

Year: 7	Term: One	Length of Unit: 10 Weeks	Unit Title: Stand Up, Speak Out	Concept: Ethical Understanding			
Overview of Unit:	explore a range of bu • Students will focus o	The focus of this unit is for students to gain an understanding of others through the concepts of tolerance, empathy and acceptance. Students will explore a range of bullying and anti-bullying related texts to generate a deep understanding of these concepts.  Students will focus on responding to and composing persuasive and narrative texts. They will explore how language and images can be used to give individuals a voice and how they position responders to empathise with others.					
Key Learning Id	leas:	Key Question:	Key Skills:	Significance:			
<ul> <li>How our context influences our personal and cultural perspective and how we respond to texts.</li> <li>How our perspective shapes the way we make language choices and create texts.</li> <li>How written, visual and auditory texts can be used persuasively to manipulate and position others.</li> </ul>		How can persuasive and narrative texts help to give individuals a voice in relation to bullying issues?	<ul> <li>Conventions of persuasion (responding and composing)</li> <li>Conventions of narrative (responding and composing)</li> </ul>	Students will gain an insight into bullying related issues that will help them to build resilience, empathy, tolerance and understanding in their everyday lives.			
Assessment Task Overview:  Term One, Week 9 – Persuasive Presentation  Students are to research a topic (relating to bullying issues and/or concepts explored in the unit) and compose/deliver a persuasive presentation.  the class in response to the article. Students may choose to include a technology component to their presentation.  Students must have the issue and their driving question (perspective on the issue) approved as the first part of the assessment task.							
Assessment M	odes:	Assessment Outcomes:	Assessment for and as learning:	Suggested Class Tasks:			
			· Creating a range of persuasive and				

· Viewing/Representing and Speaking

2, 3, 5, 7

imaginative texts; analysing how a

through language, form, structure

and textual details; self and peer

perspective is shaped in texts

evaluation.

1. Digital Spoken Poem

3. Related Text Folio

2. Film and/or Novel Analysis

4. Enrichment Grid Activities

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	Suggested Texts and Resources					
Core Text/s:		Other Suggested Texts	:		Other Resources:	
<ul> <li>"Radio" Mike Tollin</li> <li>"Bluefish" P.Schma</li> <li>"Wonder" R.J. Pala Class Activity Text</li> <li>Song/music video Crowd" (Kate Mille</li> <li>Song/music video Crow)"</li> <li>To This Day – spok</li> <li>Newspaper articles</li> <li>All But My Life – ex</li> <li>Child – poem</li> <li>It's OK to tell – stu</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Film (or extract) - "Cyber Bully"</li> <li>Film (or extract) - "Bully"</li> <li>Play extract - "Year 7 Can Be Hell" (Taking a Stand - Bullying – Teacher Resources)</li> <li>Novel extract - "Searching for Avalon"</li> <li>Short Film - "The String Movement" - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUTtG9TYwdY</li> <li>Stories: "Initiation" by Sylvia Plath, "Poison" by Roald Dahl, "The Scarlet Ibis" by James Hurst, "Marigolds" by Eugenia Collier, "A Christmas Memory" by Truman Capote</li> <li>Songs: "Simon" by Lifehouse, "Jeremy" by Pearl Jam, "Hate on Me" by Jill Scott (or Glee), "True Colors" by Cyndi Lauper (or Glee), "Beautiful" by Christina Aguilera, "Adam's Song" by Blink182, "Don't Laugh at Me" by Mark Wills, "Miss Invisible" by Marie Digby, "Stole" by Kelly Rowland</li> <li>The Outsiders, Glee, Hairspray, Mean Girls, Heathers, How to Train Your Dragon</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Week One Introductory Lessons + related resources</li> <li>Class notes and definitions</li> <li>Unit metalanguage list (spelling and vocabulary)</li> <li>Class activity worksheets</li> <li>Handwriting activities (including assessment criteria focus area)</li> </ul>		
Differentiation Processes:	<ul> <li>Pre-assessment linked to content - students to be informally assessed in Weeks 1-4 so that teachers can identify specific concerns</li> <li>Metalanguage list</li> <li>Conceptual framework – content is organised around a driving question</li> <li>PBL inspired collaborative class task with student-led driving question and final product delivery to an authentic public audience for critique</li> <li>Enrichment Grid (multiple intelligences and learning styles) offers negotiated learning opportunities</li> <li>Explicit textual modes and planning scaffolds, marking criteria, feedback and work samples for some tasks to support lower ability students</li> <li>Substantial opportunities for high-level thinking, complex problem solving and/or open-ended responses</li> </ul>				nuthentic public audience for critique sks to support lower ability students es	
Literacy Focus:	<ul> <li>Assessment is dynamic and allows students to</li> <li>Punctuation and grammar focus – refer to</li> <li>Language Scope and Sequence</li> </ul>			Im: ☐ Reading Texts ☐ Comprehension ☐ Vocabulary Knowledge ☐ Aspects of Writing ☐ Aspects of Speaking	<u> </u>	
Learning across the curriculum content indicators:	rriculum  ☐ Sustainability  Other learning across the curriculum areas		General capabilities  ☑ Critical & creative thinking ☑ Ethical understanding ☑ Information & communication technology capability ☑ Intercultural understanding ☑ Literacy ☑ Numeracy ☑ Personal & social capability			

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# **Specific Syllabus Outcomes and Content**

Outcome: EN4-2A: effectively uses a widening range of processes, skills, strategies and knowledge for responding to and composing texts in different media and technologies

### **Engage personally with texts**

- discuss and explain the processes of responding and composing, identifying the personal satisfaction and difficulties experienced
- recognise the different processes required for responding and composing in a range of forms and media
- reflect on ideas and opinions about characters, settings and events in literary texts, identifying areas of agreement and difference with others and justifying a point of view(ACELT1620)

### Develop and apply contextual knowledge

- analyse and explain how language has evolved over time and how technology and the media have influenced language use and forms of communication (ACELA1528, ACELY1729)
- recognise and practise responsible and ethical digital communication

## Understand and apply knowledge of language forms and features

- consider and apply a range of strategies to improve their texts, including editing by rereading and peer editing, checking accuracy of paragraphing, grammar, spelling and punctuation, and considering relevance for purpose, audience and context
- edit for meaning by removing repetition, refining ideas, reordering sentences and adding or substituting words for impact (ACELY1726)\*\*
- use processes of representation, including the creative use of symbols, images, icons, clichés, stereotypes, connotations and particular aural, visual and/or digital techniques
- understand and use bibliographies, citations (including web citations) to acknowledge sources and avoid plagiarism 44
- understand and use the terminology associated with responding to and composing digital texts
- use a range of software, including word processing programs, to create, edit and publish texts imaginatively (ACELY1728, ACELY1738)

## Respond to and compose texts

- use comprehension strategies to interpret and evaluate texts by reflecting on the validity of content and the credibility of sources, including finding evidence in the text for the author's point of view (ACELY1723, ACELY1734)
- analyse and explain the effect of technological innovations on texts, particularly media texts (ACELY1765)
- use prior knowledge and text processing strategies to interpret a range of types of texts (ACELY1722)
- use a widening range of processes of composing and publishing sustained texts, including planning, drafting, rehearsing and editing
- use a range of effective strategies for organising information, ideas and arguments, eg clustering, listing, compare and contrast, semantic chains, graphic and diagram outlines, and mind maps 🖣
- use collaborative processes, eg playbuilding, performances and digital compositions to construct texts
- consolidate a personal handwriting style that is legible, fluent and automatic and supports writing for extended periods (ACELY1727)

# Outcome: EN4-3B: uses and describes language forms, features and structures of texts appropriate to a range of purposes, audiences and contexts

# **Engage personally with texts**

- engage with the language and structures of texts in meaningful, contextualised and authentic ways
- identify, discuss and reflect on the ideas and information in a range of texts
- develop a sense of personal style and taste in composition and response

# Develop and apply contextual knowledge

- describe and analyse the purpose, audience and context of texts
- use interaction skills for identified purposes, using voice and language conventions to suit different situations, selecting vocabulary, modulating voice and using elements such as music, images and sound

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# **Specific Syllabus Outcomes and Content**

for specific effects (ACELY1804, ACELY1808)

- explore texts that include both Standard Australian English and elements of other languages, including Aboriginal English 🕮 🛊 🖑
- recognise and use appropriate metalanguage in discussing a range of language forms, features and structures
- analyse and examine how effective authors control and use a variety of clause structures, including clauses embedded within the structure of a noun group/phrase or clause (ACELA1534, ACELA1545)
- understand the effect of nominalisation in the writing of informative and persuasive texts(ACELA1546)\*\*
- understand how to apply learned knowledge consistently in order to spell accurately and to learn new words including nominalisations (ACELA1549)
- identify Standard Australian English, its variations and different levels of usage across a range of different types of texts to enhance own writing
- understand how rhetorical devices are used to persuade and how different layers of meaning are developed through the use of metaphor, irony and parody(ACELA1542)

## Understand and apply knowledge of language forms and features

- understand the ways etymology can clarify choice of vocabulary
- interpret and analyse language choices, including sentence patterns, dialogue, imagery and other language features, in short stories, literary essays and plays (ACELT1767)
- investigate vocabulary typical of extended and more academic texts and the role of abstract nouns, classification, description and generalisation in building specialised knowledge through language (ACELA1537)
- understand how modality is achieved through discriminating choices in modal verbs, adverbs, adjectives and nouns (ACELA1536)
- understand how coherence is created in complex texts through devices like lexical cohesion, ellipsis, grammatical theme and text connectives(ACELA1809)
- understand that the coherence of more complex texts relies on devices that signal text structure and guide readers, for example overviews, initial and concluding paragraphs and topic sentences, indexes or site maps or breadcrumb trails for online texts (ACELA1763)
- understand how cohesion in texts is improved by strengthening the internal structure of paragraphs through the use of examples, quotations and substantiation of claims (ACELA1766)
- understand the use of punctuation conventions, including colons, semicolons, dashes and brackets in formal and informal texts (ACELA1532, ACELA1544)
- understand how to use spelling rules and word origins, for example Greek and Latin roots, base words, suffixes, prefixes, spelling patterns and generalisations to learn new words and how to spell them
   (ACELA1539)

## Respond to and compose texts

• analyse and evaluate the ways that text structures and language features vary according to the purpose of the text and the ways that referenced sources add authority to a text (ACELY1721, ACELY1732)

# Outcome: EN4-5C: thinks imaginatively, creatively, interpretively and critically about information, ideas and arguments to respond to and compose texts

# **Engage personally with texts**

- describe and explain qualities of language in their own and others' texts that contribute to the enjoyment that can be experienced in responding to and composing texts \*\*
- engage in wide reading of self-selected texts for enjoyment and share responses individually, in pairs and/or in small groups in a variety of relevant contexts, including digital and face-to-face contexts
- share, reflect on, clarify and evaluate opinions and arguments about aspects of literary texts(ACELT1627)

## Develop and apply contextual knowledge

- explore the ways individual interpretations of texts are influenced by students' own knowledge, values and cultural assumptions
- critically consider the ways in which meaning is shaped by context, purpose, form, structure, style, content, language choices and their own personal perspective

# Understand and apply knowledge of language forms and features

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<ul> <li>investigate and unde</li> </ul>	• investigate and understand the ways web and digital technologies influence language use and shape meaning						
<ul> <li>understand and use of</li> </ul>	conventions of storytelling in a	a range of modes and media, eg digital storyte	ling 🌣				
<ul> <li>use imaginative texts</li> </ul>	as models to replicate or sub	vert textual conventions to create new texts					
Respond to and compose	texts						
compose texts using	alternative, creative and imag	ginative ways of expressing ideas, recognising,	valuing and celebrating originality and inventivene	ss 🏙			
<ul> <li>express considered p</li> </ul>	oints of view and arguments	on areas such as sustainability and the environ	ment accurately and coherently in speech or writir	ng with confidence and fluency 🎁 🐈			
			omposition, vectors, framing and reading pathway				
critically analyse the	ways experience, knowledge,	values and perspectives can be represented th	arough characters, situations and concerns in texts	and how these affect responses to texts **			
		c and social value, using relevant and appropri	-				
·	•	w texts can express aspects of their broadening					
Engage personally with te	exts						
<ul> <li>explore and analyse t</li> </ul>	he ways in which personal ex	periences and perspectives shape their respon	ses to texts				
<ul> <li>draw on experience t</li> </ul>	o consider the ways the 'real	world' is represented in the imaginary worlds	of texts, including imaginative literature, film, med	ia and multimedia texts 🎺			
Develop and apply contex	ktual knowledge	_					
compare and contras	t texts that present alternativ	re views of their own world 🌌 🛊					
<ul> <li>explain and justify pe</li> </ul>	rsonal empathy, sympathy ar	nd antipathy towards characters, situations and	l concerns depicted in texts 🌣 👬 📭				
	owledge of language forms a		_				
analyse the ways tha	t language features such as m	odality are used to represent individual, share	d or disparate views of the world 🎟				
analyse how combination	ations of words, sound and im	nages can create particular perspectives of the	same event or issue such as environmental sustain	ability 🔍 🕹			
			resent alternative views of the world, people, place	L			
Respond to and compose							
<ul> <li>respond to and comp</li> </ul>	ose sustained texts in an incr	easingly wide range of forms that reflect their	broadening world and their relationships within it				
<ul> <li>explore the ways 'sto</li> </ul>	ry' shapes their experience of	f and responses to a range of texts, including fi	lm and multimedia 🌞				
Additional Teacher/Differentiation Notes for Unit Delivery:							

Year: 7	Term: One	Length of Unit: 10 Weeks	Unit Title: Stand Up, Speak Out	Concept: Understanding Others
Week		Registration and Notes		
Week	Week One Focus: Introduction to The aim of the week is to get to know the as part of a group. Teachers also have the Lesson One and Two - Week One Introduction to Year 7 English and Unit s - Discussion of term and units of work Hand out Scope and Sequence and Ass - Discuss equipment needed (workbook the end of the week Handout bookwork expectations shee - Class Brainstorm – WHAT IS QUALITY environment? What does it look like/s	ad .		
One		cy' word and definition.  Idents to discuss what each means. Discoverite a letter to me introducing the dof Year 12.  Include:  It is to check their letter.  It is to check their letter.	scuss publishing process – discuss editing checklist emselves (take paper) and/or students to write a	

Year: 7		Term: One	Length of Unit: 10 Weeks	Unit Title: Stand Up, Speak Out	Concept: Understanding Others
Week	Week by Week Lesson Focus and Activities				Registration and Notes
	<ul> <li>Discuss the to come u</li> <li>Giving a V</li> <li>Explain to</li> </ul>	the and Four – Week One cept and Group Work Giving the importance of working in up with list of elements. Use located Group Activity (this act students that they will be wint. Use a grouping game to see the control of the control o			
	<ul><li>Distribute</li><li>Students</li><li>Give then</li></ul>	e and read activity sheet: Given work in small groups to come one lesson to work and the towork on second activity needs to work on second activity needs and the towork on second activity needs activit			
Two	minority g  Lessons One  We are underst  NB Disc about s  Discuss Concep Have st forgivin Then th unforgi Discuss Have st could m	going to be studying TOLER. canding and empathy. cuss with students that this is ome very important issues of ion points - what is tolerance and write up definitions. Stuts.  udents brainstorm and/or mag, positive, caring, accepting they need to brainstorm word ving, unhappy, negative, scaland brainstorm ALL words of udents create a visual representate a giant mind-map on a	ANCE and related concepts – accepta a very serious and "grown up" topic. ver the next few weeks. e? What is intolerance? Has anyone hadents should discuss personal experisind-map words that relate to being to differences. Is that deal with being intolerant – egred. In the board for students to copy downs the board for students to copy downs entation of the TOLERANCE and INTOwall in the room. Or a poster, which consider the second consideration of the topic and the communication of the communication of the topic and the communication of the communica	dences/ideas or issues in the news relating to the colorant – eg kind, patient, respectful, understanding angry, bullies, inpatient, unaccepting, ignorant,	How are people different? How are they the same? Are people always how they appear? How do we look beyond the surface? How do we define ourselves? How do we know who we are as an individual? As a group? How can our differences bring positive contributions to our class, school, and society? Why do we stereotype people? Why do we bully others and gossip behind their backs? What are the causes of bullying? The effects? What can we do to create a stronger community? How can we raise awareness about bullying? Why do we make the choices we make? Do they have anything to do with self-image? Peer pressure? Bullying? Why do people choose to bad things to others, even knowing the consequences? How do the media affect how we view bullying? How

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Week			Registration and Notes		
	Lessons Three and Four  Discuss minority groups. What are they? Who are they? Write up definitions. Discuss how we "label" people.  Teachers could use sourced material (short films eg "Mean Girls" or "Heathers") from recommended text list to help explain the concept of stereotypes and minority groups.  Discuss the idea of a stereotype (def: an individual or group of individuals that we give a label to. Eg 'blonde bimbo,' 'surfies,' 'nerds,' 'hippies,' 'mafio,' 'rapper/gangster.')  Students are to create a mind-map listing different types of stereotypes. Ask students to share their ideas of stereotypes in the school (eg 'nerds', sporty people, glamour girls, leaders etc)  Ask students to answer and discuss the question: Is it okay to label people? When is it okay and when is it NOT okay?  Have students look through magazines and select SIX pictures they believe represent a traditional stereotype. They need to glue them into their books and explain for each picture HOW this person represents a stereotype. Explain how stereotyping often leads to minority groups and discrimination/intolerance.  (If time permits:)  Students to discuss examples of tolerance and intolerance in the world (see notes for examples). Students can also discuss examples that take place in the school. They could even draw a map of the school and write down where all the "groups" of people sit to start to realise the stereotypes that exist in their own school.  Related Text Focus could begin this week depending on teacher choice:  In this lesson, there will be a focus on bullying. Ask students what they think bullying is? Why do people bully? Who are typical bullies and who is typically bullied? How do they feel about bullying?  Explain to students that as a class you will be focusing on a range of related texts that convey issues relating to bullying.				s,' o
Three	• Tea Suggested T Lesson One Intro to me." St Have yo Discuss Tell the	cher selected texts and active ext – Spoken Poetry Focus (  o unit – Write the following of the county answer the following ou ever been/seen someone estion – Discuss students' respectations that they will be whey watch the clip, ask students?			

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Week	Week by Week Lesson Focus and Activities				Registration and Notes
WCCK	Lesson Two  Recap: Studen the mu Activity Discuss Studen was he Resour Lesson Thre Recap: Give st poem a  Think, look clo pair up presen Discuss Resour	What is the "To This Day Prots view the spoken word posic, animations and words my: Students pick 5 words that sion: Discuss as a class how to the write a short paragraph so bullied?  It is the poem To This Day by Shane Kole  What is the poem To This Day and the following stanzar again.  If you can't see Get a better minder the following stanzar again.  If you can't see Get a better minder a little long because there's that made you be pospite everyone But you built a shad signed it you would signed it, "They were wroted in these lines. Sion: Pairs take turns sharing trees: To This Day poem + exceptions.	oject" about? em, To This Day by Shane Koyczan. Whake the feel. t describe the poem. Each word then the poem makes us feel. What is the pummarising the narrative of the poem oyczan: http://goo.gl/mPnaK  Day about? of the poem and watch this section a anything beautiful about yourself, firror! ser! nger! s something inside you keep trying, ne who told you to quit. cast around your broken heart ourself.  Day". or the following questions — (a) Why is is the "cast" built around the "broken	the clip. Discuss students' responses.  Thile watching the clip, student should consider how must be turned into a sentence about the poem. poem about? What story is being told in the poem in as they remember it. Who is the protagonist? How again (5:29). You may also like to view the entire again (5:29). You may also like to view the entire is the author asking us to "get a better mirror" and in heart"? Having answered the questions, students is Each pair MUST come to a conclusion on the idea.	W P
	Lesson Four		are evident in <i>To This Day</i> ? (Go deepe	er than just 'bullying'. i.e. Self-esteem, vilification,	
	beauty • Activity "Part 2	, resilience, etc.). <b>y:</b> Students will draft a creat	rive piece with one of the themes outl s Day. Students can choose to write in	lined in the brainstorm in mind. The piece will be a the form of a poem or narrative, but it should have	ve

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Week	1	Week by Week Lesson Focus and Activities				
	Lesson Five  Students finish their creative piece Once the writing task is complete, their story/poem, and (b) finding a turning them into a montage. The Resources: Computers/Projector  Lesson Six Students finish turning their creati Once the digital narratives are finish Resources: Computers/Projector	=				
Four	Week Four Focus: Core Text Film  Teachers are to source, select and the film "Radio" or another film refocus: Radio  Students are to view film (3 lesson NB This is a film study on CONTENT may touch on certain terms if you					
Five	Week Five Focus: Core Text Film  Teachers are to source, select and the film "Radio" or another film refocus: Radio  Introduce/revise the following term PLOT: what a text is about – the st CHARACTERS: The individuals feat minor characters who are not as in SETTING: where the text is set. The THEMES: the main ideas and mess Individual / group or discussion que  Outline the narrative plot.  Create a list of the main che Describe the setting in the As a class, create a mind-medetermination, acceptance Ask students to choose three.					

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Week		Registration and Notes		
Week	- What was their favourite part of the film? - Extension question – pick a scene, and describe the TONE that was created in this scene. How was it created, was it the music? Dialogue? Facial expressions? (250 words – teachers to assist students by scaffolding this task) - Discuss their answers to all questions as a class.  - Week Six Focus: Core Text Film Study and/or Novel Study - Teachers are to source, select and/or create activities specific to their chosen core texts. Teachers can choose to focus on the film "Radio" or another film relevant to the unit. Teachers can also choose to complete a close novel study.  Focus: Radio - Activity One - Close study questions – see resource Activity Two – Response to Reviews activity (teachers could modify this to another persuasive text – letter/email/speech/feature article): - Ask students WHAT IS A REVIEW? Tell them to write down their own personal definition of a review – then share their answers Add this definition – a review is when an individual shares their personal feelings about a film, book, CD or restaurant to try and persuade their audience of their opinion. It is an example of an exposition (where one side of an argument is provided). It uses very subjective and emotive language and often uses rhetorical questions Introduce vocabulary: - OBJECTIVE – when someone looks at both sides of an issue and is not emotionally attached. Eg a reporter should be objective and always present both sides of a story so the responder can make up their own mind SUBJECTIVE – when someone expresses their feelings or opinions about an issue. It is more one sided and the composer is usually emotionally attached. Eg a reviewer is subjective because they give their personal opinion on a topic.			it
	Cuestions on Reviews:  Which of the reviews are positive Who directed and wrote the film? For one of the negative reviews, v. Which review did you agree with	and which of the reviews are negative? write down THREE quotes that shows the most – WHY? e not familiar with and find the diction used in the reviews. humber two and four. the film in a really positive way.	on the film, 'Radio'. Hand out the reviews and read source these reviews**  e?  that the writer did not like the movie.	

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Week			Registration and Notes			
			ite their own film review on 'Radio'. the elements and structure of writin			
Seven	Teache the filr Focus: Rad	ers are to source, select and, m "Radio" or another film rel dio	•	hosen core texts. Teachers can choose to focus on choose to complete a close novel study.  Sucher discretion.	Assessment Task notification to be distributed. Students are to have their text selected and driving question approved by end of week.	
Eight	Studer Some t Note: I	nt Focus: Related Text F nts are to source and analyse teachers may complete this i Folio is to be submitted in ha writing is assessed in another				
Nine	Week Nine Focus: Assessment Task (Presentations)  Students are to deliver their presentations this week. See assessment task notification/marking rubric/scaffold resources.					
Ten	• Enrichm	ent Grid activities	d and/or other teacher selecte			
Eleven	• Enrichm	ven Focus: Enrichment ( ent Grid activities hers may select from additio				
Extra/Additional Activity Options:  For extension work, ask individual students to select a wide reading novel that deals with the issues of tolerance/intolerance. They should keep a reflective journal / blog that records all examples/quotes relating to the concepts while reading their selected text.						
	Students to read additional short stories, one act plays and other texts. Create questions based on these texts from basic comprehension to questions that link to the concept.					
	Students to complete some poetry and creative writing based on one of the short stories they've read or one of the issues they've discussed.					
Stude	udents to view filmic resources (documentaries/short films) on bullying and discuss the issues dealt with.					
		nentary/bully research in rel tribute to this launch.	ation to HSPA. In 2014, HSPA Anti-Bu	ıllying Campaign will be launched in Week 11.		

Unit Evaluation:					
Note: Desired Understanding at the Conclusion of the Unit					
<ul> <li>There are many ways for people to be both similar and different; all of these elements together bring multiple perspectives and a stronger community.</li> <li>Everyone has multiple identities and that isn't a negative thing.</li> <li>People's self-image and confidence is built from their views of themselves as well as others' views of them.</li> <li>Anyone of any age can make a difference in his or her community.</li> <li>Different cultures have different ways of dealing with other cultures' differences.</li> <li>The media often separates people or groups into "us" and "them."</li> <li>We need to be critical of the media and anything we hear in "gossip."</li> <li>Peer pressure can be a positive or negative impetus to act.</li> <li>Our actions and words have a long-lasting effect on others; all behaviors have consequences, whether they are positive or negative.</li> <li>It is important to treat everyone with respect, even if you do not like them or agree with their perspectives.</li> <li>There is often no clear-cut answer when it comes to social issues, such as hazing; there is often a "gray area."</li> <li>Everyone faces moral dilemmas every day; we sometimes make good decisions and sometimes we make bad decisions. What is important is that we learn from them and make our wrongs right.</li> </ul>					
Teacher:	Class:	Date:			