Teacher: core health grade 8 Year: 2010-11

Course: Health Grade 8 Month: All Months

S	UNIT 1 - Having A H	ealthy Foundation					
e p	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources St
t	What is health and	Health triangle	-identify each of the				A
e	wellness. How can	and wellness	three parts of the				E
m L	we compare and	continuum.	health triangle.				ef
b	contrast health and	Adolescence and	-Explain why we use				th
e	wellness.	puberty as it	a triangle in				ef
r	What are the best	pertains to	reference to our				re
	ways for teens to	physical,	health.				A
	make decisions,		-Determine how we				a :
	manage stress, and	and social health.	can reach long term				fa
	set important goals.	steps to decision	wellness by taking				co
	What are some major	making. HELP	care of our short				he
	1	criteria. Goal	term health.				as
	healthy physically,	setting steps and	-Predict the best				ar
	mentally/emotionally,	roadblocks that	possible decision by				da
	and socially	get in our way of	working through a				ex
	What does it mean to	accomplishing	decision making				as
	be an advocate and	goals.	chart.				A
	what are some	Stressors and	-Develop goal and				da
	important topics or	management	work throught the				a
	issues for teens to	skills when it	process.				or
	advocate for.	comes to stress.	-Differentiatie				ne
	How healty are you	List attributes of	between positive and				ac
	in respects to all three		negative				A
	1 *	l ·	communication skills				R
	triangle and how can	and social health.					he
	we improve any	Look at	minimizing conflict.				ac
	aspects that may need	connection of the					A
	it.	different aspects	peer pressure and				ag
	How do we go about	and those	refulsal skills.				or
	setting appropriate	components.	-Practice using				ot
	goals while	Formulate	refusal skills when				ac
	recognizing and	advocacy teams,	being pressured by a				he
	attacking barriers that	devise writing	peer.				A
	may inhibit the goal	assignment on	-Identify reasons that				pe
	setting and achieving	issue, decide on	conflicts result in				re
	process.	means of	relationships.				he
	What is eustress and	advocating and	-Explain and				iss
	distress, what types	put it into action.	demonstrate conflict				A

of things cause stress | Achievable goals | resolution skills. in the lives of teens versus -Summarize how and how can you deal unachievable physical attributes, mental/emotional with stress in healthy goals. and appropriate ways. Barriers to the attributes, and social What makes a goal goal setting attributes connect achievable and how and affect one process. do we go about Action plans in another. setting up an action the goal setting -Contrast the plan in an attempt to process. difference between reach these goals. Eustress and adolescence and How can you get distress. puberty. your advocacy -Identify physical message across to changes that occurr your target audience in males and females at DMS. during puberty. -Sumarize how What is peer pressure, why do we people change in have to be conscious their emotional of when people are development during trying to get us to do puberty. things and think in -Discuss how teens ways that benefit change in relation to them and not thier family ourselves. relationships and friendships during What are refusal skills, how can we the teen years. use them to benefit us in refusing peer -Identify stressors pressure. -Summarize healthy What are different stress management skills and ways to types of communication and put these skills into how can we use them action. effectively. What -List the positive and types of things inhibit negative personal our communication effects of specific with family and stress management friends. skills. What is conflict and -Determine the how can we prevent importance of a and resolve conflicts specific health issue while at the same as it relates to the Depew community time manging our and advocate the anger. importance of it to

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the school	
community.	
-Explain the	
importance of goal	
setting as it pertains	
to emotional health.	
-Identify barriers that	
may exist to stop	
goal achievement.	
-Explain how we can	
get over potential	
barriers to goal	
setting.	
-Hypothesize a goal	
that would be typical	
of a middle school	
student and the	
methods that could	
be used to achieve	
this goal.	
-Differentiate	
between eustress and	
distress.	
-Explain why	
eustress can be	
positive even when it	
causes the same	
effects on the body	
as distress does.	
-Perform a health	
and relationship self-	
assessment.	
-Summarize ways to	
improve your health	
and your	
relationships.	
-Create and explain a	
decision making	
chart using an idea	
from their own lives.	
-Practice refusal	
skills as they relate	
to peer pressure and	
negative situations.	
-Prepare and use "I"	
messages as a means	
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prevent potential	ar
conflicts.	co
-Summarize the	sk
importance of	he
communication when	C
attempting to resolve	D
conflicts.	he
-Explain how	ex
communication can	W
help to enhance	fe
family relationships	
and friendships.	
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O UNIT 2 - Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

c	UNIT 2 - Alcohol,	Tobacco, and Other Drug	gs				
t o	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
b	What is alcohol	Types of alcohol,	_				
e	and what drug	fermentation and	Differentiate				
r	family does it fall	distillation.	the types of				
	into?	-Effects on reactions,	alcohol.				
	What are the	coordination, decision	Predict how				
	immediate and	making.	and why the				
	long term effects	-Effects on brain,	immediate				
	of alcohol use?	stomach, liver, mouth,	affects of				
	What is	heart.	alcohol				
		_	impair an				
			individual				
	stages of	-Alcohol content related					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	√ 1	comes to				
	the recovery	-Signs and symptoms of	_				
	process for an		automobile.				
	individual	-Stages of alcoholism.	-Explain				
	suffering with	, ,	how the long				
	alcoholism.		term affects				
	What are the	, ,	of alcohol				
	cheimicals and		are				
			developed				
		1 /	over time.				
			-Priortize the				
			different				
	into and what are		stages of				
			alcoholism				
	long term effects		recovery to				
	of nicotine use?	U'	determine				
			their correct				
	1 .	constricts blood vessels.					
	social, and	-Effects the respiratory	-List the				

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	system, circulatory	different		
	system, cardiovascular	chemical substances in		
to an individual?	system.	tobacco and		
How do the	-Lung cancer,			
alcohol and	emphysema, bronchitis.	tobacco		
-	-Can cost people their	smoke.		
try to sway teens	physical health as well	-Identify the		
	as emotional and social	basic effects		
drink or smoke by	I .	of stimulant		
advertising?	-Causes many people to	drugs to		
What is drug	spend money that they	understand		
	do not have due to	that nicotine		
What are the	addiction.	is a		
differences	-Companies	substance		
between	adveritisements are to	that fits in		
prescription and	lure teens to start	that		
over-the-counter	smoking or drinking.	particular		
drugs?	-Make it look fun,	category.		
What are effects of	attractive, socially	-Summarize		
the major drug	acceptable, rugged,	what lung		
groups; Inhalants,	glamorous.	cancer,		
marijuana,	-Drug misuse is using	emphysema,		
steroids, cocaine,	any drug incorrectly.	and chronic		
heroin, and club	-Drug abuse is using	bronchitis		
drugs?	any drug for reasons	are.		
	other than improving	-Construct a		
and symptoms of	their health.	monthly		
· -	-OTC drugs are drugs	financial		
the process of	that can be purchased	budget as a		
recovery?	without a written order	smoker and		
1000 (01) (from a doctor.	non-smoker		
	I .	in order to		
	those drugs that you	show the		
	need a doctors written	financial		
	order to purchase.	risks to using		
	-Inhalants are	nicotine.		
	fumes/vapors cause	-Identify the		
	intoxicated feeling.	target		
	_			
	-Marijuana and THC	audience of		
	smoked ingested cause	tobacco and		
	effects similar to	alcohol		
	alcohol.	advertising.		
	-Steroids injected	Elaborate on		
	intramuscularly/ingested			
	cause increased size and	1 - 1		
	strength.	attempt to		

Cassina is	atuona asin thosa		
-Cocaine is	- 1-		
stimulant ca			
paranoia, hy			
anxiety.	(teens) as		
-Heroine is			
(narcotic) fe	-		
euphoria.	Differentia		
-Club drugs			
rape drugs (• • •		
block memo			
cause amne			
-Addiction			
	ravings, loss person who)	
of control, a			
withdrawal.			
	Admit that -Compare		
you have a	problem, and contras	st	
detoxification	on, support over-the-		
groups, con	mitting to counter		
never use ag	gain. drugs and		
	prescription	ı	
	drugs.		
	-Identify		
	effects of		
	inalants,		
	marijuana,		
	steroids,		
	cocaine,		
	heroine, an	d	
	club/desigr	ner	
	drugs.		
	-Identify		
	what family	y	
	of drugs		
	these		
	particular		
	drugs fall		
	into if it		
	applys.		
	-Using the		
	signs and		
	symptoms	of	
	addiction,		
	evaluate		
	whether an		
	individual		
<u> </u>	marviauar		

	has a "drug		
	problem"		
	based on		
	attitude,		
	usage,		
	physical		
	problems or		
	lack of		
	physical		
	problems.		
	-Respond as		
	to a		
	fictitional		
	characters		
	recovery step		
	based on his		
	or		
	her opinion		
	of their own		
	drug use.		

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D Unit 3 - Safety and Violence Prevention

e	Omi 5 - Salety	and violence r						
c e	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources	Stan
m	What is the	-Grooming is	-Assess a line					UI.I.
b	importance of	the method that	of					seat
e	-		questioning					moto
r	precautions	to make a	that a					incre
	while using	potential victim	predator may					indiv
	the internet?	trust them.	use on a					safet
	What is the	-Predators	victim					UI.I.
	grooming	question,	explaining					are s
	process as it	common	why it would					they
	relates to	likes/dislikes,	or would not					with
	online	common	in their					that
	predators and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	opinion put					appr
- 11	,	to befriend	them at risk.					good
- 11	recognize and	-	-					orde
- 11		take away the	Communicate					shou
	from	"Stranger"	their idea of					prop
- 11	1	factor.	what a					own
- 11	attempting to		"Stranger" is.					supe
- 11			-Summarize					play
		anyone online	why it would					equi
		•	be very					haza
- 11	-	know outside of	_					brok
- 11	guidelines for	•	meet a					UI.I.
	an individual		stranger from					are s
			the internet in					prop
	relation to	questions.	person.					helm

bicycle and	-Let a trusted	-Identify		
	adulk know of	safety		
1	inappropriate	precautions		
		for bicycle		
important		riders,		
	meet anyone	pedestrians,		
	•	and		
_	from an online	swimmers.		
	conversation.	-Compare		
water?		potentially		
How do you	-Bicycle safety:	-		
avoid and	wear protective			
	gear, don't	explain which		
F	speed out of	one would be		
	control, don't	the most		
_	·	serious		
	lots, don't ride	situation and		
_	against traffic.	why.		
	-Pedestrian	-Summarize		
	safety: use	how to		
	crosswalks,	communicate		
	walk against	to a bullying		
		victim how		
some		he or she can		
	reflective	get help in		
forms of	clothing when	regards to the		
	walking at	situation.		
	night, don't	-Identify why		
recourses that	walk alone	it is important		
people have if	especially at	to stop		
they are a	night, use the	bullying in		
victim of	sidewalk if one	schools and		
abuse?	is available.	the		
	-Water safety:	community.		
	learn to swim,	-Distinguish		
	never swim	between		
	alone, use a life	physical		
	jacket when	abuse, mental		
	boating, don't	abuse,		
	swim in	neglect, and		
	unfamiliar	sexual abuse.		
	water.			
	-Stay out of			
	potentially			
	violent			
	situations			

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-Understand		com
different means		the h
of violence.		and o
-Deal		VP.I
appropriately		asses
with a bully		perso
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harassment		their
-Tell someone, be assertive		on b VP.I
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communication,		enga
look them in		beha
the eye, let		VP.I
someone know		who
what is going		ofter
on, if you have		their
to bring the		VP.I
person up on		seek
charges.		adul
-Types of		wher
abuse: Physical		reco
abuse,		depr
emotional		inter
abuse, neglect,		and a
sexual abuse.		them
-Dealing with		peers
abuse: Break		VP.I
the cycle, be		reco
assertive, find a		"trig
helpful and		lead
protective		viole VP.I
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Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
Whate does it	-Communicable	-Summarize what				
mean if a	disease can be	makes a disease				
disease is	passed from	communicable.				
	person to person.	-Identify what				
What are some	-Influenza,	pathogens are.				
common	commom cold,	-Differentiate				
communicable	HIV (AIDS),	between a virus,				
diseases?	mononucleosis,	bacteria, fungus,				
What are	tuberculosis, strep	and protozoa.				
common	throat.	-Compare and				
pathogens?	-Pathogens: virus,	contrast pathogens				
How are they	bacteria, fungus,	in regards to				
normally	protozoa	transmission and				
contracted and	-Pathogens	treatment.				
treated?	contracted by	-Differentiate				
HOw are	direct contact,	between types of				
common	indirect contact,	different sexually				
communicable	contaminated	transmitted				
diseases	food/water,	diseases, their				
treated?	animals/insects.	symptoms, and				
How do	-Bacteria treated	treatments.				
sexually	with antibiotics,	-Explain the				
transmitted	fungus with anti-	difference between	ı			
diseases differ	fungul	HIV and AIDS				
from other	creams/ointments.	and how they				
communicable	-Std's like herpes,	relate to each				
diseases?	chlamydia, genital	other.				
What is the	warts are spread	-Summarize how				
difference	mainly through	HIV can be				
between HIV	sexual contact.	transmitted from				
and AIDS and	-HIV is human	individual to				
how do they	immunodeficiency	individual.				
correlate with	virus is the virus	-Identify ways that	:			
one another?	that causes the	HIV cannot be				
What are some	disease AIDS	spread among				
common	acquired	individuals.				
misconceptions	immunodeficiency	-Identify what a				
about how an	syndrome. HIV	noncommunicable				
individual can	may or may not	disease is and				
	lead to the disease	contrast				
with the HIV	AIDS.	communicable and				

virus?	-Misconceptions:	noncommunicable.		
What are the	HIV can be spread	-List some		
most common	by breathing,	examples of		
ways that HIV	swimming,	noncommunicable		
can be	sharing utensils,	diseases.		
contracted?	donating blood,	-Identify risk		
How can HIV	being bitten by a	factors of		
infection be	mosquito.	noncommunicable		
treated?	-How HIV is	diseases and		
What does it	spread: bodily	summarize some		
mean if a	fluids (including	similarities in		
disease is non-	sexual contact),	communicable and		
communicable?	sharing needles,	noncommunicable		
How can non-	mother to child.	disease risk		
communicable	-	factors.		
disease	Noncommunicable			
develop?	disease cannot be	-Hypothesize how		
What is cancer	spread from	an individual may		
and what are	person to person.	put him or herself		
some risk	-Common ways to	at risk for cancer		
factors in	develop	and what		
developing the	noncommunicable	symptoms they		
disease?		may look for or		
How can cancer	<u> </u>	experience as a		
be treated?	choices, chronic	possibility of a		
What are risk	problems.	cancer diagnosis.		
factors in	-Cancer is rapid	-Identify and		
developing	and uncrontollable			
heart disease?	growth of	different		
How can an	abnormal cells.	treatments for		
individual	-Risk factors:	cancer.		
change his or	CAUTION	-Explain why		
her lifestyle to	-Main treatments	early detection and		
lessen the risk	for cancer are	self examination is		
of heart	, ,	so important in		
disease?	chemotherapy.	cancer detection		
What are some		and cancer		
risk factors for	-Heart disease risk			
diabetes and	factors: heredity,	-List and explain		
arthritis? How	diet, smoking,	risk factors of		
can diabetes	drinking, stress,	heart disease.		
and arthritis be	other lifestyle	-Hypothesize a		
recongnized and		situation where an		
treated?	-Decreasing risk	individual is		
	factors will	engaged in risk		
	thereby decrease	factors for heart		

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	developing heart disease. -Diabetes is when the immune system attacks insulin producing cells in the pancreas. Insulin is necessary to regulate blood sugar level. -Heredity is the main risk factor involved with diabetes. -Diabetes (type 1) can be controlled through diet and exercise. Type 1 diabetes occurrs in many cases in young people. -Diabetes (type 2) can be controlled with insuline shots or an insuline	between osteoarthritis and rhuematoid arthritisIdentify some methods of managing			
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