Lesson Plan Template

| Lesson Segment Focus Fictional and Authentic Propaganda | Lesson | <u>3</u> of | 33 | _ |
|---|--------|-------------|----|---|
| Course & topic addressed ELA Dystopian Societies | Date | Grade | 8 | |

Student Outcomes

| Specific learning objectives for | Students will define and recognize propaganda. | |
|---|---|--|
| this lesson. | Students will examine a concept's components and formulate a generalization based on their | |
| | findings. | |
| | Students will apply their authentic experiences to those in literature. | |
| | Students will discuss propaganda characteristics and their effectiveness. | |
| | Students will create propaganda based on their knowledge acquisition from the lesson. | |
| Justify how learning tasks are | Students will practice discussion and brainstorming skills that we have developed in class. | |
| appropriate using examples of | | |
| students' prior academic | | |
| learning. | | |
| Justify how learning tasks are | 24 students in total: 11 boys, 13 girls. | |
| appropriate using examples of | 5 English Learners | |
| students' personal, cultural, | 2 hearing impaired | |
| linguistic, or community | 3 special needs | |
| assets. | 1 paraplegic who uses a wheelchair | |
| | 14 come from impoverished neighborhoods, 10 are middle-class | |
| | 9 students read at grade level | |
| | 9 students read 1-2 grades below grade level | |
| | 6 students read 3-5 grades below grade level | |

State Academic Content Standards

| State Academic Content Standards | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| List the state academic content | RL.8.4 : Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a | | | |
| standards with which this lesson is | text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of | | | |
| aligned. Include abbreviation, number & text of the standard(s). | specific word choices on meaning and/or <i>tone</i> , including analogies or | | | |
| & text of the standard(s). | allusions to other texts when applicable. | | | |
| | SL.8.1 : Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- | | | |
| | one, in groups, teacher-led) with diverse partners on Grade 8 topics, texts, | | | |
| | and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. | | | |
| | SL.8.2 : Analyze the purpose of information that is gained by means other | | | |
| | than reading (e.g., texts read aloud; oral presentations of charts, graphs, | | | |
| | diagrams; speeches) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, | | | |
| | political) behind its presentation. | | | |
| | SL.8.5 : Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to | | | |
| | clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest. | | | |
| | L.8.3 : Use knowledge of language and its conventions for Grade 8 when | | | |
| | writing, speaking, reading, or listening. | | | |

Key Vocabulary

| What vocabulary terms/content specific | Propaganda (propaganda), slogan (eslogan), inductive model, testimonial (testimonial), | |
|--|---|--|
| terminology must be addressed for | stereotyping (estereotipos), fear appeal (apelación de miedo), bandwagon (carro), plain | |
| students to master the content? | ster the content? folks (gente sencilla), name-calling (insultos), card stacking (apilamiento de tarjetas), A | |
| | nauseam (Hasta el hastío) | |

Academic Language Support

| ricadenne Edngaage Support | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| What are the Academic Language Function(s) (the content | Posters hung around the room w |
| and language focus of the learning task represented by the | Word Wall with types of propag |
| active verbs within the learning objectives/outcomes) and | Peer support in groups |
| explain how they are utilized in the lesson plan? | Vocabulary journals |
| What planned Academic Language Supports will you use | |
| to assist students in their understanding of key academic | |
| language to express and develop their content learning and to | |
| provide varying supports for students at different levels of | |
| Academic Language development? How do these supports | |
| address all three Academic Language Demands | |
| (vocabulary, syntax, and discourse)? | |

Posters hung around the room with familiar slogans Word Wall with types of propaganda with their Spanish cognates Peer support in groups

Materials

| Materials needed by the teacher for this lesson. (such as | Smartboard, computer, PowerPoint, handout |
|--|---|
| books, writing materials, computers, models, colored | |
| paper, etc.) | |
| Materials needed by students for this lesson. (computers, | Writing utensil |
| journals, textbook, etc.) | |

Lesson Timeline with Instructional Strategies & Learning Tasks (This should be VERY DETAILED)

| Amount of Time | Teaching & Learning Activities | Describe what YOU (teacher) will be doing and/or what STUDENTS will be doing during this part of the lesson. |
|-------------------|--|---|
| 7-10 | <u>Introduction</u> : | I will ask the class to think about two commercial slogans that they are familiar with. Students will talk to their shoulder partners to |
| minutes | Introduction to propaganda: inductive model (specifics of the concept) | brainstorm two commercial slogans in one minute. The pairs will share the two they came up with and I will type it into a word |
| | moder (specifies of the concept) | document that is projected onto the board. |
| | | I will play a <u>video</u> for the class that allows them to match the slogans to the brands! |
| | Instruction: | |
| 35-40 | More evidence to expand resources | We will then look at a PowerPoint that has several examples of |
| minutes | about the topic | propaganda. |
| | Prompting student thought; | The students will tell me what they notice about the advertisements |
| | "noticing"/observing | we came up with on the board and saw in the PowerPoint. We will brainstorm a list of things that they noticed and group together different forms of propaganda. |
| | Explanation of the concept | Once the groupings have been made, I will explain the different types of propaganda (bandwagon, loaded terms, endorsement, etc.) |
| | Formative assessment | I will provide a short informal "quiz" about the types of propaganda we went over. The students will have to match examples to their classifications. |
| | Grouping and providing student choice | Next, students will be divided into groups of 4 based on numbering |
| | in art-based creativity | (all the 1s go to this table, all the 2s go here, and so on). The |
| | | students are tasked with creating their own propaganda. It can be a |
| | | digital poster on Canva or a commercial on Flipgrid and it must be about a product of their choosing (artificial intelligence, a new food |

| Amount of Time | Teaching & Learning Activities | Describe what YOU (teacher) will be doing and/or what STUDENTS will be doing during this part of the lesson. | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Formative assessment | product, medicine, tool, etc.). If students choose a poster, they will need 1) name of product; 2) catchy slogan; 3) artwork that showcases what it is. For the commercial, students will need 1) name of product; 2) catchy slogan; 3) video and script with all group members having a part in the commercial. | |
| | | If the groups don't finish, the students can continue to work on their poster/logo/script the next day. | |
| | | We will discuss the propaganda we saw today. I will pose questions such as, "how does it make you feel that brands have such well-known slogans?" and "what do the slogans make you think of? Are they effective at persuading you?" | |
| | Closure: | | |
| 3-5 minutes | Reviewing what we learned | Finally, groups will form one generalization about propaganda based on what we learned during this lesson. Students will use a teacher-provided checklist with this criteria: 1) one complete sentence that clearly explains what propaganda is/does; 2) must be | |
| | Preparation for the next class period | understandable to most of society/people; 3) word choice is strong and precise. | |
| | | The students will look for examples of propaganda in their reading and come to class prepared to discuss how dystopian rulers use propaganda to control their citizens. | |

Technology Integration

Provide your rationale for your technology choices that accurately reflects those choices within your teaching context. Identify what technology(s) you are using as part of your lesson plan. Describe how the use of technology aligns to your learning objectives, content standards, and central focus. Explain how technology-based instructional strategies are essential to students accomplishing the learning objectives (beyond what could be accomplished without using the technology). Specify how the technology selections meet or exceed the needs/strengths of all students. Justify the "fit" of chosen technologies, showing how the content, instructional strategies, and technology "fit" together.

The two technologies I used in this lesson are Canva and Flipgrid. Canva is a great website that students will use to create a digital poster. This platform allows students to showcase their creativity using templates or just from scratch! By being literate in poster making, students can expand their skillsets and quickly create posters, infographics, flyers, and more! Flipgrid is a video-making platform that gives students the power to collaborate, view, and comment on each other's work by grouping everything into one topic. Using these tools exposes students to a variety of programs that will aid them in not only their academic careers but possibly their professional careers for years to come.

Accommodations/Modifications

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|--|--|---|--|
| How might I modify instruction for: | | The forms of propaganda will be listed with their Spanish translations | |
| Remediation? | | ELL students will be paired with strong English speakers | |
| | Intervention? | Ongoing buddy system – the 5 ELL students have "buddies" that they can ask | |
| | IEP/504? | questions, and they can ask me together if the buddy does not know | |
| | LEP/ESL? | I will utilize the sound field in the classroom for hearing impaired students | |
| | (All students who have plans mandated by | Wheelchair-accessible desk for 1 student | |

| federal and state law.) | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Differentiation | | | | |
| How might you provide a variety of | Explicit instruction: explanation of propaganda types, checklists for | | | |
| techniques (enhanced scaffolding, explicit | poster/commercial and propaganda generalization | | | |
| instruction, contextualized materials, | Questions to prompt student response | | | |
| highlighters/color coding, etc.) to ensure all | Vocabulary journals to add words we discuss in class | | | |
| student needs are met? | | | | |
| (All students who are not on specific plans | | | | |

Assessments: Formative and/or Summative

mandated by federal and state law.)

| Describe the tools/procedures that will be | X Formative /□ Summative | Propaganda quiz |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| used in this lesson to monitor students' | X Formative /□ Summative | Checklist to assess student-created |
| learning of the lesson objective/s (include | | propaganda |
| type of assessment & what is assessed). | X Formative /□ Summative | Generalization of propaganda using teacher- |
| | | provided checklist |

Research/Theory

Explain connections to theories and/or research (as well as experts in the field or national organization positions) that support the approach you chose and justify your choices using principles of the connected theories and/or research.

The Inductive Model was developed by Hilda Taba in the 1960s. I chose this model because it is student-centered and allows for cognitive development through organization and analysis of concepts. Instead of being spoon-fed the information that they must know, students have more control over their learning and can bounce ideas off one another through the Inductive Model.

Lesson Reflection/Evaluation

| What went well? | TO BE FILLED IN AFTER TEACHING |
|---|--------------------------------|
| What changes should be made? | |
| How will I use assessment data for next | |
| steps? | |

Include supporting material such as slides, pictures, copy of textbook, and handouts for any activities students will be using as part of your lesson.

*adapted from: http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:EsQcNWuG1ZoJ:web.mnstate.edu/harms/StudentTeachers/edTPA-LessonPlan.doc+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us; http://www.moreheadstate.edu/getmedia/cd3fd026-939f-4a47-a938-29c06d74ca01/Lesson-Plan-and-Reflections.aspx:

http://www.mcneese.edu/f/c/9cb690d2/Lesson%20Plan%20Rubric%20Aligned%20with%20InTASC.docx;https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/Resource12.pdf; https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/Resource11.pdf;

https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/Resource11a.pdf; https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/LessonPlanTemplateSOE.docx; https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/SpecEdLessonPlanGuide.docx;

https://www.uwsp.edu/education/Documents/edTPA/SpecEdLessonPlanTemplate.docx

Student-Created Propaganda Checklist

You have been tasked with creating your own propaganda. This can be a digital poster or a commercial and it must be about a product of your choosing (artificial intelligence, a new food product, medicine, tool, etc.).

| Poster Criteria: |
|--|
| name of product |
| catchy slogan |
| artwork that showcases what it is |
| Commercial Criteria: |
| name of product |
| catchy slogan |
| detailed script with all group members having a part in the commercial |

Generalization about Propaganda:

| Checklist: | |
|--|--|
| One complete sentence that clearly explains what propaganda is and/or does | |
| Easily understandable to most of society/people | |
| Strong and precise word choice | |
| | |
| Generalization: | |
| | |
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| | |