Unit Planning Strategies

Archdiocesan In-Service March 21, 2017



Objectives



- 1. Describe the basic structure of an effective unit plan.
- 2. Write lesson plan objectives from brainstormed content and skill topics.
- 3. Organize lesson plans as a progressive narrative to help students master the unit goal.

Rationale



Choosing instructional activities to help students master the unit goal can be overwhelming and intimidating. Using backward design to structure a unit leads to strong units that always have the end goal in mind.

Background



Basic Structure of Effective Unit Plan

- Acquire and Integrate phase (3-5 lessons)
 Traditional Assessment
- Extend and Refine phase (1-3 lessons)
- Using Knowledge Meaningfully phase (usually 1 lesson, sometimes omitted, sometimes coincides with PA)
- Performance Assessment



Start with Unit Concept and Unit Goal

Original Unit Concept: Interpreting Infographics

Original Unit Goal: SWBAT critically evaluate a variety of graphical resources to defend a position on a topic.



Ask yourself, "What will the students do to prove to me that they have mastered this topic?"

- Write an essay to defend a topic, citing information from infographics?
- Reason about validity of information found online?
- Use a rubric to systematically assess information?
- Be able to make their own infographic?

Modify Unit Goal, if needed

- More important at this age to focus on simple analysis of information, not on complex defense of information
 - Justification: ACT and PSAT will be encountered before AP-style DBQs
 - Not all students in MOS will take AP classes, but all will take ACT and PSAT
 - Therefore: Unit Goal modified to SWBAT create infographic to express information from an experiment.



Choose performance assessment task

- Unit Goal is SWBAT create an infographic from an experiment
 - Narrow focus: should be able to be completed independently and individually IN CLASS.
 - PA: Create an infographic with at least three data
 visualizations to convey information from an experiment we
 have done previously this year.



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Graphic design dos and don'ts
- Informational organization strategies
- Types of visualizations
- Use valid resources
- Use a rubric effectively to analyze rough drafts
- Describe similarities and differences between infographics and lab reports
- Make infographic interesting even when topic is boring
- Describe common characteristics of infographics



Break those skills down into even smaller steps

• Graphic design dos and don'ts

- Typography
- Color palette
- Right amount of text
- Repeated objects
- Placement of objects



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Informational organization strategies
 - Location

- Hierarchy
- . Alphabetical
- . Timeline
- Categories
- Inverted pyramid



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

Types of visualizations

- Pie charts, donuts, half circles
- Vertical, horizontal, stacked bars
- . Histograms and pictograms
- Excel style vs. artistic style
- Line graphs, scatter plots



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

Use valid resources

- Look for bibliographies/sources
- Assessing validity of cited sources
 - Journals, research universities, government reports vs
 - satirical/fake news (The Onion, Borowitz Report) and biased opinion sites (HuffPost, Addicting Info, InfoWars, Breitbart)



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Use a rubric effectively to analyze rough drafts
- Describe features of rubric

- Identify differences in treatment levels
- Apply rubric to unfinished work of peers to give critical feedback to improve infographic



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Describe similarities and differences between infographics and lab reports
 - Explain common features

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Explain major differences

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Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Make infographic interesting even when topic is boring
 - Describe what makes an infographic catch and hold the attention of the reader
 - Apply strategies for appeal, comprehension, and retention to creating own infographic



Brainstorm every skill necessary for a student to be able to create a good infographic

- Describe common characteristics of infographics
- Visual

- Content
- Knowledge
- Appeal
- . Comprehension
- 。 Retention

Organization



Use a T-chart or template to organize skills in a narrative

- Loosely divide skills into basic and advanced categories
 - Basic skills will become Acquire and Integrate phase
 - Advanced skills become Extend and Refine phase
 - Very advanced/direct application = Using Knowledge Meaningfully phase

Choose where to place formative and summative assessments

- Traditional assessment after A&I phase
- PA after E&R or UKM phase
- Formative assessments after every 1-2 LPs

Unit Planning Chart - Grade Level and Subject Archdiocese of Oklahoma City Unit 1 - Concept			
To get to different units, please click the different sheet tabs a	the bottom of the page.		
	Unit Concept: Unit 1 - Concept Unit Goal: SWBAT		-
Components Core Concepts/Skills	Organized Components Based on logical progression/complexity	Unit Plan Objectives	
To start a new line, hold option (mac) or alt (PC) and enter. To add bullets on a mac, hold option and the letter K. To add bullets on a PC, copy the bullet and paste wherever. 'Graphic design dos and don'ts	Straightforward Lesson Concepts (A&I)	Acquiring and Integrating 1. Objective: Assessment:	
Typography Color palette Right amount of text Repeated objects	:	2. Objectivo: Assessment: 3. Objectivo:	
Placement of objects Informational organization strategies Location Hierarchy		Assessment: 4. Objective: Assessment:	
Alphabetical Timeline Categories Inverted pyramid	Challenging/Sophisticated Lesson Concepts (E&R)	5. Objective: Assessment: Extending and Relining	
Types of visualizations Pie charts, donuts, half circles Vertical, horizontal, stacked bars Histograms and pictograms Excel style vs. artistic style		1. Objective: Assessment: 2. Objective: Assessment:	
Line graphs, scatter plots Use valid resources Look for bibliographies/sources Assessing validity of cited sources	· · ·	3. Objective: Assessment:	
Journals, research universities, government reports vs satirical/fake news (The Onion, Borowitz Report) and biased opinion sites (HuffPost, Addicting Info, InfoWars, Breitbart)		4. Objective: Assessment: 5. Objective: Assessment:	
Use a rubric effectively to analyze rough drafts Describe features of rubric Identify differences in treatment levels Apply rubric to unfinished work of peers to give critical	Challenging/Sophisticated Lesson Concepts (UKM)		
feedback to improve infographic Describe similarities and differences between infographics an lab reports Exclain common features	d .	Using Knowledge Meaningfully	
Explain common realizes Explain major differences Make infographic interesting even when topic is boring		1. Objective: Assessment:	



Limitations

- What looks awesome on paper doesn't always translate to real classroom
 - Authentic assessment of unit structure vital to culture of continuous improvement
 - Revise LPs
 - Revise Unit Goal
 - Revise assessment instruments