

## **Blackhawk School District**

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### **CURRICULUM**

**Course Title:** English 11  
**Course Number:** 0128  
**Grade Level(s):** 11  
**Periods Per Week:** 5  
**Length of Period:** 42 minutes  
**Length of Course:** One year  
**Credits:** 1  
**Faculty Author(s):** Revised to meet PA Core Standards by Joy Winters  
**Date:** March 2008 / May 2009 / January 2010/February 2012/March 2014

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**COURSE DESCRIPTION:** This college preparatory course focuses on major American authors and their works; tracing the development of American literature from the first English settlement through the present. Students will study essays, short stories, poetry, drama, and novels. Students will respond to fiction, non-fiction, poetry, and drama using interpretive, critical, and evaluative processes. Heavy concentration is given to critical reading and writing narrative, informational, persuasive, and creative/reflecting writing.

## **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**

Essential questions are the heart of the curriculum. Essential questions are conceptual commitments that teachers will use to guide instructional decision-making. In addition, they are kid friendly so that students can easily understand them. Essential questions are meant to be shared with students in either discussion or posting in the classroom. Essential questions provide the focus for teaching and learning.

Assessing Essential Questions is key to a robust curriculum. If Essential Questions are the focal point of learning, how then do we assess students? The following are the Essential Questions for this class and an overview of recommended assessments to the Essential Questions. In addition, Differentiated learning opportunities are embedded as well.

### *Walden*

How beneficial would it be for me to spend considerable time on self-reflection?

Assessment—Paper on self-reflection; students finding their “Walden”.

How do I compare world events to everyday situations?

Assessment—Graphic Organizer

### *Of Mice and Men*

Are you justice or mercy?

Assessment—Short answer Questions/Response

How does friendship help to shape your personality?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

### *The Crucible*

Assessment--Short Answer Question/Response

Have you ever over-reacted How do I determine what is fair?

before you know all of the facts?

Assessment—Writing Plan or organization for an essay

## **Umbrella Question**

How does your personal philosophy differ from [name ‘ism’]?

Assessment--Essay

### Rationalism

Do you value logic and reason in making decisions?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

Romanticism

Does imagination contribute to your creativity?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

Transcendentalism

How do you perceive your natural surroundings?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

Realism

How has your perception of reality changed depending on your circumstance?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

Naturalism

Do you believe that a person's environment can limit his/her success?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

Modernism

Do you believe that pushing the norm is essential in a progressive society?

Assessment—Short answer Question/Response

**ROBUST VOCABULARY:**

Robust vocabulary words are Tier 2 words, meaning that they are complex, powerful, and generalizable. Robust vocabulary words support language development of both lower and high level learners. In addition, robust vocabulary instruction helps prepare students for SATs, upper level high school classes, and college. “Studies showed that robust instruction was quite effective not only for learning the meanings of words but also for affecting reading comprehension.” (p. 2 Bringing Words to Life).

Teachers are asked to commit to teaching and students USING these words throughout the entire year. Using a variety of instructional strategies, students will learn the meaning of these words in a deep and meaningful way in this content and across other content areas.

*The Robust Vocabulary words for this class are:*

*Walden*

1. Perusal (n) a careful examination, review
2. Placid—(adj) calm, peaceful
3. Quagmire—(n) a difficult situation
4. Quaint—(adj) charmingly old-fashioned
5. Reclusive—(adj) solitary, shunning society
6. Scintillating—(adj) sparkling
7. Serene—(adj) calm, untroubled
8. Tranquil—(adj) calm
9. Transient-(adj) passing through briefly; passing into and out of existence
10. Utopia (n) an imaginary and remote place of perfection

*Of Mice and Men*

1. agnostic (adj) believing that the existence of God cannot be proven or disproven
2. relish (v) to enjoy
3. renown (n) honor, acclaim
4. dialect (n) a variation of a language
5. disdain (v). to scorn, hold in low esteem (n). scorn, low esteem
6. empathy (n) sensitivity to another’s feelings as if they were one’s own
7. foil (v) to thwart, frustrate, defeat
8. heinous (adj) shockingly wicked, repugnant
9. innuendo (n) an insinuation
10. ostracism (n) exclusion from a group

*The Crucible*

1. abstain (v) to freely choose not to commit an action
2. pithy (adj) concisely meaningful
3. plethora (n) an abundance, excess
4. archetypal (adj) the most representative or typical example of something
5. preponderance (adj) superiority in importance or quantity
6. chastise (v) to criticize severely
7. covet (v) to desire enviously
8. divine (adj). godly, exceedingly wonderful
9. fabricate (v) to make up, invent
10. gluttony (n) overindulgence in food or drink



<p>Symbolism RL. 11-12.1 ; RL.11-12.4 ; RL 11-12.6 ; RL 11-12.7</p> <p>Tone, Style, Mood SL.11- 12.3; RL.11-12.5</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Homographs and multiple meaning words. L.11-12.4</p>	<p><b>RL.11-12.1</b> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.4</b> Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.6</b> Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.7</b> Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.3</b> Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.5</b> Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.</p> <p><b>L.11-12.4</b> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>conceive, conception, conceivable</i>).</p> <p>c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.</p>	<p>10 days</p>		
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<p>Linguistics L.11-12.4</p>	<p><b>L.11-12.4</b> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>conceive, conception, conceivable</i>).</p> <p>c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.</p> <p>d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>			
<p>Idioms L.11-12.5</p>	<p><b>L.11-12.5</b> Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>			
<p>Dictionary Skills L.11-12.1 ; L.11-12.4</p>	<p><b>L.11-12.1</b> Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage, Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p> <p><b>L.11-12.4</b> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>conceive, conception, conceivable</i>).</p> <p>c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its</p>			



<p>Large/small group discussions and presentations SL.11-12.4 ; SL.11-12.6</p> <p><b>Writing</b></p> <p>Writing W.11-12.1 ; W.11-12.2 ; W.11-12.3 ; W.11-12.10 ; L.11-12.6</p>	<p>comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.4</b> Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.6</b> Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 11–12 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p><b>W.11-12.1</b> Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.2</b> Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and</p>	<p>15 days</p>		
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	<p>information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p><b>W.11-12.3</b> Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <p>a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.</p> <p>b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).</p> <p>d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.</p> <p>e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.10</b> Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>			
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<p>Organization W.11-12.4  –Question/answer  –Compare/contrast  –Problem solution</p> <p>Sequence W.11-12.4</p> <p>Focus W.11-12.5</p> <p>Mechanics/conventions  W.11-12.1 ; W.11-12.2 ; L.11-12.1 ;</p>	<p><b>L.11-12.6</b> Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.4</b> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p><b>W.11-12.4</b> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p><b>W.11-12.5</b> Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 55.)</p> <p><b>W.11-12.1</b> Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p>			
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<p>Content W.11-12.8</p> <p>Writing within realm of genre W.11-12.1 ; .W.11-12.2 ; W.11-12.3 ; W.11-12.4</p>	<p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.2</b> Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p><b>L.11-12.1</b> Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.8</b> Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p>			
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	<p><b>W.11-12.1</b> Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.2</b> Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating</p>			
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<p>Revisions and editing W.11-12.5 ; L.11-12.1 ; L.11-12.2 ; L.11-12.3</p>	<p>implications or the significance of the topic).convey</p> <p><b>W.11-12.3</b> Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <p>a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.</p> <p>b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).</p> <p>d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.</p> <p>e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.4</b> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p><b>W.11-12.5</b> Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 55.)</p> <p><b>L.11-12.1</b> Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>			
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<p>Organization and style W.11-12.4 ; L.11-12.3</p> <p><b>Reading Skills</b></p> <p>Reading Apprenticeship Strategies</p> <p>Comprehension RL.11-12.1</p> <p>Main ideas RL.11-12.2</p> <p>Author purpose RL.11-12.4 ; RL.11-12.5</p>	<p><b>L.11-12.2</b> Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Observe hyphenation conventions.</p> <p>b. Spell correctly.</p> <p><b>L.11.12.3</b> Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p> <p><b>W.11-12.4</b> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p><b>L.11-12.3</b> Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.1</b> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.2</b> Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.4</b> Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings;</p>	<p>60 days</p>		
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<p>Point of view SL.11-12.3 ;</p> <p>Summarize, Evaluate, Analyze, Synthesize and Infer SL.11-12.1 ; RL.11-12.1</p> <p>Compare/contrast texts RL.11-12.7 ; RL.11-12.9</p>	<p>analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.5</b> Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.3</b> Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.1</b> Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.1</b> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p>			
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<p>Media, Graphics RL.11-12.7 ; SL.11-12.2 ; SL.11-12.5</p> <p>Locating Information/Media SL.11-12.2 ; L.11-12.4</p>	<p><b>RL.11-12.7</b> Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.9</b> Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.</p> <p><b>RL.11-12.7</b> Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.2</b> Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p> <p><b>SL.11-12.5</b> Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.</p> <p><b>L.11-12.2</b> Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p> <p><b>L.11-12.4</b> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.  a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p>			
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<p><b>Informational Text</b> Key Ideas/Details RIT.11-12.1 ; RIT.11-12.2 ; RIT.11-12.3</p> <p><b>Craft and Structure</b> RIT.11-12.4 ; RIT.11-12.5 ; RIT.11-12.6</p>	<p>b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>conceive, conception, conceivable</i>).</p> <p>c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.</p> <p>d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.1</b> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RI.11-12.2 Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.11-12.3 Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.4</b> Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.5</b> Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.6</b> Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.</p>	<p>40 days</p>	<p><u>Walden: Or, Life in the Woods</u>, Henry David Thoreau, Dover Thrift Edition, 1995, ISBN 0-486-284956</p> <p>Nonfiction selections from <i>Elements of Literature: Fifth Edition</i>, Harcourt College Publishers, September 2002, ISBN - 9780030672798</p> <p>“The Lowest Animal,” “Life on the Mississippi,” and “The Story of an Eyewitness” in conjunction with <i>Of Mice and Men</i>. Faulkner’s Nobel Prize speech and “What I Think and Feel at 25” with <i>The Great Gatsby</i>. Emerson’s “Nature,” “Self-Reliance,” and Thoreau’s “Resistance to Civil Government” and “On Nonviolent Resistance,” King’s “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and Chief Joseph’s “I Will Fight No More Forever” and Lincoln’s “Gettysburg Address” with <i>Walden</i>.</p>	
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<p>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas RIT.11-12.7 ; RIT.11-12.8 ; RIT.11-12.9</p> <p>Level of Text Complexity RIT.11-12.10</p> <p>Research</p> <p>Writing within the Realm of Genre W.11-12.1 ; W.11-12.2 ; W.11-12.7 ; W.11-12.9</p>	<p><b>RI.11-12.7</b> Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.8</b> Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., <i>The Federalist</i>, presidential addresses).</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.9</b> Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.</p> <p><b>RI.11-12.10</b> By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p> <p><b>W. 11-12.1</b> Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>20 days</p>	<p>Early American narratives:  “La Relacion”  “Of Plymouth Plantation”  “A Narrative of Captivity”  “The History of the Dividing Line”  “The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano.”</p> <p>Puritanism”  From “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.”</p> <p>Rationalism:  “Speech to a Virginia Convention”  “The Crisis, No. 1”  “The Autobiography: The Declaration of Independence”  From <i>The Autobiography of Ben Franklin</i>  From <i>Poor Richard’s Almanac</i>  “The Man of Many Masks.”</p>	
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	<p><b>W. 11-12.2</b> 2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p><b>W. 11-12.7</b> Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p> <p><b>W. 11-12.9</b> Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply <i>grades 11–12 Reading standards</i> to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).</p> <p>b. Apply <i>grades 11–12 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and</p>			
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<p>Cite Information W.11-12.8</p>	<p>the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., <i>The Federalist</i>, presidential addresses]”).</p> <p><b>W. 11-12.8</b> Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p>			
<p>Revisions and Editing W.11-12.5</p>	<p><b>W. 11-12.5</b> Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 55.)</p>			
<p>Summarize/Evaluate/Analyze/Synthesize/Infer RIT.11-12.1 ; RIT.11-12.5 ; RIT.11-12.8</p>	<p><b>RIT. 11-12.1</b> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p><b>RIT. 11-12.5</b> Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.</p> <p><b>RIT. 11-12.8</b> Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., <i>The Federalist</i>, presidential addresses).</p>			
<p>Integrating Multimedia W.11-12.6 ; W.11-12.8</p>	<p><b>W. 11-12.6</b> Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.</p>			

<p>Locating Information/Media W.11-12.8 ; SL.11-12.2</p>	<p><b>W. 11-12.8</b> Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p><b>W. 11-12.8</b> Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p><b>SL. 11-12.2</b> Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p>			
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**Grammar Skills to be Taught in Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12**

Active and Passive Voice Grade 9

Active Voice is when the subject performs the action.  
 Passive Voice expresses the action performed upon the subject.

Subject-Verb Agreement Grade 11

Agreement with singular subject, plural subject, I and you.

Phrases and Clauses Grade 10

Identify phrases and clauses and use them correctly in writing.



## Phrases

- Noun
- Verb
- Adjectival
- Adverbial
- Participial
- Prepositional
- Absolute

## Clauses Grade 10

- Independent
- Dependent
- Noun
- Relative
- Adverbial

## Sentence Variations Grades 9, 10, 11, 12

### Parallel Structure Grade 10

Parallelism in sentence structure exists when two or more sentence elements of equal rank are similarly expressed.  
i.e., Give me liberty, or give me death.

### Commas Grade 9, 10, 11, 12

Appropriate list of commas.

### Direct Quotations Grade 9

Use quotations marks and appropriate punctuation to identify dialogue.  
Example: Captain Smith said, "Abandon the ship."

## Citations Grade 9

Use punctuation in MLA citation accurately in works cited.

### Other marks of punctuation

- Semicolon Grade 10
- Colon Grade 10
- Hyphen Grade 11

