiate		differentiate	Between weather & climate	Weather – day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere in an area; weather has short-term variations (e.g., weather can change from minute-to-minute, day-to-day, or week-to-week)	

					Weather conditions include: Temperature Wind speed and direction Precipitation Cloud cover Climate – general pattern of weather in an area over a long period of time (30 years or more [many decades]) Climate includes long term averages of Temperature Wind speed and direction Precipitation Cloud cover
	85% all 89% adv 81% gen	5.8B	explain	How the Sun and ocean interact in the water cycle	Sun / ocean interactions Solar energy, which drives the water cycle, is absorbed by the ocean resulting in evaporation Water vapor collects in the atmosphere Water vapor in the atmosphere condenses to form clouds Precipitation falls onto the ocean and land surfaces
X	66% all 73% adv 59% gen	5.8C	demonstrate	Earth rotates on its axis	causing the day/night cycle causing the apparent movement of the sun moving across the sky
	NT	5.8D	identify & compare	Physical characteristics of Sun Earth and moon	physical characteristics-size, features, composition, location Comparisons-S to M, M to E, E to S, E to M to S
	NT	4.8AB C	Measure, record, predict Describe & illustrate Collect & analyze	the continuous movement of water above and on the surface of Earth through the water cycle and explain the role of the Sun as a major source of energy in this process.	

			data to identify sequences and predict patterns of change in shadows, seasons, and the observable appearance of the Moon over time.	
89% all 92% adv 86% gen	3.8D (2017)	identify	planets in earth's solar system and their position in relation to the sun	

For each identified ESSENTIAL HIGH LEVERAGE LEARNING TARGET complete the following bundle:

HLLT (SE #)	TSW (verb)	(key focus/content)
5.8C	demonstrate how the Earth rotates of movement across the sky.	on its axis causing the day/night cycle and the Sun's apparent

P2 Prioritized READINESS STANDARDS have been unwrapped; ESSENTIAL (High Leverage) LEARNING TARGETS have been identified at the Concept/Skill/Context Level.

Identify the Concept	
(common understanding)	5.8C: Earth's rotation causes Night and Day
Identify the Skill	rotation vs. revolution
(specificity)	
Identify the Context	demonstrate
(application/how used)	

P3 We have identified the **Academic Language**, **Key Vocabulary and Expected Rigor** for the ESSENTIAL (High Leverage) LEARNING TARGETS.

Identify the Academic Language	5.8C atmosphere axial tilt axis
	equator

northern hemisphere southern hemisphere orbit prime meridian revolution/revolve rotation/rotate shadows/sunrise/sunset counter clockwise vs. clockwise cycle apparent movement seasons sequence moon phases 5.8D crater moon phase sun spots solar flares maria satellite weight reflect **Physical features Surface temperature** 5.8AB condensation precipitation atmosphere weather (distinguish weather terms) climate (30 years or more) evaporation interact run-off Solar energy **Temperature** Thermal energy

Decades

	Runoff
	short-term
	long-term
	average
Identify the Key	<u>5.8C</u>
Vocabulary	revolution / break down by syllable - longer
	rotation / "rodaytion"
	moon phases / "Moonth" - month

P4 We have **Developed and Calibrated COMMON RUBRICS** where needed, **agreeing on the Criteria** we will use in **judging the quality of student work.**

P5 We have Practiced Applying the Criteria in our efforts to Develop Anchor Papers and Inter-Rater Reliability.

Let's get Common...

We have identified the **level of rigor**; now let's make sure that we all understand what that looks like, sounds like, and is measured for mastery in a **COMMON** way. Discuss how mastery for this **HLLT** looks (criteria) and become **common** by applying it as a team to student papers to develop inter-rater reliability. Come to a **CONSENSUS** on **Mastery**.

P9 We have **Brainstormed**...**Common Misconceptions** in our collaborative discussions...

Common Misconceptions include:

Students may think the Earth's revolution around the Sun causes day and night, rather than the rotation of the Earth on its axis every 24 hours. Students may think that day and night are caused by the Sun going around the Earth, rather than the rotation of the Earth on its axis every 24 hours.

Students may think the Sun moves across the sky, rather than the Earth rotating on its axis every 24 hours.

Shadows cast in certain directions/ opposite of the sun/sun is stationary

Seasons are caused by the distance between the earth and the sun

Sun rises on the left side of the page and sets on the right side of your paper. Make sure to mix it up and reinforce the EAST/WEST words.

HOW WILL WE KNOW WHEN THEY HAVE LEARNED IT?

P10 We have **Designed a Common Formative Assessment** and Set **Proficiencies**, **Protocols**, and a **SMART Goal**. An example of a **Design Process Protocol** below.

Step 1: Decide What to Assess

Step 2: Decide How to Assess

Step 3: Develop the Assessment Plan

Step 4: Determine the Timeline

Step 5: Write the Assessment

Step 6: Review the Assessment Before Administration

Step 7: Set Proficiency Criteria and Decide How to Gather the Data

Determine the **Dates for the Common Assessment** and the **Date** for coming together to **review the data** with the **protocol** that will be used.

1/23-1/25 5.8C CA

Set a **SMART Goal**

Students will be at 88% for masters/advanced on the Common Assessment. Students will be at for meets/gen ed 75% on the Common Assessment.

Develop a **broad online calendar** that lays out the sequence and number of days for the **ESSENTIAL** (**High Leverage**) **LEARNING TARGETS** including the **Common Assessment date** and the **CA Data Review date**.

UNIT at a GLANCE

Dates	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

Week 1	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11
	Professional Development Day	Spiral Review Activities	Spiral Review Activities MOY MAP	MOY MAP	MOY MAP Pre-Assess 5.8C
Week 2	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/17	1/18
	5.8C Rotate & Revolve	5.8C R & R	5.8C R & R	5.8C R & R	5.8C R & R Open window for CA
Week 3	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25
	MLK Day	5.8C R & R	5.8C R & R CA window	Flex: Reteach/E,S,M CA window	Flex: Reteach/E,S,M CA window
Week 4	1/28	1/29	1/30	Discuss 5.8C Data 1/31	2/1
	E,S,M	E,S,M	Water Cycle	Water Cycle Weather & Climate	Weather & Climate
Week 5	2/4	%	2/6	2/7	2/8
	Weather & Climate	Weather & Climate	Wylie Way Day	PACE DAY- SUBS	Flex/ Weather & Climate
Week 6	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15
	Review	Flex Day Unit 5 Assessment Window	Flex Day Unit 5 Assessment Window	Flex/Reteach	Flex/Reteach

