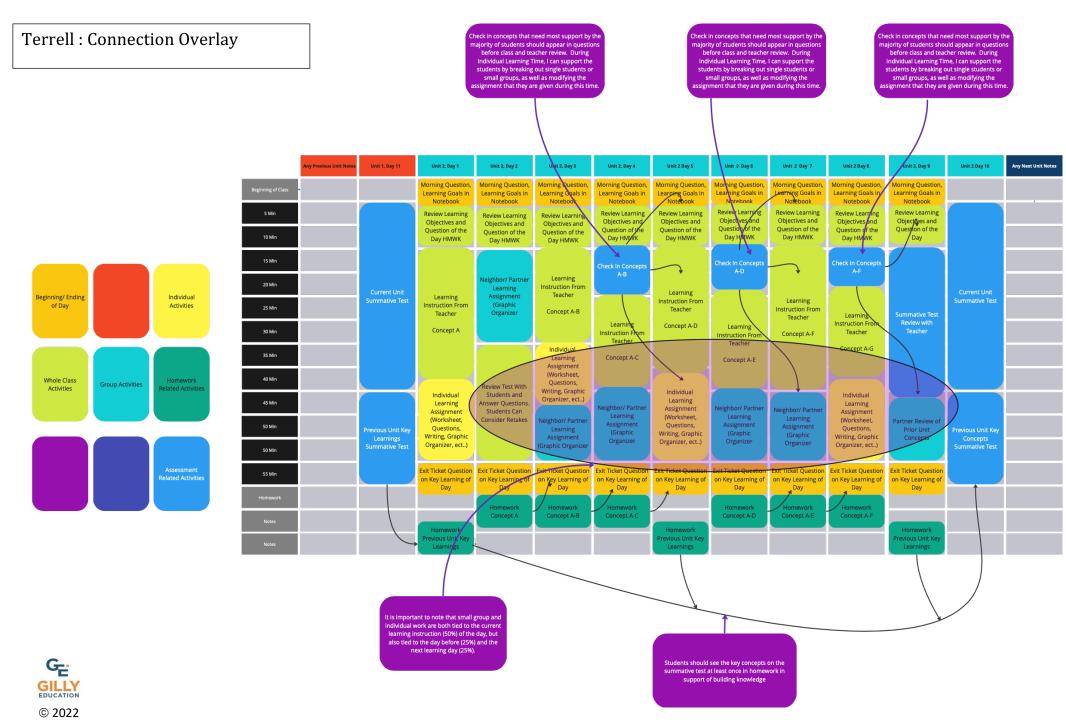
Terrell : Focus Shorts

Mastery Learning	Beginning of Class	Classroom Rituals and Rules	Differentiation	Instructional Scaffolding	Teacher Movement During Instruction
All students need to master the most important learnings from a course. Since not all students learn at the same rate, a teacher needs to have class instruction where they have time to learn at their own pace. During a final exam for a course, it is difficult for students to review information from the beginning of the year. For this reason, I include learning from previous units in homework and summative assessments.	Every day we begin with a routine so that students have something to do at the beginning of class. They use a notebook to write down the learning goals, homework, any notes from me, and answer a short question that relates to either the learning of the day, or last nights learning.	Consistency is important so that students know what to expect in class. By keeping our routines simple, the students are able to perform them and feel confident. Some of those include a morning routine, visible thinking strategies, exit tickets, formative checks, and group work structure.	Since students do not learn at the same rate, the teacher instruction needs to change to help them. In class students have choice of some assignments (homework or activities), based on their needs, assessments can be modified to be appropriate for students with disabilities. Based upon formative checks, I change what I give to students who are not understanding and for those who are learning the information quickly.	Some learnings and skills in the curriculum are more important than others. They either build upon each other to form a broader knowledge, or one skill depends upon the other. By identifying those, a teacher is able to emphasize and revisit topics over time during instruction. In assessments, I revisit these key learnings from previous units to make sure that students have a deep understanding, or another chance to demonstrate their knowledge.	I am a high energy person, and you will observe me moving quickly between student groups, helping individuals, checking in, and conducting instruction. I try to be available to students as much as I can if they need me. I feel that students deserve that of a teacher.
Increasing touch points for key learnings	Visual Representation of Understanding	Connection to Previous Learnings	Questioning	Homework	
Since not all students learn at the same rate, the more times a student can practice with a skill the better. To encourage students to keep trying, I allow them to retake parts of tests.	A teacher needs to know how the students are feeling about their learning at all times. Students can let me know about how they feel on exit tickets as well as using a visual red, green, yellow marker to let me know in class how they are feeling. This means that I know which students need the most help.	Students should be able to connect what they learned from chapter to chapter so that they are not tested and then forgotten. In my class key learnings from previous chapters reappear in homework and on summative tests. I also refer back to things we have already done during instruction.	Effective questions in the classroom should be connected to the learning goals. This include formative assessments and assignments. I keep a board in the classroom that has the big questions for each unit so that students can see how much we are learning throughout the year.	Homework is a place for students to practice the skills and knowledge that we are learning in class, but I also make sure that key learnings from previous units are also mixed into the assignments. I sometimes allow students to choose the homework based upon what they need more practice with. I also use homework as a lead into class activities where students can review with other students in small groups so that I can move to help those who need it most.	
Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Review Before Summative Assessment	Learning Goal Communication	Routine Resource Organization/ Allocation	
Formative assessment is the formal way that teachers can gain information about student learning. This needs to be done on a daily basis in order for a teacher to make appropriate adjustments to instruction, and help the students that are not understanding. Formally I use exit slips, homework checks, and non-graded quizzes. Informally the students always have red, yellow, and green cups on their desks to let me know how well they are understanding during instructional periods to I can help them.	I view summative assessments in two parts- Part one is a measure of what students learned in the current unit and part two is key learnings from previous units. I believe that when students show they have learned something, that I should be able to go back and adjust their grade on the original assessment because not all students learn at the same pace. This encourages students to keep working and learning.	The last review is the time for the teacher to make sure that the students feel comfortable and ready before the summative test. If the students are not showing that they are ready for the test, then I will put the test off a day and use the time to review or go over the material to make sure they are ready to do their best.	If the students don't know what they are expected to learn, the chances of them learning it goes down. Students should be able to ask questions about this and have the expectations clarified by the teacher. Each day, the students in my class must write down the learning goal in a notebook as a way of ensuring that they are thinking about the learning as class begins.	Routines help students to feel confident and make classroom management easier. In the classroom we sit in small groups. This means we need less movement when we switch between activities and allows me to move around the room freely. I keep locations for all of our standard activities in the same places so that students are not confused and can complete the tasks assigned.	miro



Terrell : Idealized Instructional Unit Plan

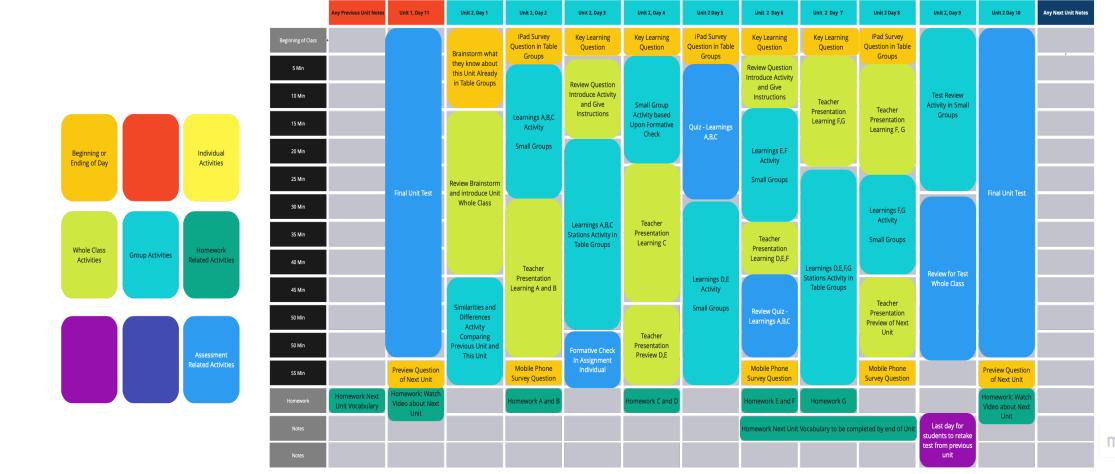
	Any Previous Unit Notes	Unit 1, Day 11	Unit 2, Day 1	Unit 2, Day 2	Unit 2, Day 3	Unit 2, Day 4	Unit 2 Day 5	Unit 2 Day 6	Unit 2 Day 7	Unit 2 Day 8	Unit 2, Day 9	Unit 2 Day 10	Any Next Unit Notes
Beginning of Class	•		Morning Question, Learning Goals in Notebook	Morning Question, Learning Goals in Notebook	Morning Question, Learning Goals in Notebook								
5 Min			Review Learning Objectives and	Review Learning Objectives and Question of the	Review Learning Objectives and Question of the	Review Learning Objectives and	Review Learning Objectives and Question of the						
10 Min			Question of the Day HMWK	Day HMWK	Day HMWK	Question of the Day HMWK	Day						
15 Min		Current Unit Summative Test	Learning Instruction From Teacher	Neighbor/ Partner Learning		Check In Concepts		Check In Concepts A-D		Check In Concepts A-F			
20 Min					Instruction From	А-Б	A-B Learning						
Beginning/ Ending Individual Activities 25 Min				Assignment (Graphic Organizer	Concept A-B	Instruction Fr Teacher		Learning Instruction From Teacher		Learning	Summative Test	Summative Test	
30 Min			Concept A			Learning Instruction From Teacher	Concept A-D	Learning Instruction From Concept A-F Teacher		Instruction From Teacher	Review with Teacher		
35 Min					Individual Learning Assignment	Concept A-C		Concept A-E	Concept A-G				
Whole Class Activities Group Activities Homework Related Activities				Review Test With	(Worksheet, Questions,								
45 Min			Individual Learning Assignment		Writing, Graphic Organizer, ect)		Individual Learning Assignment	Neighbor/ Partner	Neighbor/ Partner	Individual Learning Assignment			
50 Min		Previous Unit Key	(Worksheet, Questions, Writing, Graphic	(Worksheet, Consider Retakes Questions,	Neighbor/ Partner Learning Assignment	Learning Assignment (Graphic	(Worksheet, Questions, Writing, Graphic	Learning Assignment (Graphic	Learning Assignment (Graphic	(Worksheet, Questions, Writing, Graphic	Partner Review of Prior Unit Concepts	Previous Unit Key	
50 Min		Learnings Summative Test	Organizer, ect)		(Graphic Organizer	Organizer	Organizer, ect)	Organizer	Organizer	Organizer, ect)	Concepts	Concepts Summative Test	
Assessment Related Activities			on Key Learning of	Exit Ticket Question on Key Learning of	on Key Learning of								
Homework			Day	Day Homework	Day	Day Homework	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day		
Notes			Homework	Concept A	Concept A-B	Concept A-C	Homework		Concept A-E	Concept A-F	Homework		
Notes			Previous Unit Key Learnings				Previous Unit Key Learnings				Previous Unit Key Learnings		



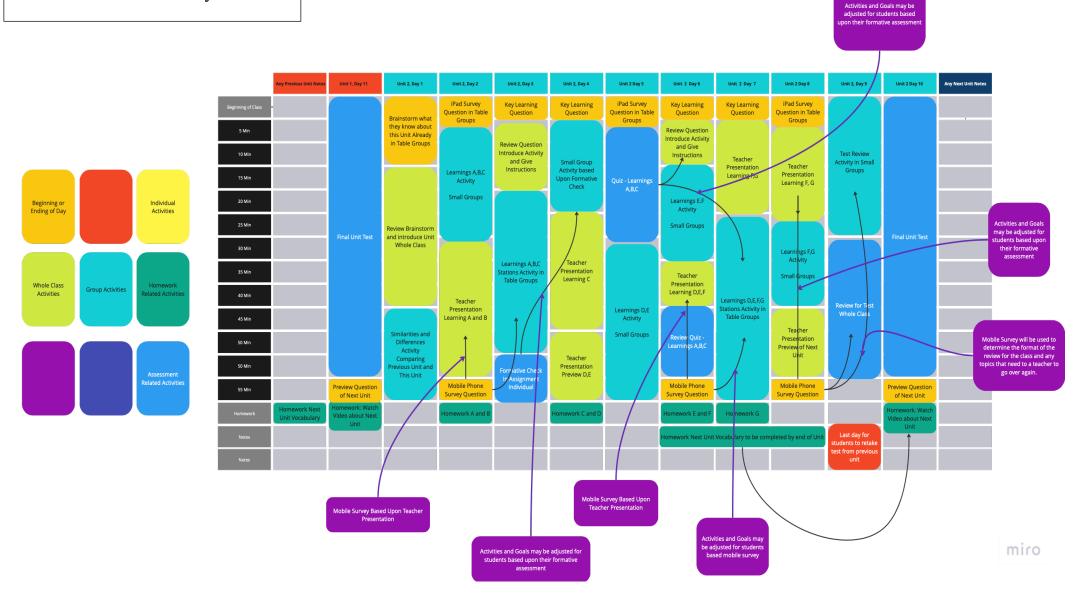
Connections Through Others Units	Small Group Instruction	Beginning of Class	End Of Class	Transitions	
Skills and knowledge that students learn are not isolated. They are part of the bigger picture and build upon each other. As a teacher it is my responsibility to show how these things relate to each other. Reminding students about what they learned, and how those learnings mix with the new concepts is essential.	I believe that students will learn as much from each other as they do from me. As a teacher, the students should be sitting with their peers and working together on assignments as much as possible. When students are working in groups I can move around and give help to groups that need it, or to individual students.	To manage the classroom, each student needs something to do when they enter the room. This may be a key question for their table group, reaction to the homework, a thought about today's lesson, or a survey on their mobile phones. It also allows me to begin class with consistency when we review the question together.	Like the beginning of class, students should have a question to answer that gives me feedback about what they learned that day. This question is related to the learning objectives. I prefer students to answer this using their mobile phones in a survey. That way if they did not have time to do it right then, they can complete the question for homework.	How I transition from teacher-centered to small groups is important so that we do not waste time. To help with this I keep classroom materials for the day in the same location and write a list of "to do's" for groups so they know what they need to get started with an activity.	
Differentiation	Making Thinking Visible	Generating Hypothesis	Retest/ Rework/ Redue/ Continuous Revision		
Special Education students that are in the classroom have needs that are different from others. By reading their individual plans, I am able to make changes to my instruction and tests so that the learning is fair for them.	As a teacher I want to know what my students are thinking all of the time.it also helps many students to organize their thoughts. In small groups, graphic organizers enable students to compare and contrast opinions and ideas about concepts; it also generates conversation amongst the students. Using technology, surveys can be used to collect data from the class so that we can all discuss our thinking together.	As a teacher I need to be asking good questions that relate back to the learning objectives. When students are able to think about a topic before it is formally introduced, they will bring their own knowledge to the table and be engaged in finding the answer.	As a teacher I believe that students should have the opportunity to retake tests and quizzes. My policy is that students can retake a test once after the first test and receive, at maximum, 1/2 of the credit back that they missed. Students have until the end of the next unit to retake a test, otherwise the previous grade remains.		
Conceptual Modeling	Seating Arrangements	Routine Resource Organization/ Allocation	Technological Use (Teacher and Student)		
As a teacher I believe that students learn best when they can see and hear new concepts. Technology can be used to create engaging and entertaining presentations for the students to watch during class instruction. I encourage students to send links to videos and websites they have seen that relate to our unit of study.	As a teacher I believe that sitting students in small groups enhances discussion, builds teamwork, and makes learning more fun. I use small groups actively and often stop my instructions to have students discuss with their peers next to them.	As a teacher, I use my classroom to create a learning environment. Each area of the class is designated so that students know what materials they need, where to put assignments, or where to place their iPads. I believe that students feel comfortable when they know how to navigate the room independently.	As a teacher I believe that technology can greatly enhance learning in schools. It is something that is a part of everyday life, so turning it off in school doesn't make sense. During class, students use iPads, computers, and their mobile phones to find answers, look up information, and communicate surveys. Students can also send assignments to me virtually and I use a platform to post assignments and news online.		



Mike: Idealized Instructional Unit Plan



Mike: Connection Overlay



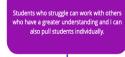
Problem-Based Learning	Beginning of Unit	Whole Class Instruction	Small Group Instruction	Learning Goal Communication	
We will begin each unit with a "Big Problem" that will take the skills we will learn to solve. I present the problem in the beginning and then again at the end of the unit as part of their test.	The start of the unit is very important, because it is where I show the expectations for students and show the "Big Problem" that will be on their test. All expectations of learning are based upon the curriculum.	As the teacher I will demonstrate the essential concepts in pieces during class. Students will be asked to "Break Out" and answer questions as we go, so that I can walk around and monitor how they are doing. Based upon what I see, I change the instruction or show more examples until the students show they understand.	I use pairs in class so that students can talk and learn from one another. During class instruction the students will sit in pairs and be allowed to collaborate during "Break Out" questions. At times, students are allowed to begin their homework early and work in pairs as well.	At the end of every class, we summarize our learning goals. Each student is then clearly aware of what the goals of the day's lesson are. By showing the "Big Problem" at the beginning of the unit, students are also aware of the skills they are missing and where they have to concentrate to be able to solve the problem at the end of the unit.	
End Of Class	Expert Students	Instructional Scaffolding	Explanation of Reasoning		
Each end of class I use a "Last Question of the Day". I use this as a formative check on their understanding of the day. I collect this from the class and determine what things I should review the next day before moving on.	When students are having a particularly hard time with specific skills, I will pair them with another students who understands the topic so that they can provide them more help.	We begin to construct knowledge with the smaller, less complex concepts and build to the bigger concepts for each unit.	I often ask students in class to explain how they arrived at their answer. In this way, I can determine if the students are getting the answer, or if they have a deeper understanding of the concept.		
Similarities and Differences	Summarizing	Providing Clear Feedback	Formative Assessment		
During each unit I have examples from the work and put them onto the board. The students are asked to find parts of the work exampled that is similar to what they had done or thought and what is not. Students are asked to work with their pair partner to determine what is correct and what they need to do differently before coming together as a class to discuss the correct answer for everyone.	At the end of class, we summarize what we have learned before our "Last Question of the Day." I ask the class what are our big takeaways that we have learned. This helps remind the struggling students of what we wanted to learn and also refresh anything before their exit ticket.	During class students are able to receive feedback from partners and the teacher. As students work on periodic questions, I make sure to see the work of each student and make comments as I work my way around the class. This enables me to also determine how the class is understanding the concepts and skills.	I am always checking on how the students are doing. I do this by walking around the room, listening to the answers they give to questions in class, and by a daily exit ticket on the day's learning. The information I gather is used to review key points in class and adjust the instruction. If students need additional help I can pair them with another student during class and offer them help after class during office hours.		

Andy: Idealized Instructional Unit Plan



Any Previous Unit Notes Unit 1, Day 11	Unit 2, Day 1	Unit 2, Day 2	Unit 2, Day 3	Unit 2, Day 4	Unit 2 Day 5	Unit 2 Day 6	Unit 2 Day 7	Unit 2 Day 8	Unit 2, Day 9	Unit 2 Day 10	Any Next Unit Notes
Beginning of Class		Review Homework	Review Homework	Review Homework	Review Homework		Review Homework	Review Homework	Review Homework		,
5 Min	Review Test Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions in Small Groups	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	Review Quiz Learnings A-D	and Answer Questions in Small Groups	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class		
10 Min			Groups	Whole class	Whole class			Whole Class			
15 Min			Class Instruction				Class Instruction	Class Instruction Learning G Whole Class Independent Practice Assignment	"Big Project" Due Present to Peers in Small Groups what you have learned		
20 Min		Class Instruction	Learning C Whole Class	Class Instruction	Quiz Learnings A-D	Class Instruction					
25 Min	Explanation of the "Big Project" and Expectations	Learning B Whole Class	Whole class	Learning D Whole Class		Learning E Whole Class	Learning F Whole Class				
30 Min				Whole class						Final Unit Test	
35 Min			Independent Practice Assignment								
40 Min	Class Instruction										
45 Min	Learning A Whole Class	Small Break-Out Groups	Class Instruction Learning C	Small Break-Out Groups		Small Break-Out Groups	Small Break-Out Groups	Class Instruction Learning G			
50 Min	Whole class		Whole Class		Time to Work on "Big Project"			Whole Class	Review for Test Whole Class		
50 Min	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"		Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"			
55 Min	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day		Review "What we have learned"	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day			
Homework	Homework Learning A	Homework Learning B	Homework Learning C	Homework Learning D		Homework Learning E	Homework Learning F	Homework Learning G	Study For Test		
Notes											
Notes											

Andy: Connection Overlay



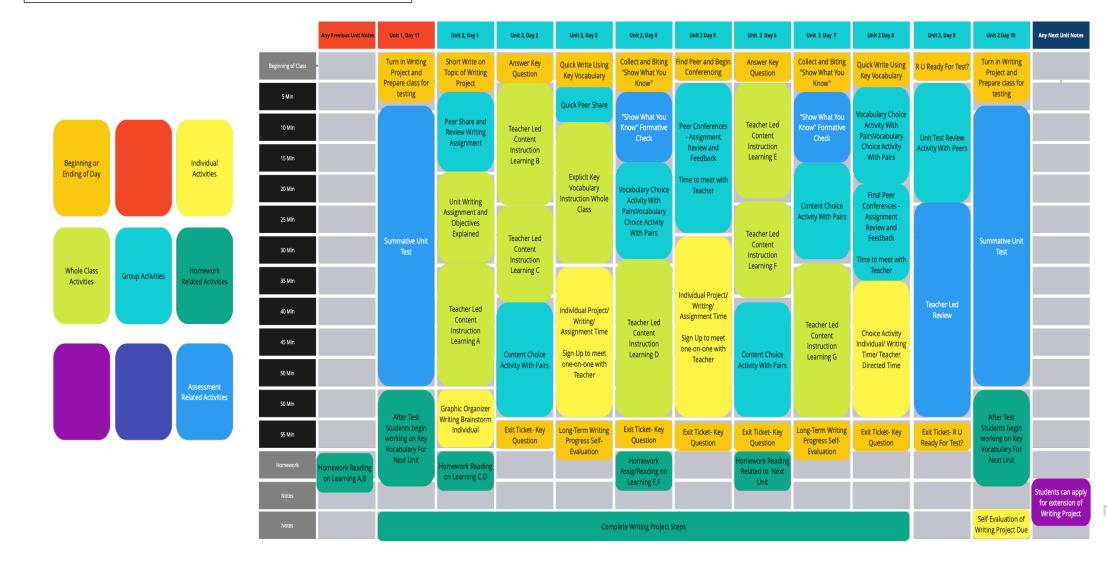


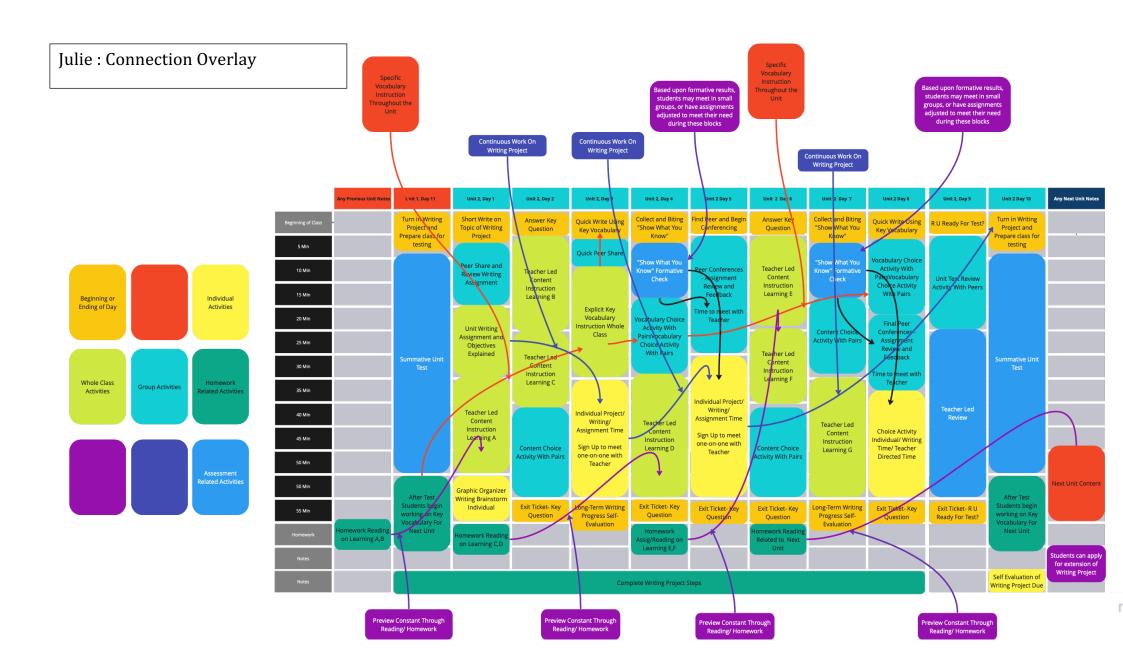
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Any Previous Unit Note	es Unit 1, Day 11	Unit 2, Day 1	Unit 2, Day 2	Unit 2, Day 3	Unit 2, Day 4	Unit 2 Day 5	Unit 2 Day 6	Unit 2 Day 7	Unit 2 Day 8	Unit 2, Day 9	Unit 2 Day 10	Any Next Unit Notes
eginning of Class			Review Homework	Review Homework	Review Homework	Rev.ew Homework		Review Homework	Review Homework	Review Homework		
5 Min		Review Test Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions in Small Groups	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	Review Quiz Learnings A-D	and Answer Questions in Small Groups	and Answer Questions with Whole Class	and Answer Questions with Whole Class		
10 Min			Whole Class	Groups	Whole class	Whole class			Whole class			
15 Min				Class Instruction					Class Instruction			
20 Min		Surlanding of the	Class Instruction	Learning C Whole Class	Class Instruction		Class Instruction	Class Instruction	Learning G Whole Class	"Big Project" Due Present to Peers		This is a chance for str
25 Min		Explanation of the "Big Project" and Expectations	Learning B Whole Class		Learning D Whole Class	Quiz Lear Lings A-D	Learning E Whole Class	Learning F Whole Class	Whole Class	in Small Groups what you have learned		what they know an
30 Min				Independent	\				Independent		Final Unit Test	
35 Min				Practice Assignment					Practice Assignment			
40 Min		Class Instruction										
45 Min		Learning A Whole Class	Small Break-Out Groups	Class Instruction Learning C	Small Break-Out Groups		Small Break-Out Groups	Small Break-Out Groups	Class Instruction Learning G			
50 Min				Whole Class		Fime to Work on "Big Project"			Whole Class	Review for Test Whole Class		
50 Min		Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"	Review "What we have learned"		Review "What we have learned"	Review What we have learned	Review "What we have learned			
55 Min		Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day		Review "What we have learned"	Last Question of the Day	Last Question of the Day			
Homework		Homework Learning A	Homework Learning B	Homework Learning C	Homework Learning D		Homework Learning E	Homework Learning F	Homework Learning G	Study Fox Jest		Small Group Time is a char students work with others who
Notes												more success that others. Stu their groups, but often the
Notes												assigned if they need help wit concept. It is a fluid time to w

Julie : Focus Shorts

Reading Apprenticeship	Individualized Instruction	Classroom Rituals and Rules	Previewing	
I use this model to have the students continue to revise their thinking about a key question(s). Students will add to, refine, and make better their written response over the unit. Students will conference with each other, and give feedback to each other as part of a formal routine.	Each student is different, and therefor assignments need be flexible and tailor to their needs. While some content needs to be mastered as part of the curriculum, it can be modified, as well as the instruction. I build time into units so that I am able to meet one-on-one or in small groups with children to give them feedback or instruction that is appropriate.	Students are always moving in the classroom to complete their own task, and therefore we have very established stations and places for activities. When we transition, we take time to make sure the class is all ready before we break up and get to work. We start building these routines early in the school year because it takes time for the students to do them independently.	Previewing is a very powerful strategy and especially helpful for students who generally struggle. Before each unit, I integrate the concepts from the next unit so they are not completely new to the students. I also give a homework assignment where the students are to define vocabulary words for the next unit.	
Revising Knowledge	Similarities and Differences	Meta-cognition	Vocabulary Instruction	
I believe that students need the opportunity to be proud of a polished finished product that showcases their skills. Not all students are able to do this at the same pace, and there fore need time to make mistakes and make their product better. Each unit I pick one or two assignments where the students are able to build upon towards a finished product. My preferred method is using the writing process as the communication tool.	This is a well known strategy for helping students build knowledge. I believe that when students have something to react to, they are more likely to engage in assignments and think about learning. I use similarities and differences in several ways with students: As part of the revision/feedback process during writing, during class using graphic organizers, and as a homework assignment.	I value honesty in a student's ability to self-evaluate what they learned and the type of products they produce. Over the course of a unit, we practice feedback with others, but it begins with students filling out a self-evaluation first. I don't want them to be afraid of feedback.	Students have to be able to know key vocabulary in order to speak the language of learning. I try to ensure that students are interacting with key vocabulary before the unit and multiple times during. They are often required to use key words in final writing products to demonstrate knowledge and understanding.	
Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Walls and Décor	Specialized Areas/ Designated Spaces	
Without checking students' knowledge, I cannot determine how to adjust instruction or assignments. I collect quizzes and bell ringers to see how the students are grasping information. I also believe in student choice and allow them to self-select the type of assignment or activities they wish to do.	At the end of units I believe that two types of assessments are best to capture student understanding. One is a more traditional test and the other a writing assignment that answers a big idea question. Students will build to this final project over the course of the unit or units. I also am a firm believer that students should have the ability to retake tests and get a better grade the second time if they learn the material.	My room is brightly colored and exciting to enter into as a student. Learning happens here! I use my walls to keep the students informed of learning goals, key vocabulary, or important dates/events coming up. I am able to refer to these during class and remind students to use the resources around them when they have questions.	I treat the classroom space as a resource that I can use for learning. Depending upon what I am doing in class, the seating arrangement will change. Areas of the classroom are also designated with resources for specific routine activities (Reading Apprenticeship Feedback, iPad for research for example).	

Julie: Idealized Instructional Unit Plan





Meg: Focus Shorts

Project Based-Instruction	Student-Centered / Constructivist Approach	Differentiation	Instructional Scaffolding	Multiple ways to represent knowledge	Retest/ Rework/ Redue/ Continuous Revision
To engage students in learning, having a central project that is of interest to them is important. These assignments can be differentiated to meet the needs of different learners. Any special talents or strengths of students can more easily be showcased during projects than with traditional testing only.	Learning is meaningless unless it is relevant to the student. Although we have curriculum to follow, that does not mean that the entire class has to always do the same thing. The teacher should be able to tailor the instruction to the interests of each student as well.	Since each student has different learning styles, abilities, skills, and needs the teacher is responsible to adapt learning to students with disabilities. Working with special education teachers, the classroom teacher must make the appropriate accommodations for each student. The accommodations are not limited to instruction, but also for assessments and graded assignments as well.	Students should choose learning goals that match their interests in addition to those on regular assignments and tests. Students will be more motivated to learn if they have goals personal to them. For each unit students will be graded on these and the scores will be factored into classroom grades.	Not all students are good formal test takers, and cannot always show what they know in that way, especially students with disabilities. Teachers should vary the assignments that are given so that students have multiple chances to demonstrate that they have learned in the classroom. They also should be given projects that allow students to choose the format of their final presentation.	If teachers believe in inspiring life-long learners, then they should be in favor of encouraging students to keep learning material even after a test. To encourage this, students should be given multiple opportunities to retake and improve their test and project scores
Writing Process	Expressions of Communication	Questioning	Vocabulary Instruction	Formative Assessment	
Writing is an essential form of communication and therefore all students should become good at this skill. Teachers should incorporate writing assignment into each unit and follow the process of peer review and revision. This doesn't always have to be a major writing assignments as it is valuable in small form as well. What is most important is that the students are using the process to improve the way that they express themselves.	Students should be encouraged to express their interests, emotions, and creativity in the classroom. Creative assignments that allow students to showcase their individuality should be done in each unit. When students are given the freedom to choose how to represent what they have learned, they are more motivated to learn.	Feedback is critical for students to revise and adjust their work prior to turning in the final project. When students are in a routine of giving constructive feedback to peers, then this same activity can be incorporated into all aspects of class.	Students should use the vocabulary for each unit in multiple ways during class. By asking students to incorporate vocabulary words into projects and writing, they are able to show that they know the words by using them in real-life situations.	Teachers need to know how students are doing with their learning through each unit so that they can make adjustments to the instruction. This can be done through quiz's, personal check-ins, meetings with peers, using checklists, or self-evaluations. The teacher then knows when students need the most help and can make time to meet with them.	
Learning Goal Communication					
Learning goals for each unit should be clear to the students and teachers. Teachers should review the learning goals with students everyday so that they see what they should focus on. Since some students have individual goals, such as those with special needs, the teacher is responsible for tracking and communicating progress with these goals as well.					

	,	Any Previous Unit Notes	Unit 1, Day 11	Unit 2, Day 1	Unit 2, Day 2	Unit 2, Day 3	Unit 2, Day 4	Unit 2 Day 5	Unit 2 Day 6	Unit 2 Day 7	Unit 2 Day 8	Unit 2, Day 9	Unit 2 Day 10	Any Next Unit Notes
Begi	ginning of Class •						Pick Up and Begin Quiz	Pick Up and Begin Quiz			Pick Up and Begin Quiz			
	5 Min					Answer Questions About Homework			Answer Questions About Homework	Answer Questions About Homework				
	10 Min			Teacher Unit Introduction			Vocabulary Quiz	Unit Quiz			Vocabulary Quiz		Formal, Traditional Summative Assessment	
Beginning or Individual Ending of Day Activities	15 Min		Formal, Traditional Summative Assessment		Teacher Instruction									
	20 Min					Teacher Instruction Learning B	Answer Questions About Homework	Answer Questions About Homework	Teacher Instruction	Teacher Instruction	Answer Questions About Homework	Student Presentations of		
	25 Min				Learning A				Learning E	Learning F		Individual Projects		
	30 Min			Introduce Central			Teacher	Teacher		Teacher				
Whole Class Activities Group Activities Homework Related Activities	35 Min						Instruction Learning C	Instruction Learning D			Instruction Learning G			
	40 Min			Project		Individual Choice								
	45 Min				Group Learning Activity/ Meet with		Individual Writing		Individual Writing Activity	Group Learning				
Assessment	50 Min		Student Presentations of Individual Projects	Students choose	Students	Students Have	Activity	Group Learning Activity/ Meet with Students		Activity/ Meet with Students	Individual Choice	Review for Unit	Student Presentations of Individual Projects	
Related Activities	50 Min			their differentiated project		time to Choose and Write Extra Individual			Peer Feedback		Activity	Test		
	55 Min			project	Learning Progress Check-In	Learning Goals	Peer Feedback	Learning Progress Check-In	reel reeuback	Learning Progress Check-In				Retakes For Tests
	Homework				Learning A Homework Choice	Have Learning Goal Signed By Parent	Learning A-C Homework Choice	Learning A-D Homework Choice	Learning A-E Homework Choice	Learning A-F Homework Choice	Learning A-G Homework Choice	Finish Presentation	Study For Test	Ongoing
	Notes					Learning A-B Homework Choice								
	Notes													

Meg: Connection Overlay Students will get a second chance to retest for vocabulary Quiz to Inform Instruction they may have missed on previous quizzes. Unit 2, Day 9 Unit 1, Day 11 Unit 2, Day 1 Unit 2, Day 2 Unit 2, Day 3 Unit 2, Day 4 Unit 2 Day 5 Unit 2 Day 6 Unit 2 Day 7 Unit 2 Day 10 Any Next Unit Notes Pick Up and Begin Pick Up and Begin Pick Up and Begin Quiz Quiz nswer Questions Answer Question swer Question: About Homework About Homework About Homework bout Homeworl 10 Min Teacher Unit 15 Min Individual Beginning or Introduction **Ending of Day** Activities ormal, Traditiona Formal, Traditional Summative Assessment 20 Min nswer Question Answer Questions Teacher Teacher Teacher Teacher Student About Homework About Homewor Instruction Instruction Instruction Instruction Presentations of Learning A Learning B Learning E Learning F ndividual Projects 30 Min Teacher Teacher Teacher Instruction Whole Class Instructio Instruction Homework Group Activities Learning G 35 Min Activities Learning C Learning D Introduce Central Project Individual Choice Activity Individual Writing 45 Min Group Learn Activity Group Lear Individual Writing Activity/ Meet with Activity/ Meet with Student Group Le Student Activity Studen Presentations of Individual Projects Students Have Individual Choice Review for Unit Individual Projects Students choose their time to Choose Activity Related Activities 50 Min and Write Extra differentiated Individual project Peer Feedback Peer Feedback Learning Goals earning Progress earning Progress Learning Progress Check-In Check-In **Retakes For Tests** Check-In Learning A-D Learning A-E Learning A-F Learning A-G Learning A lave Learning Goa nish Presentatio Study For Test Signed By Parent

omework Choic

Check In to Inform Instruction

Check In to Inform Instruction

Check In to Inform Instruction

