

Integrated Science 2 for Credit Recovery (#2002425)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 2002425

Abbreviated Title: INTEG SCI 2 CR

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

GENERAL NOTES

Laboratory investigations that include the use of scientific inquiry, research, measurement, problem solving, laboratory apparatus and technologies, experimental procedures, and safety procedures are an integral part of this course. The National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) recommends that at the high school level, all students should be in the science lab or field, collecting data every week. School laboratory investigations (labs) are defined by the National Research Council (NRC) as an experience in the laboratory, classroom, or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials, data collection techniques, and models (NRC, 2006, p. 3). Laboratory investigations in the high school classroom should help all students develop a growing understanding of the complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, as well as the skills to calibrate and troubleshoot equipment used to make observations. Learners should understand measurement error; and have the skills to aggregate, interpret, and present the resulting data (National Research Council, 2006, p.77; NSTA, 2007).

Special Notes: Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should **ONLY** be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a range of complex text is optimized when teachers in all subject areas implement the following strategies on a routine basis:

1. Ensuring wide reading from complex text that varies in length.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Emphasizing text-specific complex questions, and cognitively complex tasks, reinforce focus on the text and cultivate independence.
4. Emphasizing students supporting answers based upon evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Science. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Integrate Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP) as applicable.

- MAFS.K12.MP.1.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3.1 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MAFS.K12.MP.4.1 Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5.1 Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6.1 Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7.1 Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8.1 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Name	Description
SC.912.N.1.1:	Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for

example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:

1. **Pose questions about the natural world,** (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).
2. **Conduct systematic observations,** (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).
3. **Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,**
4. **Review what is known in light of empirical evidence,** (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).
5. **Plan investigations,** (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
6. **Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs),** (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
7. **Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,**
8. **Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),**
9. **Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,**
10. **Communicate results of scientific investigations, and**
11. **Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.**

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support

analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

- MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]
- MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

[SC.912.N.1.4:](#)

Identify sources of information and assess their reliability according to the strict standards of scientific investigation.

Remarks/Examples:

Read, interpret, and examine the credibility and validity of scientific claims in different sources of information, such as scientific articles, advertisements, or media stories. Strict standards of science include controlled variables, sufficient sample size, replication of results, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification.

Florida Standards Connections: [LAFS.910.RST.1.1](#) / [LAFS.1112.RST.1.1](#).

[SC.912.N.1.6:](#)

Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.

Remarks/Examples:

Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

[SC.912.N.1.7:](#)

Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.

Remarks/Examples:

Work through difficult problems using creativity, and

critical and analytical thinking in problem solving (e.g. convergent versus divergent thinking and creativity in problem solving).

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.

[SC.912.N.2.4:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Describe instances in which scientists' varied backgrounds, talents, interests, and goals influence the inferences and thus the explanations that they make about observations of natural phenomena and describe that competing interpretations (explanations) of scientists are a strength of science as they are a source of new, testable ideas that have the potential to add new evidence to support one or another of the explanations.

[SC.912.N.2.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific questions, observations, and conclusions may be influenced by the existing state of scientific knowledge, the social and cultural context of the researcher, and the observer's experiences and expectations. Identify possible bias in qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

[SC.912.N.3.1:](#)

Explain that a scientific theory is the culmination of many scientific investigations drawing together all the current evidence concerning a substantial range of phenomena; thus, a scientific theory represents the most powerful explanation scientists have

to offer.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that a scientific theory is a well-tested hypothesis supported by a preponderance of empirical evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and, MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.3.2:](#)

Describe the role consensus plays in the historical development of a theory in any one of the disciplines of science.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific argument, disagreement, discourse, and discussion create a broader and more accurate understanding of natural processes and events.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.E.5.3:](#)

Describe and predict how the initial mass of a star determines its evolution.

Remarks/Examples:

Compare and contrast the evolution of stars of different masses (include the three outcomes of stellar evolution based on mass: black hole, neutron star, white dwarf). Differentiate between the different types of stars found on the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram and the balance between gravitational collapse and nuclear fusion in determining the color, brightness, and life span of a star.

[SC.912.E.5.5:](#)

Explain the formation of planetary systems based on our knowledge of our Solar System and apply this knowledge to newly discovered planetary systems.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe how evidence from the study of our Solar System and newly discovered extra solar planetary systems supports the Nebular theory of the formation of planetary systems.

[SC.912.E.5.6:](#)

Develop logical connections through physical principles, including Kepler's and Newton's Laws about the relationships and the effects of Earth, Moon, and Sun on each other.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Explain that Kepler's laws determine the orbits of objects in the solar system and recognize that Kepler's laws are a direct consequence of Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation and Laws of Motion.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.4:</p>	<p>Summarize the conditions that contribute to the climate of a geographic area, including the relationships to lakes and oceans.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how latitude, altitude, topography, prevailing winds, proximity to large bodies of water, vegetation and ocean currents determine the climate of a geographic area.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.7:</p>	<p>Identify, analyze, and relate the internal (Earth system) and external (astronomical) conditions that contribute to global climate change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain the possible natural (e.g. increased global temperature, wildfires, volcanic dust) and anthropogenic mechanisms (e.g. air pollution, acid rain, greenhouse gases, burning of fossil fuels) and the effects of these mechanisms on global climate change.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.6:</p>	<p>Distinguish between bonding forces holding compounds together and other attractive forces, including hydrogen bonding and van der Waals forces.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how atoms combine to form molecules through ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonding. Compare and contrast the characteristics of the interactions between atoms in ionic and covalent compounds and how these bonds form. Use electronegativity to explain the difference between polar and nonpolar covalent bonds.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.11:</p>	<p>Relate acidity and basicity to hydronium and hydroxyl ion concentration and pH.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Use experimental data to illustrate and explain the pH scale to characterize acid and base solutions. Compare and contrast the strengths of various common acids and bases.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.8:</p>	<p>Characterize types of chemical reactions, for example: redox,</p>

	<p>acid-base, synthesis, and single and double replacement reactions.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Classify chemical reactions as synthesis (combination), decomposition, single displacement (replacement), double displacement, and combustion.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.9:</p>	<p>Apply the mole concept and the law of conservation of mass to calculate quantities of chemicals participating in reactions.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize one mole equals 6.02×10^{23} particles (atoms or molecules). Determine number of particles for elements and compounds using the mole concept, in terms of number of particles, mass, and the volume of an ideal gas at specified conditions of temperature and pressure. Use experimental data to determine percent yield, empirical formulas, molecular formulas, and calculate the mass-to-mass stoichiometry for a chemical reaction.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.12:</p>	<p>Describe the properties of the carbon atom that make the diversity of carbon compounds possible.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain how the bonding characteristics of carbon lead to a large variety of structures ranging from simple hydrocarbons to complex polymers and biological molecules.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.13:</p>	<p>Identify selected functional groups and relate how they contribute to properties of carbon compounds.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize functional groups in structural formulas of carbon molecules (e.g. sugars, proteins, nucleotides, amino acids, hydroxyl groups which form alcohols, carbonyl groups which form aldehydes / ketones, carboxyl groups which form carboxylic acids, etc.).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.12:</p>	<p>Differentiate between chemical and nuclear reactions.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how chemical reactions involve the rearranging of atoms to form new substances, while nuclear reactions involve the change of atomic nuclei into entirely new</p>

	atoms. Identify real-world examples where chemical and nuclear reactions occur every day.
SC.912.P.10.14:	<p>Differentiate among conductors, semiconductors, and insulators.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe band structure, valence electrons, and how the charges flow or rearrange themselves between conductors and insulators.</p>
SC.912.P.10.15:	<p>Investigate and explain the relationships among current, voltage, resistance, and power.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Use Ohm's and Kirchhoff's laws to explain the relationships among circuits.</p>
SC.912.P.10.5:	<p>Relate temperature to the average molecular kinetic energy.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that the internal energy of an object includes the energy of random motion of the object's atoms and molecules, often referred to as thermal energy.</p>
SC.912.P.10.10:	<p>Compare the magnitude and range of the four fundamental forces (gravitational, electromagnetic, weak nuclear, strong nuclear).</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize and discuss the effect of each force on the structure of matter and the evidence for it.</p>
SC.912.P.12.1:	<p>Distinguish between scalar and vector quantities and assess which should be used to describe an event.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Distinguish between vector quantities (e.g., displacement, velocity, acceleration, force, and linear momentum) and scalar quantities (e.g., distance, speed, energy, mass, work).</p> <p>MAFS.912.N-VM.1.3 (+) Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.</p>
SC.912.P.12.2:	Analyze the motion of an object in terms of its position, velocity, and acceleration (with respect to a frame of reference) as functions of time.

	<p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Solve problems involving distance, velocity, speed, and acceleration. Create and interpret graphs of 1-dimensional motion, such as position versus time, distance versus time, speed versus time, velocity versus time, and acceleration versus time where acceleration is constant.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.912.N-VM.3 (+) Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.4:</p>	<p>Describe how the gravitational force between two objects depends on their masses and the distance between them.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Describe Newton's law of universal gravitation in terms of the attraction between two objects, their masses, and the inverse square of the distance between them.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.14.6:</p>	<p>Explain the significance of genetic factors, environmental factors, and pathogenic agents to health from the perspectives of both individual and public health.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.14.26:</p>	<p>Identify the major parts of the brain on diagrams or models.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually Assessed on Biology EOC.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.14.36:</p>	<p>Describe the factors affecting blood flow through the cardiovascular system.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.14.52:</p>	<p>Explain the basic functions of the human immune system, including specific and nonspecific immune response, vaccines, and antibiotics.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually Assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.14.6, HE.912.C.1.7 and HE.912.C.1.5.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.15.8:</p>	<p>Describe the scientific explanations of the origin of life on Earth.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.N.1.3, SC.912.N.1.4, and SC.912.N.2.1.</p>

SC.912.L.15.15:	Describe how mutation and genetic recombination increase genetic variation.
SC.912.L.16.1:	<p>Use Mendel's laws of segregation and independent assortment to analyze patterns of inheritance.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.16.2.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.16.2:	Discuss observed inheritance patterns caused by various modes of inheritance, including dominant, recessive, codominant, sex-linked, polygenic, and multiple alleles.
SC.912.L.16.9:	Explain how and why the genetic code is universal and is common to almost all organisms.
SC.912.L.16.3:	<p>Describe the basic process of DNA replication and how it relates to the transmission and conservation of the genetic information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Integrate HE.912.C.1.7. Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health. Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.16.4 SC.912.L.16.5 SC.912.L.16.9.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.16.4:	Explain how mutations in the DNA sequence may or may not result in phenotypic change. Explain how mutations in gametes may result in phenotypic changes in offspring.
SC.912.L.16.5:	Explain the basic processes of transcription and translation, and how they result in the expression of genes.
SC.912.L.16.10:	<p>Evaluate the impact of biotechnology on the individual, society and the environment, including medical and ethical issues.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.16.13:	<p>Describe the basic anatomy and physiology of the human reproductive system. Describe the process of human development from fertilization to birth and major changes that occur in each trimester of pregnancy.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.16.16:	Describe the process of meiosis, including independent assortment and crossing over. Explain how reduction division

	results in the formation of haploid gametes or spores.
SC.912.L.16.17:	<p>Compare and contrast mitosis and meiosis and relate to the processes of sexual and asexual reproduction and their consequences for genetic variation.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.16.8 SC.912.L.16.14 SC.912.L.16.16.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.17.9:	<p>Use a food web to identify and distinguish producers, consumers, and decomposers. Explain the pathway of energy transfer through trophic levels and the reduction of available energy at successive trophic levels.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.E.7.1.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.18.1:	<p>Describe the basic molecular structures and primary functions of the four major categories of biological macromolecules.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.18.11.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.18.7:	Identify the reactants, products, and basic functions of photosynthesis.
SC.912.L.18.8:	Identify the reactants, products, and basic functions of aerobic and anaerobic cellular respiration.
SC.912.L.18.9:	<p>Explain the interrelated nature of photosynthesis and cellular respiration.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.18.7 SC.912.L.18.8 SC.912.L.18.10.</p> </div>
SC.912.L.18.10:	Connect the role of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to energy transfers within a cell.
SC.912.L.18.11:	Explain the role of enzymes as catalysts that lower the activation energy of biochemical reactions. Identify factors, such as pH and temperature, and their effect on enzyme activity.
MAFS.912.N-VM.1.3:	Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse

	<p>partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.RST.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.
LAFS.910.RST.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; trace the text’s explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RST.1.3:	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying

	out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks, attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.
LAFS.910.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 9–10 texts and topics.
LAFS.910.RST.2.5:	Analyze the structure of the relationships among concepts in a text, including relationships among key terms (e.g., force, friction, reaction force, energy).
LAFS.910.RST.2.6:	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, defining the question the author seeks to address.
LAFS.910.RST.3.7:	Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.
LAFS.910.RST.3.8:	Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.
LAFS.910.RST.3.9:	Compare and contrast findings presented in a text to those from other sources (including their own experiments), noting when the findings support or contradict previous explanations or accounts.
LAFS.910.RST.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

[LAFS.910.WHST.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.WHST.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

[LAFS.910.WHST.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.WHST.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

[LAFS.910.WHST.3.7:](#)

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.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.910.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
HE.912.C.1.3:	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Food options within a community; prenatal-care services; availability of recreational facilities; air quality; weather-safety awareness; and weather, air, and water conditions.</p>
HE.912.C.1.5:	<p>Analyze strategies for prevention, detection, and treatment of communicable and chronic diseases.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Health prevention, detection, and treatment of: breast and testicular cancer, suicide, obesity, and industrial-related chronic disease.</p>
HE.912.C.1.7:	<p>Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Drug use, family obesity, heart disease, mental health, and non-communicable illness or disease.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.XX.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

Integrated Science 3 for Credit Recovery (#2002445)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 2002445

Abbreviated Title: INTEG SCI 3 CR

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Credit Recovery (R)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

GENERAL NOTES

Laboratory investigations that include the use of scientific inquiry, research, measurement, problem solving, laboratory apparatus and technologies, experimental procedures, and safety procedures are an integral part of this course. The National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) recommends that at the high school level, all students should be in the science lab or field, collecting data every week. School laboratory investigations (labs) are defined by the National Research Council (NRC) as an experience in the laboratory, classroom, or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials, data collection techniques, and models (NRC, 2006, p. 3). Laboratory investigations in the high school classroom should help all students develop a growing understanding of the complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, as well as the skills to calibrate and troubleshoot equipment used to make observations. Learners should understand measurement error; and have the skills to aggregate, interpret, and present the resulting data (National Research Council, 2006, p.77; NSTA, 2007).

Special Notes:

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by statute requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices Teaching from a range of complex text is optimized when teachers in all subject areas implement the following strategies on a routine basis:

1. Ensuring wide reading from complex text that varies in length.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Emphasizing text-specific complex questions, and cognitively complex tasks, reinforce focus on the text and cultivate independence.
4. Emphasizing students supporting answers based upon evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Science. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Integrate Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP) as applicable.

- MAFS.K12.MP.1.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3.1 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MAFS.K12.MP.4.1 Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5.1 Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6.1 Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7.1 Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8.1 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Name	Description
SC.912.N.1.1:	Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for

example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:

1. **Pose questions about the natural world,** (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).
2. **Conduct systematic observations,** (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).
3. **Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,**
4. **Review what is known in light of empirical evidence,** (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).
5. **Plan investigations,** (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
6. **Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs),** (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
7. **Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,**
8. **Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),**
9. **Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,**
10. **Communicate results of scientific investigations, and**
11. **Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.**

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to

support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]

MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.

MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

[SC.912.N.1.2:](#)

Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.

Remarks/Examples:

Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.1.3:](#)

Recognize that the strength or usefulness of a scientific claim is evaluated through scientific argumentation, which depends on critical and logical thinking, and the active consideration of alternative scientific explanations to explain the data presented.

Remarks/Examples:

Assess the reliability of data and identify reasons for inconsistent results, such as sources of error or uncontrolled conditions.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others

[SC.912.N.1.5:](#)

Describe and provide examples of how similar investigations conducted in many parts of the world result in the same outcome.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that contributions to science can be made and have been made by people from all over the world.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.1.6:</p>	<p>Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.1.7:</p>	<p>Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Work through difficult problems using creativity, and critical and analytical thinking in problem solving (e.g. convergent versus divergent thinking and creativity in problem solving).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.2.1:</p>	<p>Identify what is science, what clearly is not science, and what superficially resembles science (but fails to meet the criteria for science).</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Science is the systematic and organized inquiry that is derived from observations and experimentation that can be verified or tested by further investigation to explain natural phenomena (e.g. Science is testable, pseudo-science is not science seeks falsifications, pseudo-science seeks confirmations.)</p>
<p>SC.912.N.2.2:</p>	<p>Identify which questions can be answered through science and which questions are outside the boundaries of scientific investigation, such as questions addressed by other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, and religion.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Identify scientific questions that can be disproved by experimentation/testing. Recognize that pseudoscience is a claim, belief, or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to strict standards of science (e.g. controlled variables, sample size, replicability, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.2.4:</p>	<p>Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.2.5:</p>	<p>Describe instances in which scientists' varied backgrounds, talents, interests, and goals influence the inferences and thus the explanations that they make about observations of natural phenomena and describe that competing interpretations (explanations) of scientists are a strength of science as they are a source of new, testable ideas that have the potential to add new evidence to support one or another of the explanations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that scientific questions, observations, and conclusions may be influenced by the existing state of scientific knowledge, the social and cultural context of the researcher, and the observer's experiences and expectations. Identify possible bias in qualitative and quantitative data analysis.</p>

[SC.912.N.3.1:](#)

Explain that a scientific theory is the culmination of many scientific investigations drawing together all the current evidence concerning a substantial range of phenomena; thus, a scientific theory represents the most powerful explanation scientists have to offer.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that a scientific theory is a well-tested hypothesis supported by a preponderance of empirical evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and, MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.3.2:](#)

Describe the role consensus plays in the historical development of a theory in any one of the disciplines of science.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific argument, disagreement, discourse, and discussion create a broader and more accurate understanding of natural processes and events.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.4.1:](#)

Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision making.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that no single universal step-by-step scientific method captures the complexity of doing science. A number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach.

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

[SC.912.N.4.2:](#)

Weigh the merits of alternative strategies for solving a specific societal problem by comparing a number of different costs and benefits, such as human, economic, and environmental.

Remarks/Examples:

Identify examples of technologies, objects, and processes

	<p>that have been modified to advance society, and explain why and how they were modified. Discuss ethics in scientific research to advance society (e.g. global climate change, historical development of medicine and medical practices).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.5.9:</p>	<p>Analyze the broad effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize the economic, technical and social benefits of spinoff technology developed through the space program.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.6.4:</p>	<p>Analyze how specific geologic processes and features are expressed in Florida and elsewhere.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe the effect of ocean and Gulf water currents, gravel mining, beach erosion, dune development, aquifers and ground water, salt water intrusion, springs, and sink holes on the formation of the Florida peninsula. Explain the effects of latitude, elevation, topography (land surface type), proximity to large bodies of water, and temperature of ocean currents, on climate in Florida.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.6:</p>	<p>Relate the formation of severe weather to the various physical factors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Identify the causes of severe weather. Compare and contrast physical factors that affect the formation of severe weather events (e.g. hurricanes, tornados, flash floods, thunderstorms, and drought).</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.8:</p>	<p>Explain how various atmospheric, oceanic, and hydrologic conditions in Florida have influenced and can influence human behavior, both individually and collectively.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe and discuss the conditions that bring about floods, droughts, wildfires, thunderstorms, hurricanes, rip currents, and tsunamis and how these conditions can influence</p>

	<p>human behavior (e.g. energy alternatives, conservation, migration, storm preparedness).</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.9:</p>	<p>Cite evidence that the ocean has had a significant influence on climate change by absorbing, storing, and moving heat, carbon, and water.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain how the oceans act as sources/sinks of heat energy, store carbon dioxide mostly as dissolved HCO_3^- and CaCO_3 as precipitate or biogenic carbonate deposits, which have an impact on climate change.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.10:</p>	<p>Describe oxidation-reduction reactions in living and non-living systems.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Identify the substance(s) losing and gaining electrons in oxidation-reduction reactions. Discuss voltaic cells, various types of batteries, electrolysis of water, smelting and purification of metals, electrolysis of brine versus molten NaCl, neutralization reactions, electrolytic cells, and living systems (photosynthesis and cellular respiration).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.9:</p>	<p>Describe the quantization of energy at the atomic level.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain that when electrons transition to higher energy levels they absorb energy, and when they transition to lower energy levels they emit energy. Recognize that spectral lines are the result of transitions of electrons between energy levels that correspond to photons of light with an energy and frequency related to the energy spacing between levels (Planck's relationship $E = h\nu$).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.3:</p>	<p>Compare and contrast work and power qualitatively and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.2:</p>	<p>Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating among open, closed, and isolated systems and explain that the total energy in an isolated system is a conserved quantity.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Use calorimetry to illustrate conservation of energy. Differentiate between the different types of</p>

	<p>systems and solve problems involving conservation of energy in simple systems (Physics). Explain how conservation of energy is important in chemical reactions with bond formation and bond breaking (Chemistry).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.6:</p>	<p>Create and interpret potential energy diagrams, for example: chemical reactions, orbits around a central body, motion of a pendulum.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Construct and interpret potential energy diagrams for endothermic and exothermic chemical reactions, and for rising or falling objects. Describe the transformation of energy as a pendulum swings.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.11:</p>	<p>Explain and compare nuclear reactions (radioactive decay, fission and fusion), the energy changes associated with them and their associated safety issues.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Identify the three main types of radioactive decay (alpha, beta, and gamma) and compare their properties (composition, mass, charge, and penetrating power). Explain the concept of half-life for an isotope (e.g. C-14 is used to determine the age of objects) and calculate the amount of a radioactive substance remaining after an integral number of half-lives have passed. Recognize that the energy release per gram of material is much larger in nuclear fusion or fission reactions than in chemical reactions due to the large amount of energy related to small amounts of mass by equation $E=mc^2$.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.16:</p>	<p>Explain the relationship between moving charges and magnetic fields, as well as changing magnetic fields and electric fields, and their application to modern technologies.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Explain that moving electric charges produce magnetic forces and moving magnets produce electric forces. Recognize the Lorentz force is the force on a point charge due to electromagnetic fields and occurs in many devices, including mass spectrometers.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.18:</p>	<p>Explore the theory of electromagnetism by comparing and contrasting the different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in terms of wavelength, frequency, and energy, and relate them</p>

to phenomena and applications.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum (i.e., radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) in terms of frequency, wavelength and energy. Solve problems involving wavelength, frequency, and energy.

[SC.912.P.10.21:](#)

Qualitatively describe the shift in frequency in sound or electromagnetic waves due to the relative motion of a source or a receiver.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the apparent change in frequency of waves due to the motion of a source or a receiver (the Doppler effect).

[SC.912.P.10.22:](#)

Construct ray diagrams and use thin lens and mirror equations to locate the images formed by lenses and mirrors.

Remarks/Examples:

Use examples such as converging/diverging lenses and convex/concave mirrors. Use a ray diagram to determine the approximate location and size of the image, and the mirror equation to obtain numerical information about image distance and image size.

[SC.912.P.12.6:](#)

Qualitatively apply the concept of angular momentum.

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that angular momentum is rotational analogy to linear momentum (e.g. Because angular momentum is conserved, a change in the distribution of mass about the axis of rotation will cause a change in the rotational speed [ice skater spinning]).

[SC.912.P.12.5:](#)

Apply the law of conservation of linear momentum to interactions, such as collisions between objects.

Remarks/Examples:

(e.g. elastic and completely inelastic collisions).

[SC.912.P.12.7:](#)

Recognize that nothing travels faster than the speed of light in vacuum which is the same for all observers no matter how they or the light source are moving.

	<p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Recognize that regardless of the speed of an observer or source, <i>in a vacuum</i> the speed of light is always c.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.9:</p>	<p>Recognize that time, length, and energy depend on the frame of reference.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>The energy E and the momentum p depend on the frame of reference in which they are measured (e.g. Lorentz contraction).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.10:</p>	<p>Interpret the behavior of ideal gases in terms of kinetic molecular theory.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Using the kinetic molecular theory, explain the behavior of gases and the relationship between pressure and volume (Boyle's law), volume and temperature (Charles's law), pressure and temperature (Gay-Lussac's law), and number of particles in a gas sample (Avogadro's hypothesis).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.11:</p>	<p>Describe phase transitions in terms of kinetic molecular theory.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Explain, at the molecular level, the behavior of matter as it undergoes phase transitions.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.12:</p>	<p>Explain how various factors, such as concentration, temperature, and presence of a catalyst affect the rate of a chemical reaction.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Various factors could include: temperature, pressure, solvent and/or solute concentration, sterics, surface area, and catalysts. The rate of reaction is determined by the activation energy, and the pathway of the reaction can be shorter in the presence of enzymes or catalysts. Examples may include: decomposition of hydrogen peroxide using manganese (IV) oxide nitration of benzene using concentrated sulfuric acid hydrogenation of a C=C double bond using nickel.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.13:</p>	<p>Explain the concept of dynamic equilibrium in terms of reversible processes occurring at the same rates.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Identify and explain the factors that affect the rate of dissolving (e.g., temperature, concentration, surface area, pressure, mixing). Explain that equilibrium is established when forward and reverse-reaction rates are equal.</p>
SC.912.L.15.1:	<p>Explain how the scientific theory of evolution is supported by the fossil record, comparative anatomy, comparative embryology, biogeography, molecular biology, and observed evolutionary change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually Assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.15.10 SC.912.N.1.3 SC.912.N.1.4 SC.912.N.1.6 SC.912.N.2.1 SC.912.N.3.1 and SC.912.N.3.4.</p>
SC.912.L.15.6:	<p>Discuss distinguishing characteristics of the domains and kingdoms of living organisms.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually Assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.15.4 SC.912.L.15.5 SC.912.N.1.3 and SC.912.N.1.6.</p>
SC.912.L.15.10:	<p>Identify basic trends in hominid evolution from early ancestors six million years ago to modern humans, including brain size, jaw size, language, and manufacture of tools.</p>
SC.912.L.15.13:	<p>Describe the conditions required for natural selection, including: overproduction of offspring, inherited variation, and the struggle to survive, which result in differential reproductive success.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.15.14, SC.912.L.15.15, and SC.912.N.1.3.</p>
SC.912.L.15.14:	<p>Discuss mechanisms of evolutionary change other than natural selection such as genetic drift and gene flow.</p>
SC.912.L.15.15:	<p>Describe how mutation and genetic recombination increase genetic variation.</p>
SC.912.L.16.4:	<p>Explain how mutations in the DNA sequence may or may not result in phenotypic change. Explain how mutations in gametes may result in phenotypic changes in offspring.</p>
SC.912.L.16.8:	<p>Explain the relationship between mutation, cell cycle, and</p>

	<p>uncontrolled cell growth potentially resulting in cancer.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Integrate HE.912.C.1.7. Analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health.</p>
SC.912.L.16.10:	<p>Evaluate the impact of biotechnology on the individual, society and the environment, including medical and ethical issues.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC.</p>
SC.912.L.16.13:	<p>Describe the basic anatomy and physiology of the human reproductive system. Describe the process of human development from fertilization to birth and major changes that occur in each trimester of pregnancy.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC.</p>
SC.912.L.17.5:	<p>Analyze how population size is determined by births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and limiting factors (biotic and abiotic) that determine carrying capacity.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.17.2 SC.912.L.17.4 SC.912.L.17.8 SC.912.N.1.4.</p>
SC.912.L.17.6:	<p>Compare and contrast the relationships among organisms, including predation, parasitism, competition, commensalism, and mutualism.</p>
SC.912.L.17.8:	<p>Recognize the consequences of the losses of biodiversity due to catastrophic events, climate changes, human activity, and the introduction of invasive, non-native species.</p>
SC.912.L.17.11:	<p>Evaluate the costs and benefits of renewable and nonrenewable resources, such as water, energy, fossil fuels, wildlife, and forests.</p>
SC.912.L.17.13:	<p>Discuss the need for adequate monitoring of environmental parameters when making policy decisions.</p>
SC.912.L.17.20:	<p>Predict the impact of individuals on environmental systems and examine how human lifestyles affect sustainability.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p>

	Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.17.11 , SC.912.L.17.13 , SC.912.N.1.3 .
SC.912.L.18.10:	Connect the role of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to energy transfers within a cell.
SC.912.L.18.11:	Explain the role of enzymes as catalysts that lower the activation energy of biochemical reactions. Identify factors, such as pH and temperature, and their effect on enzyme activity.
SC.912.L.18.12:	Discuss the special properties of water that contribute to Earth's suitability as an environment for life: cohesive behavior, ability to moderate temperature, expansion upon freezing, and versatility as a solvent.
	Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC.
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★
MAFS.912.F-IF.2.4:	For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. <i>Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.</i> ★
MAFS.912.F-IF.3.7:	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. ★ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima. b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. d. Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available,

	<p>and showing end behavior.</p> <p>e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude, and using phase shift.</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:</p>	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:</p>	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:</p>	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:</p>	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5:</p>	<p>Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative</p>

frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. ★

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.3:	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.5:	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.6:	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.8:	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.9:	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
LAFS.1112.RST.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> .
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and

thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- a. Introduce a topic and 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.
- 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.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

[LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:](#)

LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	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 specific 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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.XX.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

Chemistry 1 for Credit Recovery (#2003345)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 2003345

Abbreviated Title: CHEM 1 CR

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Multiple (M) - Course length can vary

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

GENERAL NOTES

Laboratory investigations that include the use of scientific inquiry, research, measurement, problem solving, laboratory apparatus and technologies, experimental procedures, and safety procedures are an integral part of this course. The National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) recommends that at the high school level, all students should be in the science lab or field, collecting data every week. School laboratory investigations (labs) are defined by the National Research Council (NRC) as an experience in the laboratory, classroom, or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials, data collection techniques, and models (NRC, 2006, p. 3). Laboratory investigations in the high school classroom should help all students develop a growing understanding of the complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, as well as the skills to calibrate and troubleshoot equipment used to make observations. Learners should understand measurement error; and have the skills to aggregate, interpret, and present the resulting data (National Research Council, 2006, p.77; NSTA, 2007).

Special Notes: *Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by statute requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.*

Instructional Practices:

Teaching from a range of complex text is optimized when teachers in all subject areas implement the following strategies on a routine basis:

1. Ensuring wide reading from complex text that varies in length.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Emphasizing text-specific complex questions, and cognitively complex tasks, reinforce focus on the text and cultivate independence.
4. Emphasizing students supporting answers based upon evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Science. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition .

COURSE STANDARDS

Integrate Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP) as applicable.

- MAFS.K12.MP.1.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3.1 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MAFS.K12.MP.4.1 Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5.1 Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6.1 Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7.1 Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8.1 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Name	Description
SC.912.N.1.1:	Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for

example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:

1. **Pose questions about the natural world,** (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).
2. **Conduct systematic observations,** (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).
3. **Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,**
4. **Review what is known in light of empirical evidence,** (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).
5. **Plan investigations,** (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
6. **Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs),** (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
7. **Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,**
8. **Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),**
9. **Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,**
10. **Communicate results of scientific investigations, and**
11. **Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.**

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to

support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]

MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.

MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

[SC.912.N.1.2:](#)

Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.

Remarks/Examples:

Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.1.4:](#)

Identify sources of information and assess their reliability according to the strict standards of scientific investigation.

Remarks/Examples:

Read, interpret, and examine the credibility and validity of scientific claims in different sources of information, such as scientific articles, advertisements, or media stories. Strict standards of science include controlled variables, sufficient sample size, replication of results, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification.

Florida Standards Connections: [LAFS.910.RST.1.1](#) / [LAFS.1112.RST.1.1](#).

[SC.912.N.1.5:](#)

Describe and provide examples of how similar investigations conducted in many parts of the world result in the same outcome.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that contributions to science can be made and have been made by people from all over the world.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.1.6:</p>	<p>Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.1.7:</p>	<p>Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Work through difficult problems using creativity, and critical and analytical thinking in problem solving (e.g. convergent versus divergent thinking and creativity in problem solving).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.2.2:</p>	<p>Identify which questions can be answered through science and which questions are outside the boundaries of scientific investigation, such as questions addressed by other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, and religion.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Identify scientific questions that can be disproved by experimentation/testing. Recognize that pseudoscience is a claim, belief, or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to strict standards of science (e.g. controlled variables, sample size, replicability, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</p>

[SC.912.N.2.4:](#)

Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.2.5:](#)

Describe instances in which scientists' varied backgrounds, talents, interests, and goals influence the inferences and thus the explanations that they make about observations of natural phenomena and describe that competing interpretations (explanations) of scientists are a strength of science as they are a source of new, testable ideas that have the potential to add new evidence to support one or another of the explanations.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific questions, observations, and conclusions may be influenced by the existing state of scientific knowledge, the social and cultural context of the researcher, and the observer's experiences and expectations. Identify possible bias in qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

[SC.912.N.3.2:](#)

Describe the role consensus plays in the historical development of a theory in any one of the disciplines of science.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific argument, disagreement, discourse, and discussion create a broader and more accurate understanding of natural processes and events.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3:
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

[SC.912.N.3.3:](#)

Explain that scientific laws are descriptions of specific

relationships under given conditions in nature, but do not offer explanations for those relationships.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that a scientific theory provides a broad explanation of many observed phenomena while a scientific law describes how something behaves.

[SC.912.N.3.5:](#)

Describe the function of models in science, and identify the wide range of models used in science.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe how models are used by scientists to explain observations of nature.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

[SC.912.N.4.1:](#)

Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision making.

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that no single universal step-by-step scientific method captures the complexity of doing science. A number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach.

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

[SC.912.P.8.1:](#)

Differentiate among the four states of matter.

Remarks/Examples:

Differentiate among the four states of matter (solid, liquid, gas and plasma) in terms of energy, particle motion, and phase transitions. (Note: Currently five states of matter have been identified.)

[SC.912.P.8.2:](#)

Differentiate between physical and chemical properties and physical and chemical changes of matter.

Remarks/Examples:

Discuss volume, compressibility, density, conductivity, malleability, reactivity, molecular composition, freezing, melting and boiling points. Describe simple laboratory

techniques that can be used to separate homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures (e.g. filtration, distillation, chromatography, evaporation).

Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by describing changes in the atomic model over time and why those changes were necessitated by experimental evidence.

[SC.912.P.8.3:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the development and historical importance of atomic theory from Dalton (atomic theory), Thomson (the electron), Rutherford (the nucleus and "gold foil" experiment), and Bohr (planetary model of atom), and understand how each discovery leads to modern atomic theory.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by describing the structure of atoms in terms of protons, neutrons and electrons, and differentiate among these particles in terms of their mass, electrical charges and locations within the atom.

[SC.912.P.8.4:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that electrons, protons and neutrons are parts of the atom and that the nuclei of atoms are composed of protons and neutrons, which experience forces of attraction and repulsion consistent with their charges and masses.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

Relate properties of atoms and their position in the periodic table to the arrangement of their electrons.

[SC.912.P.8.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Use the periodic table and electron configuration to determine an element's number of valence electrons and its chemical and physical properties. Explain how chemical properties depend almost entirely on the configuration of the outer electron shell.

[SC.912.P.8.6:](#)

Distinguish between bonding forces holding compounds

together and other attractive forces, including hydrogen bonding and van der Waals forces.

Remarks/Examples:

Describe how atoms combine to form molecules through ionic, covalent, and hydrogen bonding. Compare and contrast the characteristics of the interactions between atoms in ionic and covalent compounds and how these bonds form. Use electronegativity to explain the difference between polar and nonpolar covalent bonds.

Interpret formula representations of molecules and compounds in terms of composition and structure.

[SC.912.P.8.7:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Write chemical formulas for simple covalent (HCl, SO₂, CO₂, and CH₄), ionic (Na⁺ + Cl⁻ → NaCl) and molecular (O₂, H₂O) compounds. Predict the formulas of ionic compounds based on the number of valence electrons and the charges on the ions.

Relate acidity and basicity to hydronium and hydroxyl ion concentration and pH.

[SC.912.P.8.11:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Use experimental data to illustrate and explain the pH scale to characterize acid and base solutions. Compare and contrast the strengths of various common acids and bases.

Characterize types of chemical reactions, for example: redox, acid-base, synthesis, and single and double replacement reactions.

[SC.912.P.8.8:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Classify chemical reactions as synthesis (combination), decomposition, single displacement (replacement), double displacement, and combustion.

Apply the mole concept and the law of conservation of mass to calculate quantities of chemicals participating in reactions.

[SC.912.P.8.9:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize one mole equals 6.02×10^{23} particles (atoms or molecules). Determine number of particles for elements and compounds using the mole concept, in terms of number of particles, mass, and the volume of an ideal gas at specified conditions of temperature and pressure. Use

	<p>experimental data to determine percent yield, empirical formulas, molecular formulas, and calculate the mass-to-mass stoichiometry for a chemical reaction.</p>
SC.912.P.10.7:	<p>Distinguish between endothermic and exothermic chemical processes.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Classify chemical reactions and phase changes as exothermic (release thermal energy) or endothermic (absorb thermal energy).</p>
SC.912.P.10.9:	<p>Describe the quantization of energy at the atomic level.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain that when electrons transition to higher energy levels they absorb energy, and when they transition to lower energy levels they emit energy. Recognize that spectral lines are the result of transitions of electrons between energy levels that correspond to photons of light with an energy and frequency related to the energy spacing between levels (Planck's relationship $E = hv$).</p>
SC.912.P.10.12:	<p>Differentiate between chemical and nuclear reactions.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how chemical reactions involve the rearranging of atoms to form new substances, while nuclear reactions involve the change of atomic nuclei into entirely new atoms. Identify real-world examples where chemical and nuclear reactions occur every day.</p>
SC.912.P.10.5:	<p>Relate temperature to the average molecular kinetic energy.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that the internal energy of an object includes the energy of random motion of the object's atoms and molecules, often referred to as thermal energy.</p>
SC.912.P.10.1:	<p>Differentiate among the various forms of energy and recognize that they can be transformed from one form to others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Differentiate between kinetic and potential energy. Recognize that energy cannot be created or destroyed,</p>

	<p>only transformed. Identify examples of transformation of energy: Heat to light in incandescent electric light bulbs Light to heat in laser drills Electrical to sound in radios Sound to electrical in microphones Electrical to chemical in battery rechargers Chemical to electrical in dry cells Mechanical to electrical in generators [power plants] Nuclear to heat in nuclear reactors Gravitational potential energy of a falling object is converted to kinetic energy then to heat and sound energy when the object hits the ground.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.6:</p>	<p>Create and interpret potential energy diagrams, for example: chemical reactions, orbits around a central body, motion of a pendulum.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Construct and interpret potential energy diagrams for endothermic and exothermic chemical reactions, and for rising or falling objects. Describe the transformation of energy as a pendulum swings.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.18:</p>	<p>Explore the theory of electromagnetism by comparing and contrasting the different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in terms of wavelength, frequency, and energy, and relate them to phenomena and applications.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Describe the electromagnetic spectrum (i.e., radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) in terms of frequency, wavelength and energy. Solve problems involving wavelength, frequency, and energy.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.10:</p>	<p>Interpret the behavior of ideal gases in terms of kinetic molecular theory.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Using the kinetic molecular theory, explain the behavior of gases and the relationship between pressure and volume (Boyle's law), volume and temperature (Charles's law), pressure and temperature (Gay-Lussac's law), and number of particles in a gas sample (Avogadro's hypothesis).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.11:</p>	<p>Describe phase transitions in terms of kinetic molecular theory.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Explain, at the molecular level, the behavior of matter as it undergoes phase transitions.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.12:</p>	<p>Explain how various factors, such as concentration, temperature, and presence of a catalyst affect the rate of a chemical reaction.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Various factors could include: temperature, pressure, solvent and/or solute concentration, sterics, surface area, and catalysts. The rate of reaction is determined by the activation energy, and the pathway of the reaction can be shorter in the presence of enzymes or catalysts. Examples may include: decomposition of hydrogen peroxide using manganese (IV) oxide nitration of benzene using concentrated sulfuric acid hydrogenation of a C=C double bond using nickel.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.13:</p>	<p>Explain the concept of dynamic equilibrium in terms of reversible processes occurring at the same rates.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Identify and explain the factors that affect the rate of dissolving (e.g., temperature, concentration, surface area, pressure, mixing). Explain that equilibrium is established when forward and reverse-reaction rates are equal.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.18.12:</p>	<p>Discuss the special properties of water that contribute to Earth's suitability as an environment for life: cohesive behavior, ability to moderate temperature, expansion upon freezing, and versatility as a solvent.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Annually assessed on Biology EOC.</p>
<p>MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:</p>	<p>Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★</p>
<p>MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:</p>	<p>Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★</p>
<p>MAFS.912.F-IF.2.4:</p>	<p>For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given</p>

	<p>a verbal description of the relationship. <i>Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.</i> ★</p>
<p>MAFS.912.F-IF.3.7:</p>	<p>Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. ★</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude, and using phase shift.
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:</p>	<p>Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:</p>	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p> </div>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:</p>	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context</p>

of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★

Remarks/Examples:

In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.

[MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:](#)

Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★

[MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5:](#)

Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. ★

Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related. ★

[MAFS.912.S-ID.2.6:](#)

- a. Fit a function to the data; use functions fitted to data to solve problems in the context of the data. *Use given functions or choose a function suggested by the context. Emphasize linear, and exponential models.*
- b. Informally assess the fit of a function by plotting and analyzing residuals.
- c. Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.

Remarks/Examples:

Students take a more sophisticated look at using a linear function to model the relationship between two numerical variables. In addition to fitting a line to data, students assess how well the model fits by analyzing residuals.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RST.1.1:	<p>Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.</p>
LAFS.1112.RST.1.2:	<p>Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.</p>

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3:	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.5:	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.6:	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.8:	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.9:	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
LAFS.1112.RST.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

- a. Introduce a topic and 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.
- 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.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

[LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:](#)

[LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	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 specific 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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.XX.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

Physics 1 for Credit Recovery (#2003385)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 2003385

Abbreviated Title: PHYS 1 CR

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Multiple (M) - Course length can vary

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

GENERAL NOTES

Laboratory investigations that include the use of scientific inquiry, research, measurement, problem solving, laboratory apparatus and technologies, experimental procedures, and safety procedures are an integral part of this course. The National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) recommends that at the high school level, all students should be in the science lab or field, collecting data every week. School laboratory investigations (labs) are defined by the National Research Council (NRC) as an experience in the laboratory, classroom, or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials, data collection techniques, and models (NRC, 2006, p. 3). Laboratory investigations in the high school classroom should help all students develop a growing understanding of the complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, as well as the skills to calibrate and troubleshoot equipment used to make observations. Learners should understand measurement error; and have the skills to aggregate, interpret, and present the resulting data (National Research Council, 2006, p.77; NSTA, 2007).

Special Notes: Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Florida Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should **ONLY** be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a range of complex text is optimized when teachers in all subject areas implement the following strategies on a routine basis:

1. Ensuring wide reading from complex text that varies in length.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Emphasizing text-specific complex questions, and cognitively complex tasks, reinforce focus on the text and cultivate independence.
4. Emphasizing students supporting answers based upon evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Science. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Integrate Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP) as applicable.

- MAFS.K12.MP.1.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3.1 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MAFS.K12.MP.4.1 Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5.1 Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6.1 Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7.1 Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8.1 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Name	Description
SC.912.N.1.1:	Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:

1. **Pose questions about the natural world,** (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).
2. **Conduct systematic observations,** (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).
3. **Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,**
4. **Review what is known in light of empirical evidence,** (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).
5. **Plan investigations,** (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).
6. **Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs),** (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).
7. **Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,**
8. **Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),**
9. **Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,**
10. **Communicate results of scientific investigations, and**
11. **Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others.**

Remarks/Examples:

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to

the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]

MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.

MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.

[SC.912.N.1.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Describe and provide examples of how similar investigations conducted in many parts of the world result in the same outcome.

[SC.912.N.1.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that contributions to science can be made and have been made by people from all over the world.

Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.

[SC.912.N.1.6:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.

[SC.912.N.1.7:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Work through difficult problems using creativity, and critical and analytical thinking in problem solving (e.g. convergent versus divergent thinking and creativity in problem solving).

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Identify which questions can be answered through science and which questions are outside the boundaries of scientific investigation, such as questions addressed by other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, and religion.

[SC.912.N.2.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Identify scientific questions that can be disproved by experimentation/testing. Recognize that pseudoscience is a claim, belief, or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to strict standards of science (e.g. controlled variables, sample size, replicability, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification).

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.

[SC.912.N.2.4:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Describe instances in which scientists' varied backgrounds, talents, interests, and goals influence the inferences and thus the explanations that they make about observations of natural phenomena and describe that competing interpretations (explanations) of scientists are a strength of science as they are a source of new, testable ideas that have the potential to add new evidence to support one or another of the explanations.

[SC.912.N.2.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific questions, observations, and conclusions may be influenced by the existing state of scientific knowledge, the social and cultural context of the researcher, and the observer's experiences and expectations. Identify possible bias in qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Describe the role consensus plays in the historical development of a theory in any one of the disciplines of science.

[SC.912.N.3.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific argument, disagreement, discourse, and discussion create a broader and more accurate understanding of natural processes and events.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3:
Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Explain that scientific laws are descriptions of specific relationships under given conditions in nature, but do not offer explanations for those relationships.

[SC.912.N.3.3:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that a scientific theory provides a broad explanation of many observed phenomena while a scientific law describes how something behaves.

[SC.912.N.3.4:](#)

Recognize that theories do not become laws, nor do laws become theories; theories are well supported explanations and laws are well supported descriptions.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that theories do not become laws, theories explain laws. Recognize that not all scientific laws have accompanying explanatory theories.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.3.5:</p>	<p>Describe the function of models in science, and identify the wide range of models used in science.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how models are used by scientists to explain observations of nature.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.</p>
<p>SC.912.N.4.1:</p>	<p>Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision making.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that no single universal step-by-step scientific method captures the complexity of doing science. A number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach.</p> <p>MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.5.2:</p>	<p>Identify patterns in the organization and distribution of matter in the universe and the forces that determine them.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Identify patterns that influence the formation, heirarchy, and motions of the various kinds of objects in the solar system and the role of gravity and inertia on these motions (include the Sun, Earth, and Moon, planets, satellites, comets, asteroids, star clusters, galaxies, galaxy clusters). Recognize that the universe contains many billions of galaxies, and each galaxy contains many billions of stars. Recognize that constellations are contrived associations of stars that do not reflect functional relationships in space.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.</p>

<p>SC.912.E.5.6:</p>	<p>Develop logical connections through physical principles, including Kepler's and Newton's Laws about the relationships and the effects of Earth, Moon, and Sun on each other.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain that Kepler's laws determine the orbits of objects in the solar system and recognize that Kepler's laws are a direct consequence of Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation and Laws of Motion.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.1:</p>	<p>Differentiate among the four states of matter.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Differentiate among the four states of matter (solid, liquid, gas and plasma) in terms of energy, particle motion, and phase transitions. (Note: Currently five states of matter have been identified.)</p>
<p>SC.912.P.8.3:</p>	<p>Explore the scientific theory of atoms (also known as atomic theory) by describing changes in the atomic model over time and why those changes were necessitated by experimental evidence.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe the development and historical importance of atomic theory from Dalton (atomic theory), Thomson (the electron), Rutherford (the nucleus and "gold foil" experiment), and Bohr (planetary model of atom), and understand how each discovery leads to modern atomic theory.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.14:</p>	<p>Differentiate among conductors, semiconductors, and insulators.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe band structure, valence electrons, and how the charges flow or rearrange themselves between conductors and insulators.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.15:</p>	<p>Investigate and explain the relationships among current, voltage, resistance, and power.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Use Ohm's and Kirchhoff's laws to explain the relationships among circuits.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.5:</p>	<p>Relate temperature to the average molecular kinetic energy.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Recognize that the internal energy of an object includes the energy of random motion of the object's atoms and molecules, often referred to as thermal energy.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.3:</p>	<p>Compare and contrast work and power qualitatively and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.1:</p>	<p>Differentiate among the various forms of energy and recognize that they can be transformed from one form to others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Differentiate between kinetic and potential energy. Recognize that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed. Identify examples of transformation of energy: Heat to light in incandescent electric light bulbs Light to heat in laser drills Electrical to sound in radios Sound to electrical in microphones Electrical to chemical in battery rechargers Chemical to electrical in dry cells Mechanical to electrical in generators [power plants] Nuclear to heat in nuclear reactors Gravitational potential energy of a falling object is converted to kinetic energy then to heat and sound energy when the object hits the ground.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.2:</p>	<p>Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating among open, closed, and isolated systems and explain that the total energy in an isolated system is a conserved quantity.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Use calorimetry to illustrate conservation of energy. Differentiate between the different types of systems and solve problems involving conservation of energy in simple systems (Physics). Explain how conservation of energy is important in chemical reactions with bond formation and bond breaking (Chemistry).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.4:</p>	<p>Describe heat as the energy transferred by convection, conduction, and radiation, and explain the connection of heat to change in temperature or states of matter.</p>

Compare the magnitude and range of the four fundamental forces (gravitational, electromagnetic, weak nuclear, strong nuclear).

[SC.912.P.10.10:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize and discuss the effect of each force on the structure of matter and the evidence for it.

Relate the configuration of static charges to the electric field, electric force, electric potential, and electric potential energy.

[SC.912.P.10.13:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Using Coulomb's law, determine the force on a stationary charge due to other stationary charges, and explain that this force is many times greater than the gravitational force. Recognize the relationship between forces and their associated potential energies and that the electric field is directly related to the rate of change of the electric potential from point to point in space.

Explore the theory of electromagnetism by comparing and contrasting the different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in terms of wavelength, frequency, and energy, and relate them to phenomena and applications.

[SC.912.P.10.18:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum (i.e., radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) in terms of frequency, wavelength and energy. Solve problems involving wavelength, frequency, and energy.

Describe the measurable properties of waves and explain the relationships among them and how these properties change when the wave moves from one medium to another.

[SC.912.P.10.20:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Describe the measurable properties of waves (velocity, frequency, wavelength, amplitude, period, reflection and refraction) and explain the relationships among them. Recognize that the source of all waves is a vibration and waves carry energy from one place to another. Distinguish between transverse and longitudinal waves in mechanical media, such as springs and ropes, and on the earth (seismic waves). Describe sound as a longitudinal wave whose speed depends on the properties of the medium in

	<p>which it propagates.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.21:</p>	<p>Qualitatively describe the shift in frequency in sound or electromagnetic waves due to the relative motion of a source or a receiver.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Describe the apparent change in frequency of waves due to the motion of a source or a receiver (the Doppler effect).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.22:</p>	<p>Construct ray diagrams and use thin lens and mirror equations to locate the images formed by lenses and mirrors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Use examples such as converging/diverging lenses and convex/concave mirrors. Use a ray diagram to determine the approximate location and size of the image, and the mirror equation to obtain numerical information about image distance and image size.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.1:</p>	<p>Distinguish between scalar and vector quantities and assess which should be used to describe an event.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Distinguish between vector quantities (e.g., displacement, velocity, acceleration, force, and linear momentum) and scalar quantities (e.g., distance, speed, energy, mass, work).</p> <p>MAFS.912.N-VM.1.3 (+) Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the motion of an object in terms of its position, velocity, and acceleration (with respect to a frame of reference) as functions of time.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Solve problems involving distance, velocity, speed, and acceleration. Create and interpret graphs of 1-dimensional motion, such as position versus time, distance versus time, speed versus time, velocity versus time, and acceleration versus time where acceleration is constant.</p>

	<p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.912.N-VM.3 (+) Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.3:</p>	<p>Interpret and apply Newton's three laws of motion.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain that when the net force on an object is zero, no acceleration occurs thus, a moving object continues to move at a constant speed in the same direction, or, if at rest, it remains at rest (Newton's first law). Explain that when a net force is applied to an object its motion will change, or accelerate (according to Newton's second law, $F = ma$). Predict and explain how when one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object always exerts a force of equal magnitude but of opposite direction and force back on the first: $F_1 \text{ on } 2 = -F_1 \text{ on } 1$ (Newton's third law).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.4:</p>	<p>Describe how the gravitational force between two objects depends on their masses and the distance between them.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe Newton's law of universal gravitation in terms of the attraction between two objects, their masses, and the inverse square of the distance between them.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.5:</p>	<p>Apply the law of conservation of linear momentum to interactions, such as collisions between objects.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: (e.g. elastic and completely inelastic collisions).</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.7:</p>	<p>Recognize that nothing travels faster than the speed of light in vacuum which is the same for all observers no matter how they or the light source are moving.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that regardless of the speed of an observer or source, <i>in a vacuum</i> the speed of light is always c.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.12.9:</p>	<p>Recognize that time, length, and energy depend on the frame of reference.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p>

	The energy E and the momentum p depend on the frame of reference in which they are measured (e.g. Lorentz contraction).
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.1:	Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★
MAFS.912.N-Q.1.3:	Choose a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities. ★
MAFS.912.N-VM.1.3:	Solve problems involving velocity and other quantities that can be represented by vectors.
MAFS.912.F-IF.2.4:	For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. <i>Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.</i> ★
MAFS.912.F-IF.3.7:	Graph functions expressed symbolically and show key features of the graph, by hand in simple cases and using technology for more complicated cases. ★ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Graph linear and quadratic functions and show intercepts, maxima, and minima. b. Graph square root, cube root, and piecewise-defined functions, including step functions and absolute value functions. c. Graph polynomial functions, identifying zeros when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. d. Graph rational functions, identifying zeros and asymptotes when suitable factorizations are available, and showing end behavior. e. Graph exponential and logarithmic functions, showing intercepts and end behavior, and trigonometric functions, showing period, midline, and amplitude, and using phase shift.
MAFS.912.G-MG.1.2:	Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot). ★
MAFS.912.S-ID.1.1:	Represent data with plots on the real number line (dot plots, histograms, and box plots). ★

	<p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.2:</p>	<p>Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets. ★</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.3:</p>	<p>Interpret differences in shape, center, and spread in the context of the data sets, accounting for possible effects of extreme data points (outliers). ★</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: In grades 6 – 8, students describe center and spread in a data distribution. Here they choose a summary statistic appropriate to the characteristics of the data distribution, such as the shape of the distribution or the existence of extreme data points.</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.1.4:</p>	<p>Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve. ★</p>
<p>MAFS.912.S-ID.2.5:</p>	<p>Summarize categorical data for two categories in two-way frequency tables. Interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data (including joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies). Recognize possible associations and trends in the data. ★</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>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>

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RST.1.1:](#)

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

[LAFS.1112.RST.1.2:](#)

Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3:	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.5:	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.6:	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.8:	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.9:	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
LAFS.1112.RST.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	<p>Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax

	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:</p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and 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. 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. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
<p>LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:</p>	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:</p>	<p>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</p>

	and audience.
LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:	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 specific 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.
LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.XX.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

Renewable Energy 1 Honors (#2003500)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 2003500

Abbreviated Title: RENEWABLE ENERGY 1 H

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The course content includes: an introduction to energy technology, renewable energy in a sustainable future, the science behind climate change, environmental impacts and economics, and careers in renewable energy. Students will be introduced to different types of renewable energy technologies, how they work, their advantages, disadvantages, and limitations. The types of renewable energies and technologies studied include: wind energy, solar (thermal and photovoltaic), hydro-electric, bio-energy, tidal power, wave energy, geothermal energy, ocean thermal, fuel cells, heat pump systems, and high voltage DC energy transport. The availability and integration of these energy types and technologies are also studied to understand how renewable energy can work as a compliment to and replacement for conventional technologies.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a range of complex text is optimized when teachers in all subject areas implement the following strategies on a routine basis:

1. Ensuring wide reading from complex text that varies in length.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Emphasizing text-specific complex questions, and cognitively complex tasks, reinforce focus on the text and cultivate independence.
4. Emphasizing students supporting answers based upon evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that

allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Science. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Integrate Standards for Mathematical Practice (MP) as applicable.

- MAFS.K12.MP.1.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MAFS.K12.MP.2.1 Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MAFS.K12.MP.3.1 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MAFS.K12.MP.4.1 Model with mathematics.
- MAFS.K12.MP.5.1 Use appropriate tools strategically.
- MAFS.K12.MP.6.1 Attend to precision.
- MAFS.K12.MP.7.1 Look for and make use of structure.
- MAFS.K12.MP.8.1 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Career and Technical Education: Energy Foundations

01.09 Discuss the history of the U.S. energy industry/infrastructure

01.11 Explain the role of regulatory bodies in the energy industry

01.12 Discuss environmental laws and regulations that impact the energy industry and explain importance of proper documentation to ensure compliance

03.01 Explain the conventional electric power generation systems and process

03.03 Identify various conventional electric power generation fuel sources and the cost/efficiency/environmental issues associated with each

03.04 Explain how oil was created and list its advantages and disadvantages

03.05 Explain how coal was created and what are its advantages and disadvantages

03.06 Explain how natural gas was created and what are its advantages and disadvantages

03.09 Discuss emerging and alternative electric power generation technologies and fuel sources

03.16 Discuss pros and cons of various energy producing technologies and fuels in the

electrical infrastructure

06.04 Explain the educational pathways available to gain training necessary for entry into energy careers at secondary and post-secondary levels

Name	Description
<p>SC.912.N.1.1:</p>	<p>Define a problem based on a specific body of knowledge, for example: biology, chemistry, physics, and earth/space science, and do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pose questions about the natural world, (Articulate the purpose of the investigation and identify the relevant scientific concepts).2. Conduct systematic observations, (Write procedures that are clear and replicable. Identify observables and examine relationships between test (independent) variable and outcome (dependent) variable. Employ appropriate methods for accurate and consistent observations; conduct and record measurements at appropriate levels of precision. Follow safety guidelines).3. Examine books and other sources of information to see what is already known,4. Review what is known in light of empirical evidence, (Examine whether available empirical evidence can be interpreted in terms of existing knowledge and models, and if not, modify or develop new models).5. Plan investigations, (Design and evaluate a scientific investigation).6. Use tools to gather, analyze, and interpret data (this includes the use of measurement in metric and other systems, and also the generation and interpretation of graphical representations of data, including data tables and graphs), (Collect data or evidence in an organized way. Properly use instruments, equipment, and materials (e.g., scales, probeware, meter sticks, microscopes, computers) including set-up, calibration, technique, maintenance, and storage).7. Pose answers, explanations, or descriptions of events,8. Generate explanations that explicate or describe natural phenomena (inferences),9. Use appropriate evidence and reasoning to justify these explanations to others,10. Communicate results of scientific investigations, and11. Evaluate the merits of the explanations produced by others. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><p>Remarks/Examples:</p></div>

Florida Standards Connections for 6-12 Literacy in
Science

For Students in Grades 9-10

LAFS.910.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.

LAFS.910.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.

LAFS.910.RST.3.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.

LAFS.910.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.910.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

For Students in Grades 11-12

LAFS.1112.RST.1.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

LAFS.1112.RST.1.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

LAFS.1112.RST.3.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2 Write informative/explanatory

texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Florida Standards Connections for Mathematical Practices

MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. [Viable arguments include evidence.]

MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.

MAFS.K12.MP.5: Use appropriate tools strategically.

MAFS.K12.MP.6: Attend to precision.

MAFS.K12.MP.7: Look for and make use of structure.

MAFS.K12.MP.8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Describe and explain what characterizes science and its methods.

[SC.912.N.1.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Science is characterized by empirical observations, testable questions, formation of hypotheses, and experimentation that results in stable and replicable results, logical reasoning, and coherent theoretical constructs.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Recognize that the strength or usefulness of a scientific claim is evaluated through scientific argumentation, which depends on critical and logical thinking, and the active consideration of alternative scientific explanations to explain the data presented.

[SC.912.N.1.3:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Assess the reliability of data and identify reasons for inconsistent results, such as sources of error or uncontrolled conditions.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason

abstractly and quantitatively MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others

Identify sources of information and assess their reliability according to the strict standards of scientific investigation.

[SC.912.N.1.4:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Read, interpret, and examine the credibility and validity of scientific claims in different sources of information, such as scientific articles, advertisements, or media stories. Strict standards of science include controlled variables, sufficient sample size, replication of results, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification.

Florida Standards Connections: [LAFS.910.RST.1.1](#) / [LAFS.1112.RST.1.1](#).

Describe and provide examples of how similar investigations conducted in many parts of the world result in the same outcome.

[SC.912.N.1.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that contributions to science can be made and have been made by people from all over the world.

Describe how scientific inferences are drawn from scientific observations and provide examples from the content being studied.

[SC.912.N.1.6:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Collect data/evidence and use tables/graphs to draw conclusions and make inferences based on patterns or trends in the data.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.

[SC.912.N.1.7:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Work through difficult problems using creativity, and critical and analytical thinking in problem solving (e.g. convergent versus divergent thinking and creativity in problem solving).

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Identify what is science, what clearly is not science, and what superficially resembles science (but fails to meet the criteria for science).

[SC.912.N.2.1:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Science is the systematic and organized inquiry that is derived from observations and experimentation that can be verified or tested by further investigation to explain natural phenomena (e.g. Science is testable, pseudo-science is not science seeks falsifications, pseudo-science seeks confirmations.)

Identify which questions can be answered through science and which questions are outside the boundaries of scientific investigation, such as questions addressed by other ways of knowing, such as art, philosophy, and religion.

[SC.912.N.2.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Identify scientific questions that can be disproved by experimentation/testing. Recognize that pseudoscience is a claim, belief, or practice which is presented as scientific, but does not adhere to strict standards of science (e.g. controlled variables, sample size, replicability, empirical and measurable evidence, and the concept of falsification).

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Explain that scientific knowledge is both durable and robust and open to change. Scientific knowledge can change because it is often examined and re-examined by new investigations and scientific argumentation. Because of these frequent examinations, scientific knowledge becomes stronger, leading to its durability.

[SC.912.N.2.4:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that ideas with the most durable explanatory power become established theories, but scientific explanations are continually subjected to change in the face of new evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Describe instances in which scientists' varied backgrounds, talents, interests, and goals influence the inferences and thus the explanations that they make about observations of natural phenomena and describe that competing interpretations (explanations) of scientists are a strength of science as they are a source of new, testable ideas that have the potential to add new evidence to support one or another of the explanations.

[SC.912.N.2.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific questions, observations, and conclusions may be influenced by the existing state of scientific knowledge, the social and cultural context of the researcher, and the observer's experiences and expectations. Identify possible bias in qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Explain that a scientific theory is the culmination of many scientific investigations drawing together all the current evidence concerning a substantial range of phenomena; thus, a scientific theory represents the most powerful explanation scientists have to offer.

[SC.912.N.3.1:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Explain that a scientific theory is a well-tested hypothesis supported by a preponderance of empirical evidence.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them and, MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Describe the role consensus plays in the historical development of a theory in any one of the disciplines of science.

[SC.912.N.3.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Recognize that scientific argument, disagreement, discourse, and discussion create a broader and more accurate understanding of natural processes and events.

Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of

	others.
SC.912.N.3.3:	<p>Explain that scientific laws are descriptions of specific relationships under given conditions in nature, but do not offer explanations for those relationships.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that a scientific theory provides a broad explanation of many observed phenomena while a scientific law describes how something behaves.</p>
SC.912.N.3.4:	<p>Recognize that theories do not become laws, nor do laws become theories; theories are well supported explanations and laws are well supported descriptions.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that theories do not become laws, theories explain laws. Recognize that not all scientific laws have accompanying explanatory theories.</p>
SC.912.N.3.5:	<p>Describe the function of models in science, and identify the wide range of models used in science.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how models are used by scientists to explain observations of nature.</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.4: Model with mathematics.</p>
SC.912.N.4.1:	<p>Explain how scientific knowledge and reasoning provide an empirically-based perspective to inform society's decision making.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize that no single universal step-by-step scientific method captures the complexity of doing science. A number of shared values and perspectives characterize a scientific approach.</p> <p>MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
SC.912.N.4.2:	<p>Weigh the merits of alternative strategies for solving a specific societal problem by comparing a number of different costs and benefits, such as human, economic, and environmental.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Identify examples of technologies, objects, and processes that have been modified to advance society, and explain why and how they were modified. Discuss ethics in scientific research to advance society (e.g. global climate change, historical development of medicine and medical practices).</p> <p>Florida Standards Connections: MAFS.K12.MP.1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them, and MAFS.K12.MP.2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.5.9:</p>	<p>Analyze the broad effects of space exploration on the economy and culture of Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Recognize the economic, technical and social benefits of spinoff technology developed through the space program.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.5.8:</p>	<p>Connect the concepts of radiation and the electromagnetic spectrum to the use of historical and newly-developed observational tools.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how frequency is related to the characteristics of electromagnetic radiation and recognize how spectroscopy is used to detect and interpret information from electromagnetic radiation sources.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.6.4:</p>	<p>Analyze how specific geologic processes and features are expressed in Florida and elsewhere.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe the effect of ocean and Gulf water currents, gravel mining, beach erosion, dune development, aquifers and ground water, salt water intrusion, springs, and sink holes on the formation of the Florida peninsula. Explain the effects of latitude, elevation, topography (land surface type), proximity to large bodies of water, and temperature of ocean currents, on climate in Florida.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.6.6:</p>	<p>Analyze past, present, and potential future consequences to the environment resulting from various energy production technologies.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p>

	<p>Investigate and discuss how humans affect and are affected by geological systems and processes by describing the possible long-term consequences (costs and benefits) that increased human consumption (e.g. mining and extraction techniques off-shore drilling petrochemical refining) has placed on the environment (e.g. pollution, health, habitat destruction) and the impact on future energy production.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.1:</p>	<p>Analyze the movement of matter and energy through the different biogeochemical cycles, including water and carbon.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe that the Earth system contains fixed amounts of each stable chemical element and that each element moves among reservoirs in the solid earth, oceans, atmosphere and living organisms as part of biogeochemical cycles (i.e., nitrogen, water, carbon, oxygen and phosphorus), which are driven by energy from within the Earth and from the Sun.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the causes of the various kinds of surface and deep water motion within the oceans and their impacts on the transfer of energy between the poles and the equator.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain how surface and deep-water circulation patterns (Coriolis effect, La Niña, El Niño, Southern Oscillation, upwelling, ocean surface cooling, freshwater influx, density differences, Labrador Current and Gulf Stream) impact energy transfer in the environment.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.3:</p>	<p>Differentiate and describe the various interactions among Earth systems, including: atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, geosphere, and biosphere.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Interactions include transfer of energy (biogeochemical cycles, water cycle, ground and surface waters, photosynthesis, radiation, plate tectonics, conduction, and convection), storms, winds, waves, erosion, currents, deforestation and wildfires, hurricanes, tsunamis, volcanoes.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.4:</p>	<p>Summarize the conditions that contribute to the climate of a geographic area, including the relationships to lakes and oceans.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Describe how latitude, altitude, topography, prevailing winds, proximity to large bodies of water, vegetation and ocean currents determine the climate of a geographic area.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.7:</p>	<p>Identify, analyze, and relate the internal (Earth system) and external (astronomical) conditions that contribute to global climate change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain the possible natural (e.g. increased global temperature, wildfires, volcanic dust) and anthropogenic mechanisms (e.g. air pollution, acid rain, greenhouse gases, burning of fossil fuels) and the effects of these mechanisms on global climate change.</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.8:</p>	<p>Explain how various atmospheric, oceanic, and hydrologic conditions in Florida have influenced and can influence human behavior, both individually and collectively.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe and discuss the conditions that bring about floods, droughts, wildfires, thunderstorms, hurricanes, rip currents, and tsunamis and how these conditions can influence human behavior (e.g. energy alternatives, conservation, migration, storm preparedness).</p>
<p>SC.912.E.7.9:</p>	<p>Cite evidence that the ocean has had a significant influence on climate change by absorbing, storing, and moving heat, carbon, and water.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Explain how the oceans act as sources/sinks of heat energy, store carbon dioxide mostly as dissolved HCO_3^- and CaCO_3 as precipitate or biogenic carbonate deposits, which have an impact on climate change.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.14:</p>	<p>Differentiate among conductors, semiconductors, and insulators.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Describe band structure, valence electrons, and how the charges flow or rearrange themselves between conductors and insulators.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.15:</p>	<p>Investigate and explain the relationships among current,</p>

voltage, resistance, and power.

Remarks/Examples:

Use Ohm's and Kirchhoff's laws to explain the relationships among circuits.

Differentiate among the various forms of energy and recognize that they can be transformed from one form to others.

[SC.912.P.10.1:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Differentiate between kinetic and potential energy. Recognize that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed. Identify examples of transformation of energy: Heat to light in incandescent electric light bulbs Light to heat in laser drills Electrical to sound in radios Sound to electrical in microphones Electrical to chemical in battery rechargers Chemical to electrical in dry cells Mechanical to electrical in generators [power plants] Nuclear to heat in nuclear reactors Gravitational potential energy of a falling object is converted to kinetic energy then to heat and sound energy when the object hits the ground.

Explore the Law of Conservation of Energy by differentiating among open, closed, and isolated systems and explain that the total energy in an isolated system is a conserved quantity.

[SC.912.P.10.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Use calorimetry to illustrate conservation of energy. Differentiate between the different types of systems and solve problems involving conservation of energy in simple systems (Physics). Explain how conservation of energy is important in chemical reactions with bond formation and bond breaking (Chemistry).

Explain and compare nuclear reactions (radioactive decay, fission and fusion), the energy changes associated with them and their associated safety issues.

[SC.912.P.10.11:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Identify the three main types of radioactive decay (alpha, beta, and gamma) and compare their properties (composition, mass, charge, and penetrating power). Explain the concept of half-life for an isotope (e.g. C-14 is used to determine the age of objects) and calculate the amount of a radioactive substance remaining after an

	<p>integral number of half-lives have passed. Recognize that the energy release per gram of material is much larger in nuclear fusion or fission reactions than in chemical reactions due to the large amount of energy related to small amounts of mass by equation $E=mc^2$.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.16:</p>	<p>Explain the relationship between moving charges and magnetic fields, as well as changing magnetic fields and electric fields, and their application to modern technologies.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Explain that moving electric charges produce magnetic forces and moving magnets produce electric forces. Recognize the Lorentz force is the force on a point charge due to electromagnetic fields and occurs in many devices, including mass spectrometers.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.17:</p>	<p>Explore the theory of electromagnetism by explaining electromagnetic waves in terms of oscillating electric and magnetic fields.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Recognize that an oscillating charge creates an oscillating electric field which gives rise to electromagnetic waves. Recognize a changing magnetic field makes an electric field, and a changing electric field makes a magnetic field, and these phenomena are expressed mathematically through the Faraday law and the Ampere-Maxwell law.</p>
<p>SC.912.P.10.18:</p>	<p>Explore the theory of electromagnetism by comparing and contrasting the different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum in terms of wavelength, frequency, and energy, and relate them to phenomena and applications.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> <p>Describe the electromagnetic spectrum (i.e., radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays) in terms of frequency, wavelength and energy. Solve problems involving wavelength, frequency, and energy.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.17.14:</p>	<p>Assess the need for adequate waste management strategies.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.17.15:</p>	<p>Discuss the effects of technology on environmental quality.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.17.17:</p>	<p>Assess the effectiveness of innovative methods of protecting the environment.</p>
<p>SC.912.L.17.12:</p>	<p>Discuss the political, social, and environmental consequences</p>

	of sustainable use of land.
	<p>Remarks/Examples: Integrate HE.912.C.1.3. Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p>
SC.912.L.17.18:	Describe how human population size and resource use relate to environmental quality.
SC.912.L.17.11:	Evaluate the costs and benefits of renewable and nonrenewable resources, such as water, energy, fossil fuels, wildlife, and forests.
SC.912.L.17.13:	Discuss the need for adequate monitoring of environmental parameters when making policy decisions.
SC.912.L.17.16:	<p>Discuss the large-scale environmental impacts resulting from human activity, including waste spills, oil spills, runoff, greenhouse gases, ozone depletion, and surface and groundwater pollution.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Integrate HE.912.C.1.3. Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated and, HE.912.C.1.5. Analyze strategies for prevention, detection, and treatment of communicable and chronic diseases.</p>
SC.912.L.17.19:	Describe how different natural resources are produced and how their rates of use and renewal limit availability.
SC.912.L.17.20:	<p>Predict the impact of individuals on environmental systems and examine how human lifestyles affect sustainability.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Annually assessed on Biology EOC. Also assesses SC.912.L.17.11, SC.912.L.17.13, SC.912.N.1.3.</p>
HE.912.C.1.3:	<p>Evaluate how environment and personal health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include food options within a community, prenatal care services, availability of recreational facilities.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts,</p>

protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.

[MAFS.912.S-IC.2.6:](#)

Evaluate reports based on data. ★

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
LAFS.1112.RST.1.3:	Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.4:	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11–12 texts and topics.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.5:	Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
LAFS.1112.RST.2.6:	Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.7:	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.8:	Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
LAFS.1112.RST.3.9:	Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
LAFS.1112.RST.4.10:	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11–12 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.WHST.1.1:	Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the claim(s),

- counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic and 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.
- 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.
- c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the

significance of the topic).

[LAFS.1112.WHST.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.3.8:](#)

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 specific 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.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.WHST.4.10:](#)

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.XX.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.

English for Speakers of Other Language-Elementary (#5010010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 5010010

Abbreviated Title: ESOL E

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): K,1,2,3,4,5,PreK

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course will be composed of a multilevel classroom with learners from diverse backgrounds at varying English proficiency levels using a standards-based ESOL curriculum. This course supports English Language Learners' acquisition of English in order to learn and to read, write, and communicate orally in English, including the use of appropriate forms of English for different purposes, the importance of culture in various communicative modes, and the importance of active oral language participation within the classroom setting. Each student's curriculum should be defined using the most appropriate standards from those listed below to meet the individual's needs.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts

for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
LAFS.K.RL.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RL.1.2:	With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.
LAFS.K.RL.1.3:	With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.
LAFS.K.RL.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RL.2.5:	Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).
LAFS.K.RL.2.6:	With prompting and support, identify the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.
LAFS.K.RL.3.7:	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).
LAFS.K.RL.3.9:	With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.
LAFS.K.RL.4.10:	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
LAFS.1.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RL.1.2:	Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.
LAFS.1.RL.1.3:	Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.
LAFS.1.RL.2.4:	Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.
LAFS.1.RL.2.5:	Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books

	that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.
LAFS.1.RL.2.6:	Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.
LAFS.1.RL.3.7:	Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.
LAFS.1.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.
LAFS.1.RL.4.10:	With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1.
LAFS.2.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
LAFS.2.RL.1.3:	Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.
LAFS.2.RL.2.4:	Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
LAFS.2.RL.2.5:	Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
LAFS.2.RL.2.6:	Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.
LAFS.2.RL.3.7:	Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.
LAFS.2.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.
LAFS.2.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.3.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.
LAFS.3.RL.1.3:	Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
LAFS.3.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a

	text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
<u>LAFS.3.RL.2.5:</u>	Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.
<u>LAFS.3.RL.2.6:</u>	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.
<u>LAFS.3.RL.3.7:</u>	Explain how specific aspects of a text’s illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
<u>LAFS.3.RL.3.9:</u>	Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
<u>LAFS.3.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.1.1:</u>	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.1.3:</u>	Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions).
<u>LAFS.4.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).
<u>LAFS.4.RL.2.5:</u>	Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.2.6:</u>	Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.3.7:</u>	Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.3.9:</u>	Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.
<u>LAFS.4.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the

	range.
LAFS.5.RL.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.3:	Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).
LAFS.5.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
LAFS.5.RL.2.5:	Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
LAFS.5.RL.2.6:	Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.
LAFS.5.RL.3.7:	Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).
LAFS.5.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.5.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.K.RI.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.2:	With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.3:	With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.5:	Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book.
LAFS.K.RI.2.6:	With prompting and support, identify the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.7:	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).
LAFS.K.RI.3.8:	With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.9:	With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and

	differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
LAFS.K.RI.4.10:	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
LAFS.1.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.4:	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.6:	Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.7:	Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.
LAFS.1.RI.3.8:	Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.9:	Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
LAFS.1.RI.4.10:	With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.
LAFS.2.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.2.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
LAFS.2.RI.2.6:	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
LAFS.2.RI.3.7:	Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.8:	Describe how an author uses reasons to support specific points in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.2.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts,

	including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.3.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
LAFS.3.RI.1.3:	Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
LAFS.3.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
LAFS.3.RI.2.5:	Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
LAFS.3.RI.2.6:	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.
LAFS.3.RI.3.7:	Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
LAFS.3.RI.3.8:	Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).
LAFS.3.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.3.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.4.RI.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.3:	Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 4 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.4.RI.2.5:	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or

	information in a text or part of a text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.6:	Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.
LAFS.4.RI.3.7:	Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
LAFS.4.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
LAFS.4.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.4.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.5.RI.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.3:	Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.5.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 5 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.5.RI.2.5:	Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
LAFS.5.RI.2.6:	Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.
LAFS.5.RI.3.7:	Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.
LAFS.5.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
LAFS.5.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.5.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the

	<p>high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p>LAFS.K.RF.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page. b. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters. c. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print. d. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet.
<p>LAFS.K.RF.2.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recognize and produce rhyming words. b. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words. c. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words. d. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words. (This does not include CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/.) e. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words.
<p>LAFS.K.RF.3.3:</p>	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or many of the most frequent sound for each consonant. b. Associate the long and short sounds with the common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels. c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does). d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ.
<p>LAFS.K.RF.4.4:</p>	<p>Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding.</p>
<p>LAFS.1.RF.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</p>

- a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).

[LAFS.1.RF.2.2:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).

- a. Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.
- b. Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.
- c. Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.
- d. Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

[LAFS.1.RF.3.3:](#)

- a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
- b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
- d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.
- e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.
- f. Read words with inflectional endings.
- g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

[LAFS.1.RF.4.4:](#)

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

[LAFS.2.RF.3.3:](#)

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

- a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly

- spelled one-syllable words.
- b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.
- c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.
- d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.
- f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

LAFS.2.RF.4.4:	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
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Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

LAFS.3.RF.3.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes. b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes. c. Decode multisyllable words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
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LAFS.3.RF.4.4:	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
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Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

LAFS.4.RF.3.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multi-
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syllabic words in context and out of context.

[LAFS.4.RF.4.4:](#)

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

[LAFS.5.RF.3.3:](#)

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

- a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

[LAFS.5.RF.4.4:](#)

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

[LAFS.K.W.1.1:](#)

Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is...).

[LAFS.K.W.1.2:](#)

Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.

[LAFS.K.W.1.3:](#)

Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened.

[LAFS.K.W.2.5:](#)

With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed.

[LAFS.K.W.2.6:](#)

With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration

	with peers.
LAFS.K.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).
LAFS.K.W.3.8:	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LAFS.1.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
LAFS.1.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.1.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).
LAFS.1.W.3.8:	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LAFS.2.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.2.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.2.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.2.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.
LAFS.2.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital

	tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.2.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
LAFS.2.W.3.8:	Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.
LAFS.3.W.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. b. Provide reasons that support the opinion. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
LAFS.3.W.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
LAFS.3.W.1.3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations. c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. d. Provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.3.W.2.4:	With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined

	in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.3.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
LAFS.3.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.3.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.
LAFS.3.W.3.8:	Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.
LAFS.3.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.4.W.1.1:	<p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer’s purpose. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., <i>for instance, in order to, in addition</i>). Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
LAFS.4.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., <i>another, for example, also, because</i>). Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.4.W.1.3:	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events

using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- c. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.4.W.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

[LAFS.4.W.2.5:](#)

With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.

[LAFS.4.W.2.6:](#)

With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting.

[LAFS.4.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

[LAFS.4.W.3.8:](#)

Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.4.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions].”).
- b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text”).

[LAFS.4.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and

<p>LAFS.5.W.1.1:</p>	<p>audiences.</p> <p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer’s purpose.b. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details.c. Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically).d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
<p>LAFS.5.W.1.2:</p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.c. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially).d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
<p>LAFS.5.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.c. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events.d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to

- convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.5.W.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

[LAFS.5.W.2.5:](#)

With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

[LAFS.5.W.2.6:](#)

With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.

[LAFS.5.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

[LAFS.5.W.3.8:](#)

Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.5.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or a drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., how characters interact]”).
- b. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point[s]”).

[LAFS.5.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[LAFS.K.SL.1.1:](#)

Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about *kindergarten topics* and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

- a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts

under discussion).

- b. Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.

[LAFS.K.SL.1.2:](#)

Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.

[LAFS.K.SL.1.3:](#)

Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.

[LAFS.K.SL.2.4:](#)

Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.

[LAFS.K.SL.2.5:](#)

Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.

[LAFS.K.SL.2.6:](#)

Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.

Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

[LAFS.1.SL.1.1:](#)

- a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
- b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.
- c. Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.

[LAFS.1.SL.1.2:](#)

Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

[LAFS.1.SL.1.3:](#)

Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.

[LAFS.1.SL.2.4:](#)

Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.

[LAFS.1.SL.2.5:](#)

Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

[LAFS.1.SL.2.6:](#)

Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.

Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

[LAFS.2.SL.1.1:](#)

- a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under

	<p>discussion).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.1.2:</u>	Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.4:</u>	Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.5:</u>	Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.6:</u>	Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 <i>topics and texts</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others. d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.2:</u>	Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.2.4:</u>	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with

	appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.3.SL.2.5:	Demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace, adding visual displays and engaging audio recordings when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.
LAFS.3.SL.2.6:	Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 4 topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.4.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others. d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
LAFS.4.SL.1.2:	Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.4.SL.1.3:	Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.
LAFS.4.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.4.SL.2.5:	Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
LAFS.4.SL.2.6:	Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation.
LAFS.5.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 5 topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.

[LAFS.5.SL.1.2:](#)

Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

[LAFS.5.SL.1.3:](#)

Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

[LAFS.5.SL.2.4:](#)

Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

[LAFS.5.SL.2.5:](#)

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

[LAFS.5.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, using formal English when appropriate to task and situation.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.K.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Print many upper- and lowercase letters.
- b. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs.
- c. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes).
- d. Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).
- e. Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with).
- f. Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.

[LAFS.K.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I. b. Recognize and name end punctuation. c. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes). d. Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships.
<p>LAFS.K.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck). b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., <i>-ed</i>, <i>-s</i>, <i>re-</i>, <i>un-</i>, <i>pre-</i>, <i>-ful</i>, <i>-less</i>) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
<p>LAFS.K.L.3.5:</p>	<p>With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms). c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful). d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., <i>walk</i>, <i>march</i>, <i>strut</i>, <i>prance</i>) by acting out the meanings.
<p>LAFS.K.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.</p>
<p>LAFS.1.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters. b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop). d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their, anyone, everything). e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home). f. Use frequently occurring adjectives. g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).

- h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
- i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
- j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.1.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Capitalize dates and names of people.
- b. Use end punctuation for sentences.
- c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.
- d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words.
- e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 1 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.

[LAFS.1.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.
- c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).

With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
- b. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes).
- c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).
- d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.

[LAFS.1.L.3.6:](#)

Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., *I named my hamster Nibblet because she nibbles too much*

<p>LAFS.2.L.1.1:</p>	<p><i>because she likes that</i>).</p> <p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate legible printing skills. Use collective nouns (e.g., group). Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish). Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves). Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told). Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., <i>The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy</i>).
<p>LAFS.2.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
<p>LAFS.2.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compare formal and informal uses of English.
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell). Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an

	<p>unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).</p> <p>d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark).</p> <p>e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.</p>
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., <i>describe foods that are spicy or juicy</i>).</p> <p>b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss, throw, hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin, slender, skinny, scrawny</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.3.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Demonstrate beginning cursive writing skills.</p> <p>b. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.</p> <p>c. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.</p> <p>d. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood, friendship, courage).</p> <p>e. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.</p> <p>f. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.</p> <p>g. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.</p> <p>h. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.</p> <p>i. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>j. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.</p>
<p>LAFS.3.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.</p>

- b. Use commas in addresses.
- c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
- d. Form and use possessives.
- e. Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., *sitting, smiled, cries, happiness*).
- f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., *word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts*) in writing words.
- g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.3.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Choose words and phrases for effect.
- b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.3.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., *agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat*).
- c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., *company, companion*).
- d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.3.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., *take steps*).
- b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., *describe people who are friendly or helpful*).
- c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., *knew*,

believed, suspected, heard, wondered).

[LAFS.3.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases as found in grade appropriate texts, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we went looking for them).

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.4.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Demonstrate legible cursive writing skills.
- b. Use relative pronouns (*who, whose, whom, which, that*) and relative adverbs (*where, when, why*).
- c. Form and use the progressive (e.g., *I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking*) verb tenses.
- d. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., *can, may, must*) to convey various conditions.
- e. Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns (e.g., *a small red bag rather than a red small bag*).
- f. Form and use prepositional phrases.
- g. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.
- h. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., *to, too, two; there, their*).

[LAFS.4.L.1.1g:](#)

Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., *to, too, two; there, their*).

[LAFS.4.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use correct capitalization.
- b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
- c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
- d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.4.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.
- b. Choose punctuation for effect.
- c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal

discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

[LAFS.4.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

[LAFS.4.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

[LAFS.4.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *wildlife*, *conservation*, and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

[LAFS.5.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Demonstrate fluent and legible cursive writing skills.
- b. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.
- c. Form and use the perfect (e.g., *I had walked*; *I have walked*; *I will have walked*) verb tenses.
- d. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.
- e. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.

f. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., *either/or, neither/nor*).

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.5.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.
- b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.
- c. Use a comma to set off the words *yes* and *no* (e.g., *Yes, thank you*), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., *It's true, isn't it?*), and to indicate direct address (e.g., *Is that you, Steve?*).
- d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.
- e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.5.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
- b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., *dialects, registers*) used in stories, dramas, or poems.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.5.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *photograph, photosynthesis*).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.5.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.

- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

[LAFS.5.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., *however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition*).

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Functional Basic Skills in Reading-Elementary (#5010020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 5010020

Abbreviated Title: FNC BAS SKLS READ E

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): K,1,2,3,4,5,PreK

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course may be composed of a multilevel classroom with learners from diverse backgrounds at varying proficiency levels using a standards-based curriculum. This course supports students who are struggling to read and write or communicate orally about what they have read. Each student's curriculum should be defined using the most appropriate standards from those listed below to meet the individual's needs.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

- Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
- Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
- Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
- Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
- Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or

produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
LAFS.K.RL.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RL.1.2:	With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.
LAFS.K.RL.1.3:	With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.
LAFS.K.RL.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RL.2.5:	Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).
LAFS.K.RL.2.6:	With prompting and support, identify the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.
LAFS.K.RL.3.7:	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the story in which they appear (e.g., what moment in a story an illustration depicts).
LAFS.K.RL.3.9:	With prompting and support, compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in familiar stories.
LAFS.K.RL.4.10:	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.
LAFS.1.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RL.1.2:	Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.
LAFS.1.RL.1.3:	Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.
LAFS.1.RL.2.4:	Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.
LAFS.1.RL.2.5:	Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.
LAFS.1.RL.2.6:	Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.

LAFS.1.RL.3.7:	Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.
LAFS.1.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.
LAFS.1.RL.4.10:	With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1.
LAFS.2.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
LAFS.2.RL.1.3:	Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.
LAFS.2.RL.2.4:	Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
LAFS.2.RL.2.5:	Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
LAFS.2.RL.2.6:	Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.
LAFS.2.RL.3.7:	Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.
LAFS.2.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.
LAFS.2.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.3.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.
LAFS.3.RL.1.3:	Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.
LAFS.3.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
LAFS.3.RL.2.5:	Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier

	sections.
LAFS.3.RL.2.6:	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.
LAFS.3.RL.3.7:	Explain how specific aspects of a text’s illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
LAFS.3.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).
LAFS.3.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.4.RL.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RL.1.3:	Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions).
LAFS.4.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).
LAFS.4.RL.2.5:	Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
LAFS.4.RL.2.6:	Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.
LAFS.4.RL.3.7:	Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.
LAFS.4.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.
LAFS.4.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.5.RL.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the

	text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.3:	Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).
LAFS.5.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
LAFS.5.RL.2.5:	Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
LAFS.5.RL.2.6:	Describe how a narrator’s or speaker’s point of view influences how events are described.
LAFS.5.RL.3.7:	Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).
LAFS.5.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.5.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.K.RI.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.2:	With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.3:	With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.5:	Identify the front cover, back cover, and title page of a book.
LAFS.K.RI.2.6:	With prompting and support, identify the author and illustrator of a text and define the role of each in presenting the ideas or information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.7:	With prompting and support, describe the relationship between illustrations and the text in which they appear (e.g., what person, place, thing, or idea in the text an illustration depicts).
LAFS.K.RI.3.8:	With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.9:	With prompting and support, identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
LAFS.K.RI.4.10:	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.

LAFS.1.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.4:	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.6:	Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.7:	Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.
LAFS.1.RI.3.8:	Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.9:	Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).
LAFS.1.RI.4.10:	With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.
LAFS.2.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.2.RI.2.5:	Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.
LAFS.2.RI.2.6:	Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
LAFS.2.RI.3.7:	Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.8:	Describe how an author uses reasons to support specific points in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.2.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2–3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.3.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text,

	referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
LAFS.3.RI.1.3:	Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
LAFS.3.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
LAFS.3.RI.2.5:	Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.
LAFS.3.RI.2.6:	Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.
LAFS.3.RI.3.7:	Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
LAFS.3.RI.3.8:	Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).
LAFS.3.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
LAFS.3.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.4.RI.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.3:	Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 4 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.4.RI.2.5:	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.6:	Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.

LAFS.4.RI.3.7:	Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
LAFS.4.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
LAFS.4.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.4.RI.4.10:	By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.5.RI.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.3:	Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.5.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 5 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.5.RI.2.5:	Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
LAFS.5.RI.2.6:	Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.
LAFS.5.RI.3.7:	Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.
LAFS.5.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
LAFS.5.RI.3.9:	Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.
LAFS.5.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.K.RF.1.1:	Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.

- a. Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page.
- b. Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters.
- c. Understand that words are separated by spaces in print.
- d. Recognize and name all upper- and lowercase letters of the alphabet.

LAFS.K.RF.2.2:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recognize and produce rhyming words. b. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words. c. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words. d. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words. (This does not include CVCs ending with /l/, /r/, or /x/.) e. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words.
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LAFS.K.RF.3.3:	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary or many of the most frequent sound for each consonant. b. Associate the long and short sounds with the common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels. c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does). d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ.
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LAFS.K.RF.4.4:	<p>Read emergent-reader texts with purpose and understanding.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</p>
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LAFS.1.RF.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).
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LAFS.1.RF.2.2:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds</p>
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(phonemes).

- a. Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.
- b. Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.
- c. Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.
- d. Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

[LAFS.1.RF.3.3:](#)

- a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
- b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
- d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.
- e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.
- f. Read words with inflectional endings.
- g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

[LAFS.1.RF.3.3g:](#)

Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

[LAFS.1.RF.4.4:](#)

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.
- c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

[LAFS.2.RF.3.3:](#)

- a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.
- c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long

- vowels.
- d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.
- f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

<u>LAFS.2.RF.4.4:</u>	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
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Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

<u>LAFS.3.RF.3.3:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes. b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes. c. Decode multisyllable words. d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.
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<u>LAFS.3.RF.4.4:</u>	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
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Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

<u>LAFS.4.RF.3.3:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.
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<u>LAFS.4.RF.4.4:</u>	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</p>
LAFS.5.RF.3.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.
	<p>Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p>
LAFS.5.RF.4.4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
LAFS.K.W.1.1:	<p>Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is...).</p>
LAFS.K.W.1.2:	<p>Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.</p>
LAFS.K.W.1.3:	<p>Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened.</p>
LAFS.K.W.3.7:	<p>Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).</p>
LAFS.K.W.3.8:	<p>With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.</p>
LAFS.1.W.1.1:	<p>Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.</p>

<u>LAFS.1.W.1.2:</u>	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.
<u>LAFS.1.W.1.3:</u>	Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.
<u>LAFS.1.W.3.7:</u>	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).
<u>LAFS.1.W.3.8:</u>	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
<u>LAFS.2.W.1.1:</u>	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.
<u>LAFS.2.W.1.2:</u>	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
<u>LAFS.2.W.1.3:</u>	Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.
<u>LAFS.2.W.3.7:</u>	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
<u>LAFS.2.W.3.8:</u>	Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
<u>LAFS.3.W.1.1:</u>	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. b. Provide reasons that support the opinion. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
<u>LAFS.3.W.1.2:</u>	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and group related information together;

	<p>include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.3.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations. c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. d. Provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.3.W.3.7:	<p>Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.</p>
LAFS.3.W.3.8:	<p>Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.</p>
LAFS.4.W.1.1:	<p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose. b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details. c. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., <i>for instance, in order to, in addition</i>). d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
LAFS.4.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the

	<p>topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., <i>another, for example, also, because</i>). d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
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	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. c. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events. d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
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LAFS.4.W.1.3:	
LAFS.4.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

LAFS.4.W.3.8:	Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.
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LAFS.4.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions].”). b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text”).
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LAFS.5.W.1.1:	<p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically
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- grouped to support the writer’s purpose.
- b. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details.
- c. Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically).
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

[LAFS.5.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- c. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially).
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.5.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- c. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.5.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

<u>LAFS.5.W.3.8:</u>	Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
<u>LAFS.5.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or a drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., how characters interact]”). b. Apply grade 5 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point[s]”).
<u>LAFS.K.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>kindergarten topics</i> and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
<u>LAFS.K.SL.1.2:</u>	Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.
<u>LAFS.K.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.
<u>LAFS.K.SL.2.4:</u>	Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.
<u>LAFS.K.SL.2.5:</u>	Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Build on others’ talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges. c. Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics

	and texts under discussion.
LAFS.1.SL.1.2:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LAFS.1.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
LAFS.1.SL.2.4:	Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.
LAFS.1.SL.2.5:	Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LAFS.2.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.
LAFS.2.SL.1.2:	Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
LAFS.2.SL.1.3:	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.2.SL.2.4:	Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 <i>topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.3.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under

	<p>discussion).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others. d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.2:</u>	Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.2.4:</u>	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.
<u>LAFS.4.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 4 topics and texts</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others. d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
<u>LAFS.4.SL.1.2:</u>	Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
<u>LAFS.4.SL.1.3:</u>	Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.
<u>LAFS.4.SL.2.4:</u>	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
<u>LAFS.5.SL.1.1:</u>	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 5 topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own

clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.

[LAFS.5.SL.1.2:](#)

Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

[LAFS.5.SL.1.3:](#)

Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

[LAFS.K.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.

- a. Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck).
- b. Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., *-ed*, *-s*, *re-*, *un-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.

With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.K.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.
- b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms).
- c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful).
- d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., *walk*, *march*, *strut*, *prance*) by acting out the meanings.

LAFS.K.L.3.6:	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.
LAFS.1.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 1 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).
LAFS.1.L.3.5:	<p>With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes). Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy). Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.
LAFS.1.L.3.6:	Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., <i>I named my hamster Nibblet because she nibbles too much because she likes that</i>).
LAFS.2.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell). Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark). e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., <i>describe foods that are spicy or juicy</i>). b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss, throw, hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin, slender, skinny, scrawny</i>).
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.3.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose words and phrases for effect. b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.
<p>LAFS.3.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., <i>agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat</i>). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., <i>company, companion</i>). d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
<p>LAFS.3.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in</p>

word meanings.

- a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., *take steps*).
- b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., *describe people who are friendly or helpful*).
- c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., *knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered*).

[LAFS.3.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases as found in grade appropriate texts, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., *After dinner that night we went looking for them*).

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.4.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.
- b. Choose punctuation for effect.
- c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

[LAFS.4.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Demonstrate understanding of word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.4.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., *as pretty as a picture*) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to

their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

[LAFS.4.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *wildlife*, *conservation*, and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.5.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
- b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., *dialects*, *registers*) used in stories, dramas, or poems.

[LAFS.5.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *photograph*, *photosynthesis*).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.5.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

[LAFS.5.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical

	relationships (e.g., <i>however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition</i>).
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
LAFS.1.L.1.1g:	Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because).
LAFS.1.L.1.1h:	Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
LAFS.1.L.1.1i:	Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward).
LAFS.1.L.1.1j:	Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.
LAFS.3.L.1.1g:	Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
LAFS.3.L.1.1h:	Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
LAFS.3.L.1.1i:	Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.
LAFS.3.L.1.2g:	Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
LAFS.4.L.1.1g:	Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).

Functional Basic Skills in Communications-Elementary (#5010030)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 5010030

Abbreviated Title: FNC BAS SKLS COMMS E

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): K,1,2,3,4,5,PreK

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This course may be composed of a multilevel classroom with learners from diverse backgrounds at varying proficiency levels using a standards-based curriculum. This course supports students who are struggling to write or communicate orally with others. Each student's curriculum should be defined using the most appropriate standards from those listed below to meet the individual's needs.

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices

Teaching from a well-written, grade-level textbook enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any reason. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning:

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and

teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
LAFS.K.RL.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RL.1.2:	With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.
LAFS.K.RL.1.3:	With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.
LAFS.K.RL.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.1.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RL.1.2:	Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrate understanding of their central message or lesson.
LAFS.1.RL.1.3:	Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.
LAFS.1.RL.2.4:	Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.
LAFS.2.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> , and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.
LAFS.2.RL.1.3:	Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.
LAFS.2.RL.2.4:	Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
LAFS.3.RL.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RL.1.2:	Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.
LAFS.3.RL.1.3:	Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence

	of events.
LAFS.3.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
LAFS.4.RL.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RL.1.3:	Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).
LAFS.4.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).
LAFS.5.RL.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RL.1.3:	Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).
LAFS.5.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
LAFS.K.RI.1.1:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.2:	With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.K.RI.1.3:	With prompting and support, describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.2.4:	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
LAFS.K.RI.3.8:	With prompting and support, identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.
LAFS.1.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.2.4:	Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.
LAFS.1.RI.3.8:	Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer such questions as <i>who</i> , <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>why</i> ,

	and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.2:	Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.
LAFS.2.RI.1.3:	Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.
LAFS.2.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 2 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.2.RI.3.8:	Describe how an author uses reasons to support specific points in a text.
LAFS.3.RI.1.1:	Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
LAFS.3.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.
LAFS.3.RI.1.3:	Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
LAFS.3.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.
LAFS.3.RI.3.8:	Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).
LAFS.4.RI.1.1:	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.2:	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.4.RI.1.3:	Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.4.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 4 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.4.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.1:	Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
LAFS.5.RI.1.3:	Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or

	technical text based on specific information in the text.
LAFS.5.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 5 topic or subject area</i> .
LAFS.5.RI.3.8:	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
LAFS.K.W.1.1:	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose opinion pieces in which they tell a reader the topic or the name of the book they are writing about and state an opinion or preference about the topic or book (e.g., My favorite book is...).
LAFS.K.W.1.2:	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to compose informative/explanatory texts in which they name what they are writing about and supply some information about the topic.
LAFS.K.W.1.3:	Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to narrate a single event or several loosely linked events, tell about the events in the order in which they occurred, and provide a reaction to what happened.
LAFS.K.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults, respond to questions and suggestions from peers and add details to strengthen writing as needed.
LAFS.K.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, explore a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.K.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of books by a favorite author and express opinions about them).
LAFS.K.W.3.8:	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LAFS.1.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.
LAFS.1.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.

LAFS.1.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.1.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions).
LAFS.1.W.3.8:	With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LAFS.2.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., because, and, also) to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.2.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.2.W.1.3:	Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.
LAFS.2.W.2.5:	With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on a topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.
LAFS.2.W.2.6:	With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.
LAFS.2.W.3.7:	Participate in shared research and writing projects (e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations).
LAFS.2.W.3.8:	Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.
LAFS.3.W.1.1:	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. b. Provide reasons that support the opinion. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., because, therefore, since, for example) to connect opinion and reasons. d. Provide a concluding statement or section.
LAFS.3.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

- a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
- c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section.

<p>LAFS.3.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations. c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. d. Provide a sense of closure.
<p>LAFS.3.W.2.4:</p>	<p>With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p>
<p>LAFS.3.W.2.5:</p>	<p>With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.</p>
<p>LAFS.3.W.2.6:</p>	<p>With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p>
<p>LAFS.3.W.3.7:</p>	<p>Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.</p>
<p>LAFS.3.W.3.8:</p>	<p>Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.</p>
<p>LAFS.3.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
<p>LAFS.4.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are

- grouped to support the writer’s purpose.
- b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.
- c. Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., *for instance, in order to, in addition*).
- d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

[LAFS.4.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., *another, for example, also, because*).
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.4.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
- b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- c. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.4.W.2.4:](#)

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

[LAFS.4.W.2.5:](#)

With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and

	strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.
LAFS.4.W.2.6:	With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one page in a single sitting.
LAFS.4.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
LAFS.4.W.3.8:	Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.
	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.4.W.3.9:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions].”). b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text”).
LAFS.4.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
LAFS.5.W.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer’s purpose. b. Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details. c. Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., consequently, specifically). d. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
LAFS.5.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia

	<p>when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. c. Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses (e.g., in contrast, especially). d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.5.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. c. Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events. d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.5.W.2.4:	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p>
LAFS.5.W.2.5:	<p>With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.</p>
LAFS.5.W.2.6:	<p>With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.</p>
LAFS.5.W.3.7:	<p>Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.</p>
LAFS.5.W.3.8:	<p>Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or</p>

	paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
LAFS.5.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 5 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or a drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., how characters interact]”). Apply grade 5 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., “Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point[s]”).
LAFS.5.W.4.10:	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>kindergarten topics</i> and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p>
LAFS.K.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others and taking turns speaking about the topics and texts under discussion). Continue a conversation through multiple exchanges.
LAFS.K.SL.1.2:	<p>Confirm understanding of a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media by asking and answering questions about key details and requesting clarification if something is not understood.</p>
LAFS.K.SL.1.3:	<p>Ask and answer questions in order to seek help, get information, or clarify something that is not understood.</p>
LAFS.K.SL.2.4:	<p>Describe familiar people, places, things, and events and, with prompting and support, provide additional detail.</p>
LAFS.K.SL.2.5:	<p>Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions as desired to provide additional detail.</p>
LAFS.K.SL.2.6:	<p>Speak audibly and express thoughts, feelings, and ideas clearly.</p>
LAFS.1.SL.1.1:	<p>Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and

	<p>texts under discussion).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges. c. Ask questions to clear up any confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.1.2:</u>	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.2.4:</u>	Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.2.5:</u>	Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
<u>LAFS.1.SL.2.6:</u>	Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.1.2:</u>	Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.1.3:</u>	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.4:</u>	Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.5:</u>	Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.
<u>LAFS.2.SL.2.6:</u>	Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.
<u>LAFS.3.SL.1.1:</u>	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-

one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 3 *topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
- c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
- d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

[LAFS.3.SL.1.2:](#)

Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

[LAFS.3.SL.1.3:](#)

Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

[LAFS.3.SL.2.4:](#)

Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.

[LAFS.3.SL.2.5:](#)

Demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace, adding visual displays and engaging audio recordings when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.

[LAFS.3.SL.2.6:](#)

Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification.

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 *topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

[LAFS.4.SL.1.1:](#)

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others.

	d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
LAFS.4.SL.1.2:	Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.4.SL.1.3:	Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.
LAFS.4.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
LAFS.4.SL.2.5:	Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
LAFS.4.SL.2.6:	Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 5 topics and texts</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.5.SL.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion. b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles. c. Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others. d. Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
LAFS.5.SL.1.2:	Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LAFS.5.SL.1.3:	Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.
LAFS.5.SL.2.4:	Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an

	understandable pace.
LAFS.5.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, sound) and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
LAFS.5.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, using formal English when appropriate to task and situation.
LAFS.K.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Print many upper- and lowercase letters. Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs. Form regular plural nouns orally by adding /s/ or /es/ (e.g., dog, dogs; wish, wishes). Understand and use question words (interrogatives) (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how). Use the most frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with). Produce and expand complete sentences in shared language activities.
LAFS.K.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalize the first word in a sentence and the pronoun I. Recognize and name end punctuation. Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds (phonemes). Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships.
LAFS.K.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on kindergarten reading and content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify new meanings for familiar words and apply them accurately (e.g., knowing duck is a bird and learning the verb to duck). Use the most frequently occurring inflections and affixes (e.g., <i>-ed</i>, <i>-s</i>, <i>re-</i>, <i>un-</i>, <i>pre-</i>, <i>-ful</i>, <i>-less</i>) as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word.
LAFS.K.L.3.5:	<p>With guidance and support from adults, explore word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sort common objects into categories (e.g., shapes, foods) to

	<p>gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Demonstrate understanding of frequently occurring verbs and adjectives by relating them to their opposites (antonyms). c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at school that are colorful). d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs describing the same general action (e.g., <i>walk, march, strut, prance</i>) by acting out the meanings.
<p>LAFS.K.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts.</p>
<p>LAFS.1.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters. b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop). d. Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., I, me, my; they, them, their, anyone, everything). e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home). f. Use frequently occurring adjectives. g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., and, but, or, so, because). h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives). i. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., during, beyond, toward). j. Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.
<p>LAFS.1.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalize dates and names of people. b. Use end punctuation for sentences. c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words. e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.
<p>LAFS.1.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 1 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word.

	<p>c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., look) and their inflectional forms (e.g., looks, looked, looking).</p>
<p>LAFS.1.L.3.5:</p>	<p>With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding, word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent.</p> <p>b. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a duck is a bird that swims; a tiger is a large cat with stripes).</p> <p>c. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are cozy).</p> <p>d. Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., look, peek, glance, stare, glare, scowl) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., large, gigantic) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings.</p>
<p>LAFS.1.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., <i>I named my hamster Nibblet because she nibbles too much because she likes that</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.2.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Demonstrate legible printing skills.</p> <p>b. Use collective nouns (e.g., group).</p> <p>c. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).</p> <p>d. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).</p> <p>e. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).</p> <p>f. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.</p> <p>g. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., <i>The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.2.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.</p> <p>b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.
<p>LAFS.2.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compare formal and informal uses of English.
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, tell/retell). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional). d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark). e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., <i>describe foods that are spicy or juicy</i>). b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss, throw, hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin, slender, skinny, scrawny</i>).
<p>LAFS.2.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.3.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English</p>

grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Demonstrate beginning cursive writing skills.
- b. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.
- c. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
- d. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood, friendship, courage).
- e. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
- f. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
- g. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.
- h. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
- i. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
- j. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

[LAFS.3.L.1.1g:](#)

Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

[LAFS.3.L.1.1h:](#)

Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

[LAFS.3.L.1.1i:](#)

Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

[LAFS.3.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.
- b. Use commas in addresses.
- c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.
- d. Form and use possessives.
- e. Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., *sitting, smiled, cries, happiness*).
- f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., *word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts*) in writing words.
- g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.

[LAFS.3.L.1.2g:](#)

Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.

[LAFS.3.L.2.3:](#)

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

- a. Choose words and phrases for effect.
- b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions

of spoken and written standard English.

[LAFS.3.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., *agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat*).
- c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., *company, companion*).
- d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.3.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., *take steps*).
- b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., *describe people who are friendly or helpful*).
- c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., *knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered*).

[LAFS.3.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases as found in grade appropriate texts, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., *After dinner that night we went looking for them*).

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.4.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Demonstrate legible cursive writing skills.
- b. Use relative pronouns (*who, whose, whom, which, that*) and relative adverbs (*where, when, why*).
- c. Form and use the progressive (e.g., *I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking*) verb tenses.
- d. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., *can, may, must*) to convey various conditions.
- e. Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional

- patterns (e.g., *a small red bag rather than a red small bag*).
- f. Form and use prepositional phrases.
- g. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.
- h. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., *to, too, two; there, their*).

[LAFS.4.L.1.1g:](#)

Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).

[LAFS.4.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use correct capitalization.
- b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
- c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
- d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.4.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.
- b. Choose punctuation for effect.
- c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

[LAFS.4.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

[LAFS.4.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

[LAFS.4.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases as found in grade level appropriate texts, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., *wildlife*, *conservation*, and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

[LAFS.5.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Demonstrate fluent and legible cursive writing skills.
- b. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences.
- c. Form and use the perfect (e.g., *I had walked*; *I have walked*; *I will have walked*) verb tenses.
- d. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions.
- e. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.
- f. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., *either/or*, *neither/nor*).

[LAFS.5.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.
- b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.
- c. Use a comma to set off the words *yes* and *no* (e.g., *Yes, thank you*), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., *It's true, isn't it?*), and to indicate direct address (e.g., *Is that you, Steve?*).
- d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.
- e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

[LAFS.5.L.2.3:](#)

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

- a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
- b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., *dialects, registers*) used in stories, dramas, or poems.

[LAFS.5.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *photograph, photosynthesis*).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

[LAFS.5.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

[LAFS.1.RF.3.3g:](#)

Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

[LAFS.2.RF.4.4c:](#)

Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

M/J Intensive Language Arts (MC) (#1000000)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000000

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTENS LANG ARTS

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write middle grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade level and/or instructional needs.

GENERAL NOTES

The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas;
- interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone;

- analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;
- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading and writing on grade level have a variety of intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read and write independently throughout the school year to ensure students have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers.

The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading and writing skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

General Notes: The College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Standard Notes:

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.

LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama’s or poem’s form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

<u>LAFS.8.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.1.3:</u>	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.3.9:</u>	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
<u>LAFS.8.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.1.2:</u>	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.1.3:</u>	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
<u>LAFS.6.RI.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.2.5:</u>	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.

LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium’s portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding

	as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. d. Establish and maintain a formal style.

- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.6.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.6.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.6.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

<u>LAFS.6.W.2.5:</u>	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
<u>LAFS.6.W.2.6:</u>	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
<u>LAFS.6.W.3.7:</u>	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
<u>LAFS.6.W.3.8:</u>	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
<u>LAFS.6.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
<u>LAFS.6.W.4.10:</u>	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>LAFS.7.W.1.1:</u>	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.7.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.7.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.7.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop

	and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

	and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.8.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.8.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.8.W.2.4:	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and</p>

	audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.8.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.8.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.

LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.

LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive). Use intensive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself</i>, <i>ourselves</i>). Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents). Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
LAFS.6.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. Spell correctly.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was</i>

	<p><i>a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt).</i></p> <p>b. Spell correctly.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <p>a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent, bellicose, rebel</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 or its part of speech.</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>LAFS.7.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending</i>).</p>
<p>LAFS.7.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.8.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.
- b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice.
- c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.
- d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.8.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.
- b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission.
- c. Spell correctly.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.8.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.8.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).
LAFS.8.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded</i>, <i>willful</i>, <i>firm</i>, <i>persistent</i>, <i>resolute</i>).
LAFS.8.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
LAFS.6.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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).
LAFS.6.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>,

	<i>scrimping, economical, un wasteful, thrifty).</i>
LAFS.6.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Intensive Reading (MC) (#1000010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000010

Abbreviated Title: M/J INTENS READ (MC)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write middle grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade and/or instructional level. The courses should not be used in place of grade level English language arts courses and are intended to provide intervention for students who have reading deficiencies.

GENERAL NOTES

General Notes: The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas;

- interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone;
- analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;
- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading and writing on grade level have a variety of intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read and write independently throughout the school year to ensure students have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers. The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.

4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated for credit, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

***General Notes:** The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.*

Standard Notes:

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story’s or drama’s plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the

	development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama’s or poem’s form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

	text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.

LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium’s portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of

	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and

evidence from claims that are not”).

[LAFS.6.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[LAFS.7.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.

[LAFS.7.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”).
- b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).

[LAFS.7.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[LAFS.8.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

[LAFS.8.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”).
- b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).

[LAFS.8.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	<p>Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	<p>Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

[LAFS.8.SL.1.1:](#)

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
- c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
- d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

[LAFS.8.SL.1.2:](#)

Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent*, *bellicose*, *rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending</i>).
<p>LAFS.7.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>precede, recede, secede</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.8.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute</i>).
<p>LAFS.8.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-</p>

meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
- c. Consult 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.6.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

[LAFS.6.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Intensive Reading and Career Planning (#100020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 100020

Abbreviated Title: M/J INT READ & CAR P

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write middle grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade and/or instructional level. The courses should not be used in place of grade level English language arts courses and are intended to provide intervention for students who have reading deficiencies.

General Notes: The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas;
- interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone;

- analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;
- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading and writing on grade level have a variety of intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read and write independently throughout the school year to ensure students have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers.

The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated for credit, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

Career and Education Planning - Per section 1003.4156, Florida Statutes, the Career and Education Planning course must result in a completed personalized academic and career plan for the student; must emphasize the importance of entrepreneurship skills; must emphasize technology or the application of technology in career fields; and, beginning in the 2014-2015 academic year, must provide information from the Department of Economic Opportunity's economic security report as described in section 445.07, Florida Statutes.

- 1.0 Describe the influences that societal, economic, and technological changes have on employment trends and future training.
- 2.0 Develop skills to locate, evaluate, and interpret career information.
- 3.0 Identify and demonstrate processes for making short and long term goals.
- 4.0 Demonstrate employability skills such as working in a group, problem-solving and organizational skills, and the importance of entrepreneurship.
- 5.0 Understand the relationship between educational achievement and career choices/postsecondary options.
- 6.0 Identify a career cluster and related pathways through an interest assessment that match career and education goals.
- 7.0 Develop a career and education plan that includes short and long-term goals, high school program of study, and postsecondary/career goals.
- 8.0 Demonstrate knowledge of technology and its application in career fields/clusters.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study:**

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its

	development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic

	irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.

LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting

	evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format

	for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

<p>LAFS.6.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
<p>LAFS.6.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing</p>

their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
- c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
- d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

[LAFS.8.SL.1.2:](#)

Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent*, *bellicose*, *rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.

- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.8.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.8.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded*, *willful*, *firm*, *persistent*, *resolute*).

[LAFS.8.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[LAFS.6.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>, <i>scrimping</i>, <i>economical</i>, <i>unwasteful</i>, <i>thrifty</i>).
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 1 (#1001010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001010

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 6 students, using texts of appropriate complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a

relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1e, LAFS.6.L.1.2a, LAFS.6.L.2.3.B***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story’s or drama’s plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.

LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
LAFS.6.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts,

	<p>tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.
<p>LAFS.6.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
<p>LAFS.6.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.6.W.2.5:</p>	<p>With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.</p>
<p>LAFS.6.W.2.6:</p>	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.</p>
<p>LAFS.6.W.3.7:</p>	<p>Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.</p>
<p>LAFS.6.W.3.8:</p>	<p>Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the</p>

	<p>data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.</p>
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	<p>Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	<p>Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.</p>
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	<p>Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or</p>

	themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive). Use intensive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself</i>, <i>ourselves</i>). Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents). Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
LAFS.6.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. Spell correctly.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LAFS.6.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries,

	<p>thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</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>
LAFS.6.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.</p> <p>b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>, <i>scrimping</i>, <i>economical</i>, <i>unwasteful</i>, <i>thrifty</i>).</p>
LAFS.6.L.3.6:	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
HE.6.B.3.3:	<p>Investigate a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Thermometer, television, Internet, audio books, and technology tools.</p>
HE.6.C.1.2:	<p>Describe how the physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Nutrition/mental alertness, interpersonal conflicts/emotional stress, sleep/physical stamina, and hunger/solving problems.</p>
HE.6.B.4.1:	<p>Determine strategies to improve effective verbal- and nonverbal-communication skills to enhance health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Role playing, short stories, and open-ended scenarios.</p>
HE.6.B.4.2:	<p>Practice refusal skills and negotiation skills to reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Assertiveness, compromising, and use of "I" messages.</p>

HE.6.B.4.3:	<p>Demonstrate effective conflict-management and/or resolution strategies.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Talk to an adult, anger management, and conflict mediation.</p>
HE.6.B.4.4:	<p>Compile ways to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Verbalize, write, and ask others for help.</p>
HE.6.B.5.1:	<p>Investigate health-related situations that require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Peer pressure, exposure to unsupervised firearms, and tobacco use.</p>
HE.6.C.2.5:	<p>Examine how media influences peer and community health behaviors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Derogatory lyrics in music, anti-drug PSAs, sports beverage commercials, and Internet safety.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 1, Advanced (#1001020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001020

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 1, ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 6 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1e, LAFS.6.L.1.2a, LAFS.6.L.2.3a, LAFS.6.L.2.3b***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the

	American political process.
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.

[LAFS.6.RI.3.7:](#)

Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.

[LAFS.6.RI.3.8:](#)

Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

[LAFS.6.RI.3.9:](#)

Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).

[LAFS.6.RI.4.10:](#)

By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

[LAFS.6.W.1.1:](#)

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

- a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly.
- b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.

[LAFS.6.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

	the information or explanation presented.
LAFS.6.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.6.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.6.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LAFS.6.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”).

- b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).

[LAFS.6.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.1:](#)

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.2:](#)

Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.3:](#)

Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.4:](#)

Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.5:](#)

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.6.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).
- b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).
- c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
- d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
- e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

<u>LAFS.6.L.1.2:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. b. Spell correctly.
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Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

<u>LAFS.6.L.2.3:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.
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<u>LAFS.6.L.3.4:</u>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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).
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<u>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word</p>
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relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

[LAFS.6.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.6.B.3.3:](#)

Investigate a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples:

Thermometer, television, Internet, audio books, and technology tools.

[HE.6.C.1.2:](#)

Describe how the physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.

Remarks/Examples:

Nutrition/mental alertness, interpersonal conflicts/emotional stress, sleep/physical stamina, and hunger/solving problems.

[HE.6.B.4.1:](#)

Determine strategies to improve effective verbal- and nonverbal-communication skills to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Role playing, short stories, and open-ended scenarios.

[HE.6.B.4.2:](#)

Practice refusal skills and negotiation skills to reduce health risks.

Remarks/Examples:

Assertiveness, compromising, and use of "I" messages.

[HE.6.B.4.3:](#)

Demonstrate effective conflict-management and/or resolution strategies.

Remarks/Examples:

Talk to an adult, anger management, and conflict mediation.

[HE.6.B.4.4:](#)

Compile ways to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Verbalize, write, and ask others for help.</p>
HE.6.B.5.1:	<p>Investigate health-related situations that require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Peer pressure, exposure to unsupervised firearms, and tobacco use.</p>
HE.6.C.2.5:	<p>Examine how media influences peer and community health behaviors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Derogatory lyrics in music, anti-drug PSAs, sports beverage commercials, and Internet safety.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 2 (#1001040)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001040

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 7 students, using texts of high complexity, students integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to

comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.1.1c, LAFS.7.2.3a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.7.C.2.11:	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.13:	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.

LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).

[LAFS.7.RI.3.8:](#)

Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.

[LAFS.7.RI.3.9:](#)

Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.

[LAFS.7.RI.4.10:](#)

By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

[LAFS.7.W.1.1:](#)

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

- a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
- b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.7.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events

	<p>using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.7.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.7.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter

	<p>history”).</p> <p>b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).</p>
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.</p> <p>d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.</p>
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English

	<p>grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. b. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
<p>LAFS.7.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). b. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.7.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
<p>LAFS.7.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent, bellicose, rebel</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.7.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>refined</i>, <i>respectful</i>, <i>polite</i>, <i>diplomatic</i>, <i>condescending</i>).
LAFS.7.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
HE.7.B.3.3:	<p>Compare a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: WebMD vs. Wikipedia, home blood pressure/thermometer vs. physician’s office equipment, and mobile diagnostic imaging vs. hospital MRI.</p> </div>
HE.7.B.4.1:	<p>Apply effective communication skills when interacting with others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Clear and concise words, nonverbal language, discussion, "I" messages, and assertive vs. passive or aggressive communication.</p> </div>
HE.7.B.4.2:	<p>Demonstrate refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and reduce health risks.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Working together, compromise, direct statement, peer mediation, personal boundaries, and reflective listening.</p> </div>
HE.7.B.4.3:	<p>Articulate the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Ethnic prejudice and diversity, substance use, group dynamics, relationship issues/dating violence, gossip/rumors, and sexual identity.</p> </div>
HE.7.B.4.4:	Demonstrate how to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: “T” messages, ask on behalf of a friend, written request, riding in a vehicle with someone who is intoxicated, and bullying.</p>
<p>HE.7.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Explain how physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Stress/exams, self-esteem/body weight, emotional stress/illness, and interpersonal relationships/peer refusal.</p>
<p>HE.7.B.5.1:</p>	<p>Predict when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Prescription drug use/abuse, riding in a vehicle with an underage driver, selecting nutritious foods, mental-health issues, determining whether a relationship is healthy, sexual activity/abstinence, and cheating.</p>
<p>HE.7.C.2.5:</p>	<p>Analyze how messages from media influence health behaviors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Sports figures promoting fast food, provocative images in film/print advertisements; coolness/appeal of smoking; and dangerous, life- threatening stunts.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 2, Advanced (#1001050)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001050

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 2, ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 7 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.1.1c, LAFS.7.2.3a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
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SS.7.C.2.13:	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what

	the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.

LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium’s portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.7.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style.

- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.7.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.7.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

[LAFS.7.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.

[LAFS.7.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.

[LAFS.7.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

[LAFS.7.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
<p>LAFS.7.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient</p>

	points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). Spell correctly.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
LAFS.7.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent, bellicose, rebel</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.7.B.3.3:](#)

Compare a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples:

WebMD vs. Wikipedia, home blood pressure/thermometer vs. physician's office equipment, and mobile diagnostic imaging vs. hospital MRI.

[HE.7.B.4.1:](#)

Apply effective communication skills when interacting with others to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Clear and concise words, nonverbal language, discussion, "I" messages, and assertive vs. passive or aggressive communication.

[HE.7.B.4.2:](#)

Demonstrate refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and reduce health risks.

Remarks/Examples:

Working together, compromise, direct statement, peer mediation, personal boundaries, and reflective listening.

[HE.7.B.4.3:](#)

Articulate the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities.

Remarks/Examples:

Ethnic prejudice and diversity, substance use, group dynamics, relationship issues/dating violence, gossip/rumors, and sexual

	identity.
HE.7.B.4.4:	<p>Demonstrate how to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: “I” messages, ask on behalf of a friend, written request, riding in a vehicle with someone who is intoxicated, and bullying.</p>
HE.7.C.1.2:	<p>Explain how physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Stress/exams, self-esteem/body weight, emotional stress/illness, and interpersonal relationships/peer refusal.</p>
HE.7.B.5.1:	<p>Predict when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Prescription drug use/abuse, riding in a vehicle with an underage driver, selecting nutritious foods, mental-health issues, determining whether a relationship is healthy, sexual activity/abstinence, and cheating.</p>
HE.7.C.2.5:	<p>Analyze how messages from media influence health behaviors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Sports figures promoting fast food, provocative images in film/print advertisements; coolness/appeal of smoking; and dangerous, life- threatening stunts.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Language Arts 3 (#1001070)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001070

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 8 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is

also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.8.L.1.1d***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or

	drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a

	particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.8.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

and supports the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.8.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.8.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.8.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

[LAFS.8.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

[LAFS.8.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

[LAFS.8.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

[LAFS.8.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
<p>LAFS.8.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
<p>LAFS.8.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p>

LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>precede</i>, <i>recede</i>, <i>secede</i>). 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 or its part of speech.

- 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).

[LAFS.8.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute*).

[LAFS.8.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.8.B.4.1:](#)

Illustrate skills necessary for effective communication with family, peers, and others to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Refusal skills, nonverbal communication, asking questions, “I” messages, assertiveness, negotiation, and making requests.

[HE.8.B.4.3:](#)

Examine the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities.

Remarks/Examples:

Relationships, territory, jealousy, and gossip/rumors.

[HE.8.B.4.4:](#)

Compare and contrast ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.

Remarks/Examples:

Compare responses, passive vs. assertive, written vs. spoken, and anonymous vs. face-to-face.

[HE.8.C.1.2:](#)

Analyze the interrelationship between healthy/unhealthy behaviors and the dimensions of health: physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual.

Remarks/Examples:

	<p>Sleep/studying for tests, road rage/vehicular crashes, bullying/depression, and healthy relationships/emotional health.</p>
HE.8.B.5.1:	<p>Determine when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful prepared plan of action.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Consumption of alcohol, sexual situations, use of marijuana, prescription-drug abuse, and dating violence.</p>
HE.8.C.2.5:	<p>Research marketing strategies behind health-related media messages.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Social acceptance of alcohol use, promotion of thinness as the best body type, sexual images to sell products, and normalization of violence.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 3, Advanced (#1001080)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001080

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 3, ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 8 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events

- writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.8.L.1.1d***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and

	Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a

	text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.8.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader

categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

- b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.8.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.8.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.8.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

[LAFS.8.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas

	efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light

	of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing

	uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>precede</i>, <i>recede</i>, <i>secede</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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).
LAFS.8.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded</i>, <i>willful</i>, <i>firm</i>, <i>persistent</i>, <i>resolute</i>).
LAFS.8.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
HE.8.B.4.1:	<p>Illustrate skills necessary for effective communication with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Refusal skills, nonverbal communication, asking questions, “I” messages, assertiveness, negotiation, and making requests.</p> </div>
HE.8.B.4.3:	Examine the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Relationships, territory, jealousy, and gossip/rumors.</p>
HE.8.B.4.4:	<p>Compare and contrast ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Compare responses, passive vs. assertive, written vs. spoken, and anonymous vs. face-to-face.</p>
HE.8.C.1.2:	<p>Analyze the interrelationship between healthy/unhealthy behaviors and the dimensions of health: physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Sleep/studying for tests, road rage/vehicular crashes, bullying/depression, and healthy relationships/emotional health.</p>
HE.8.B.5.1:	<p>Determine when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful prepared plan of action.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Consumption of alcohol, sexual situations, use of marijuana, prescription-drug abuse, and dating violence.</p>
HE.8.C.2.5:	<p>Research marketing strategies behind health-related media messages.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Social acceptance of alcohol use, promotion of thinness as the best body type, sexual images to sell products, and normalization of violence.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 1 Through ESOL (#1002000)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002000

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 1 ESOL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable middle school students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-

specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.1.1e, LAFS.6.L.2.3a, LAFS.6.L.2.3b***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.6.C.2.1:	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.

LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g.,

	visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
LAFS.6.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.6.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.6.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.6.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

[LAFS.6.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.

[LAFS.6.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.

[LAFS.6.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.6.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”).
- b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a

text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).

[LAFS.6.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.1:](#)

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.2:](#)

Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.3:](#)

Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.4:](#)

Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.5:](#)

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.6.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).

- b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).
- c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
- d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
- e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

[LAFS.6.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.
- b. Spell correctly.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.6.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style
- b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.

[LAFS.6.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
- c. Consult 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.6.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.

- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

[LAFS.6.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.6.B.3.3:](#)

Investigate a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples:

Thermometer, television, Internet, audio books, and technology tools.

[HE.6.C.1.2:](#)

Describe how the physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.

Remarks/Examples:

Nutrition/mental alertness, interpersonal conflicts/emotional stress, sleep/physical stamina, and hunger/solving problems.

[HE.6.B.4.1:](#)

Determine strategies to improve effective verbal- and nonverbal-communication skills to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Role playing, short stories, and open-ended scenarios.

[HE.6.B.4.2:](#)

Practice refusal skills and negotiation skills to reduce health risks.

Remarks/Examples:

Assertiveness, compromising, and use of "I" messages.

[HE.6.B.4.3:](#)

Demonstrate effective conflict-management and/or resolution strategies.

Remarks/Examples:

Talk to an adult, anger management, and conflict mediation.

[HE.6.B.4.4:](#)

Compile ways to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.

Remarks/Examples:

Verbalize, write, and ask others for help.

<p>HE.6.B.5.1:</p>	<p>Investigate health-related situations that require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Peer pressure, exposure to unsupervised firearms, and tobacco use.</p> </div>
<p>HE.6.C.2.5:</p>	<p>Examine how media influences peer and community health behaviors.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Derogatory lyrics in music, anti-drug PSAs, sports beverage commercials, and Internet safety.</p> </div>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 2 Through ESOL (#1002010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002010

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 2 ESOL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions.
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure

that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.L.1.1c, LAFS.L.2.3a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.7.C.2.11:	Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).
SS.7.C.2.13:	Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including

	how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium’s portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.7.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.

- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

<p>LAFS.7.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
<p>LAFS.7.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.7.W.2.5:</p>	<p>With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.W.2.6:</p>	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.W.3.7:</p>	<p>Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.W.3.8:</p>	<p>Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of</p>

	<p>others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
<p>LAFS.7.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details,</p>

	and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). Spell correctly.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
LAFS.7.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent, bellicose, rebel</i>). 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 or its part of speech.

- 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.7.B.3.3:](#)

Compare a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples:

WebMD vs. Wikipedia, home blood pressure/thermometer vs. physician's office equipment, and mobile diagnostic imaging vs. hospital MRI.

[HE.7.B.4.1:](#)

Apply effective communication skills when interacting with others to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Clear and concise words, nonverbal language, discussion, "I" messages, and assertive vs. passive or aggressive communication.

[HE.7.B.4.2:](#)

Demonstrate refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and reduce health risks.

Remarks/Examples:

Working together, compromise, direct statement, peer mediation, personal boundaries, and reflective listening.

[HE.7.B.4.3:](#)

Articulate the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools and communities.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Ethnic prejudice and diversity, substance use, group dynamics, relationship issues/dating violence, gossip/rumors, and sexual identity.</p>
<p>HE.7.B.4.4:</p>	<p>Demonstrate how to ask for assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: “T” messages, ask on behalf of a friend, written request, riding in a vehicle with someone who is intoxicated, and bullying.</p>
<p>HE.7.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Explain how physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual dimensions of health are interrelated.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Stress/exams, self-esteem/body weight, emotional stress/illness, and interpersonal relationships/peer refusal.</p>
<p>HE.7.B.5.1:</p>	<p>Predict when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful decision-making process.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Prescription drug use/abuse, riding in a vehicle with an underage driver, selecting nutritious foods, mental-health issues, determining whether a relationship is healthy, sexual activity/abstinence, and cheating.</p>
<p>HE.7.C.2.5:</p>	<p>Analyze how messages from media influence health behaviors.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Sports figures promoting fast food, provocative images in film/print advertisements; coolness/appeal of smoking; and dangerous, life- threatening stunts.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Language Arts 3 Through ESOL (#1002020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002020

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS 3 ESOL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks.

Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

***Standard Notes:** These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

***Standards Notes:** Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

***Standards Notes:** The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes:** The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.8.L.1.1d.

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.8.C.1.5:	Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.
SS.8.C.1.6:	Evaluate how amendments to the Constitution have expanded

	voting rights from our nation's early history to present day.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone,

	including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.8.W.1.2:	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding

comprehension.

- b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.8.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.8.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.8.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

[LAFS.8.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

[LAFS.8.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a

	<p>self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.W.3.8:</p>	<p>Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
<p>LAFS.8.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>
<p>LAFS.8.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.

LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-

meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.8.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded*, *willful*, *firm*, *persistent*, *resolute*).

[LAFS.8.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[HE.8.B.3.3:](#)

Recommend a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples:

Glucose monitor, MRI, EKG, CAT-scan, scales [BMI], pedometer, Internet, and cell phone applications.

[HE.8.B.4.1:](#)

Illustrate skills necessary for effective communication with family, peers, and others to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Refusal skills, nonverbal communication, asking questions, “I” messages, assertiveness, negotiation, and making requests.

[HE.8.B.4.3:](#)

Examine the possible causes of conflict among youth in schools

	and communities.
	<p>Remarks/Examples: Relationships, territory, jealousy, and gossip/rumors.</p>
HE.8.B.4.4:	<p>Compare and contrast ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Compare responses, passive vs. assertive, written vs. spoken, and anonymous vs. face-to-face.</p>
HE.8.C.1.2:	<p>Analyze the interrelationship between healthy/unhealthy behaviors and the dimensions of health: physical, mental/emotional, social, and intellectual.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Sleep/studying for tests, road rage/vehicular crashes, bullying/depression, and healthy relationships/emotional health.</p>
HE.8.B.5.1:	<p>Determine when health-related situations require the application of a thoughtful prepared plan of action.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Consumption of alcohol, sexual situations, use of marijuana, prescription-drug abuse, and dating violence.</p>
HE.8.C.2.5:	<p>Research marketing strategies behind health-related media messages.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Social acceptance of alcohol use, promotion of thinness as the best body type, sexual images to sell products, and normalization of violence.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Developmental Language Arts Through ESOL (MC) (#1002180)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002180

Abbreviated Title: M/J DE LANG ART ESOL

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable middle school students who are native speakers of languages other than English instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write middle grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.

The multiple credit courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade level and/or instructional needs.

GENERAL NOTES

The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas;
- interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone;

- analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;
- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading and writing on grade level have a variety of intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read and write independently throughout the school year to ensure students have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers.

The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.

5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading and writing skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.2.3a, LAFS.6.L.2.3b, LAFS.7.L.2.3a.**

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.

LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama’s or poem’s form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including

	stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.

LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing

	different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.

- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.6.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.6.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.6.W.2.4:](#)

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.)
LAFS.6.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LAFS.6.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style.

	<p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>
<p>LAFS.7.W.1.2:</p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
<p>LAFS.7.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
<p>LAFS.7.W.2.4:</p>	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and</p>

	audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
LAFS.7.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims,

	<p>reasons, and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">d. Establish and maintain a formal style.e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.8.W.1.2:</p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.e. Establish and maintain a formal style.f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
<p>LAFS.8.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

<u>LAFS.8.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.8.W.2.5:</u>	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
<u>LAFS.8.W.2.6:</u>	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
<u>LAFS.8.W.3.7:</u>	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
<u>LAFS.8.W.3.8:</u>	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
<u>LAFS.8.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
<u>LAFS.8.W.4.10:</u>	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>LAFS.6.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by

	<p>referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and

	explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add

	interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. Spell correctly.
	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). Spell correctly.
	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
LAFS.7.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent, bellicose, rebel</i>). 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

	<p>its precise meaning or its part of speech.</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>
LAFS.7.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>refined</i>, <i>respectful</i>, <i>polite</i>, <i>diplomatic</i>, <i>condescending</i>).</p>
LAFS.7.L.3.6:	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.</p> <p>b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission.</p> <p>c. Spell correctly.</p>
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <p>a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p>
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and</p>

roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).

- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.8.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded*, *willful*, *firm*, *persistent*, *resolute*).

[LAFS.8.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[LAFS.6.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
- c. Consult 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.6.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

LAFS.6.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Journalism 1 (#1006000)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006000

Abbreviated Title: M/J JOURN 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable grade 6 students to develop fundamental skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to become aware of journalism history, careers, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media. Some activities may be required outside of the school day.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and

teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating entry-level skills in telling stories and providing reports and choosing appropriate platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio
- demonstrating fundamental skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media
- using fundamental research skills and networking formats collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism

COURSE STANDARDS

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is

also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. [Indicates standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study.]*

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices (MP) are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
<u>LAFS.6.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
<u>LAFS.6.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.3.7:</u>	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
<u>LAFS.6.RI.3.8:</u>	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence

<p>LAFS.6.W.1.1:</p>	<p>from claims that are not.</p> <p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.6.W.1.2:</p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.
<p>LAFS.6.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.6.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.6.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LAFS.6.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6

topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

- a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
- b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
- c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.
- d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.2:](#)

Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.3:](#)

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.4:](#)

Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.5:](#)

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.6.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).
- b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).
- c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
- d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
- e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

[LAFS.6.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English

	<p>capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. b. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.6.L.2.3:</p>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>, <i>scrimping</i>, <i>economical</i>, <i>unwasteful</i>, <i>thrifty</i>).
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or</p>

	expression.
HE.6.C.2.5:	Examine how media influences peer and community health behaviors. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Remarks/Examples: Derogatory lyrics in music, anti-drug PSAs, sports beverage commercials, and Internet safety.</div>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Journalism 2 (#1006010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006010

Abbreviated Title: M/J JOURN 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 7

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable grade 7 students to develop skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to become aware of journalism history, careers, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media. Some activities may be required outside of the school day.

GENERAL NOTES

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and

teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

VERSION REQUIREMENTS

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating skills in telling stories and providing reports and choosing appropriate platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio
- demonstrating fundamental skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media
- using fundamental research skills and networking formats collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism

COURSE STANDARDS

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. [Indicates standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study.]*

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices (MP) are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is

relevant and sufficient to support the claims.

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

[LAFS.7.W.1.1:](#)

- a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.
- b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.7.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and

description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.7.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.7.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.

[LAFS.7.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.

[LAFS.7.W.3.7:](#)

Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.

[LAFS.7.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

[LAFS.7.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”).
- b. Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).

[LAFS.7.W.4.10:](#)

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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing

and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.

[LAFS.7.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., *It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt*).
- b. Spell correctly.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.7.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent, bellicose, rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*,

respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

Analyze how messages from media influence health behaviors.

[HE.7.C.2.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Sports figures promoting fast food, provocative images in film/print advertisements; coolness/appeal of smoking; and dangerous, life-threatening stunts.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Speech and Debate 1 (#1007000)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007000

Abbreviated Title: M/J SPEECH-DEBATE 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop grade 6 students' beginning awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies in a variety of given settings.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- learning and practicing a variety of speech formats
- learning and demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each

succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.2.3a

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly. b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
LAFS.6.W.1.2:	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.6.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.6.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.6.W.2.5:](#)

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

[LAFS.6.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a

	minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive). Use intensive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself</i>, <i>ourselves</i>). Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents). Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
LAFS.6.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. Spell correctly.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LAFS.6.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a

	<p>clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>, <i>scrimping</i>, <i>economical</i>, <i>unwasteful</i>, <i>thrifty</i>).
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Speech and Debate 2 (#1007010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007010

Abbreviated Title: M/J SPEECH-DEBATE 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop grade 7 student' awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies in a variety of given settings.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- learning and practicing a variety of speech formats
- learning and demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each

succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.L.2.3a

Name	Description
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.7.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.7.W.2.4:](#)

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.)
LAFS.7.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. b. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and

concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent*, *bellicose*, *rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Speech and Debate 3 (#1007020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007020

Abbreviated Title: M/J SPEECH-DEBATE 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop grade 8 students' awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies in a variety of given settings. Some activities may be required outside of the school day.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- learning and practicing a variety of speech formats
- learning and demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

***Standard Notes:** These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

***Standard Notes:** These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

***Standards Notes:** Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each*

succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.8.L.1.1d

Name	Description
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.8.W.1.2:](#)

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

[LAFS.8.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

[LAFS.8.W.2.4:](#)

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.)
LAFS.8.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.8.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). b. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. c. Spell correctly.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.8.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.8.L.3.4:](#)

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *precede*, *recede*, *secede*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.8.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *bullheaded*, *willful*, *firm*, *persistent*, *resolute*).

[LAFS.8.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of

Language Arts.

M/J Reading 1 (#1008010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008010

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 6th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and read texts at the high end of the band with support. Students enrolled in the course should be consistently challenged with increasingly complex text.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes: The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text;
- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;
- integrating reading and writing, including written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Standards Notes:

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's gradespecific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's gradespecific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's gradespecific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the

	development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.

LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective,

- objective, possessive).
- b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).
- c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
- d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
- e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

<u>LAFS.6.L.2.3:</u>	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.
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Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

<u>LAFS.6.L.3.4:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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).
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<u>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>,
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	<i>scrimping, economical, un wasteful, thrifty).</i>
LAFS.6.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Reading 1, Advanced (#1008020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008020

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 1 ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through advanced integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 6th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and read texts at the high end of the band with support.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument, including recognizing bias and supporting details;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion, including recognizing inferences and main ideas;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature, including the use of text craft and literary effects to develop theme and tone;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text, including recognizing purpose and tone of informational reading;

- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;
- integrating reading and writing, including extensive written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes:

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each

succeeding year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story’s or drama’s plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.2.6:	Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
LAFS.6.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they “see” and “hear” when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.RL.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.RI.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.3:	Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).
LAFS.6.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.
LAFS.6.RI.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the

	development of the ideas.
LAFS.6.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.
LAFS.6.RI.3.7:	Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.
LAFS.6.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.RI.3.9:	Compare and contrast one author’s presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).
LAFS.6.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.6.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g.,

	visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.
LAFS.6.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible). c. Consult 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 or its part of speech. 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).
	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
LAFS.6.L.3.5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.

c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

[LAFS.6.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Reading 2 (#1008040)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008040

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 7th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and read texts at the high end of the band with support.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text;
- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;
- integrating reading and writing, including written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
<u>LAFS.7.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.7.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.7.RL.1.3:</u>	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
<u>LAFS.7.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or

	drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama’s or poem’s form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium’s portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on

	several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and

redundancy.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent*, *bellicose*, *rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Reading 2, Advanced (#1008050)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008050

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 2 ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through advanced integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 7th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and read texts at the high end of the band with support.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument, including recognizing bias and supporting details;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion, including recognizing inferences and main ideas;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature, including the use of text craft and literary effects to develop theme and tone;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text, including recognizing purpose and tone of informational reading;
- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;

- integrating reading and writing, including extensive written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements-the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity-that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what

	the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.2.6:	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LAFS.7.RL.3.7:	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.RI.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.3:	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LAFS.7.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.7.RI.2.5:	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LAFS.7.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LAFS.7.RI.3.7:	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).

LAFS.7.RI.3.8:	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LAFS.7.RI.3.9:	Analyze how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.
LAFS.7.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.7.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions for further research and investigation.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the

	evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
LAFS.7.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 7 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>belligerent</i>, <i>bellicose</i>, <i>rebel</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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).
LAFS.7.L.3.5:	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>refined</i>,

	<i>respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).</i>
LAFS.7.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Reading 3 (#1008070)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008070

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 8th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and independently.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text;
- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;
- integrating reading and writing, including written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or

	drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is

	relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the

	<p>soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.</p>
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	<p>Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p>
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	<p>Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.</p>
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	<p>Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>precede</i>, <i>recede</i>, <i>secede</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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).
LAFS.8.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words

	with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute</i>).
LAFS.8.L.3.6:	Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Reading 3, Advanced (#1008080)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1008080

Abbreviated Title: M/J READ 3 ADV

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to increase reading fluency and endurance through advanced integrated experiences in the language arts. This course incorporates reading and analysis of literary and informational selections to develop critical and close reading skills. At the end of 8th grade students are expected to read and comprehend texts in the 6-8 grade complexity band proficiently and independently.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating successful reading of argument, including recognizing bias and supporting details;
- demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion, including recognizing inferences and main ideas;
- demonstrating successful reading of high-quality literature, including the use of text craft and literary effects to develop theme and tone;
- demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text, including recognizing purpose and tone of informational reading;
- demonstrating successful understanding of academic vocabulary and vocabulary in context;

- integrating reading and writing, including extensive written responses to print and digital text;
- using effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions;
- collaborating extensively amongst peers.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
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LAFS.8.RL.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.8.RL.2.6:	Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
LAFS.8.RL.3.7:	Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.RI.1.1:	Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.8.RI.1.3:	Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).
LAFS.8.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.

LAFS.8.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
LAFS.8.RI.3.7:	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.
LAFS.8.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.RI.3.9:	Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.
LAFS.8.RI.4.10:	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.8.W.3.7:	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others’ questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.

	d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).
LAFS.8.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., <i>precede</i>, <i>recede</i>, <i>secede</i>). 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 or its part of speech. 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>LAFS.8.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded</i>, <i>willful</i>, <i>firm</i>, <i>persistent</i>, <i>resolute</i>).
<p>LAFS.8.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Creative Writing 1 (#1009000)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1009000

Abbreviated Title: M/J CREATIVE WRIT 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to learn and use grade 6 writing and language skills for creative expression in a variety of literary forms. Emphasis will be on development of a personal writing style.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a study of a variety of short literary collections, including poetry, one-act plays, the short story, and memoir to determine and practice
 - literary text craft and structure
 - use of figurative, denotative, and connotative language
 - appropriate voice and/or tone
 - story structure, poetic forms, and creative pacing techniques
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes and in varied genres, including
 - personal and dramatic narratives
 - various poetic forms
 - plays and multimedia productions
 - multi-genre and creative nonfiction selections
 - digital writing platforms
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially regarding peer reviews of multiple drafts

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials

enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

***Standard Notes:** These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and*

understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

***Standards Notes:** Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

***Standards Notes:** The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes:** The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1e, LAFS.6.L.1.2a, LAFS.6.L.2.3a, LAFS.6.L.2.3b

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.3:	Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
LAFS.6.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
LAFS.6.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
LAFS.6.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.
LAFS.6.W.1.3:	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or

- characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

<u>LAFS.6.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.6.W.2.5:</u>	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
<u>LAFS.6.W.2.6:</u>	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
<u>LAFS.6.W.3.8:</u>	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
<u>LAFS.6.W.4.10:</u>	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>LAFS.6.SL.1.1:</u>	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection

and paraphrasing.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.2:](#)

Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

[LAFS.6.SL.1.3:](#)

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.4:](#)

Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.5:](#)

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.

[LAFS.6.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.6.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).
- b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).
- c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
- d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
- e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

[LAFS.6.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.
- b. Spell correctly.

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

[LAFS.6.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style
- b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.

<p>LAFS.6.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context. b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words. c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>stingy</i>, <i>scrimping</i>, <i>economical</i>, <i>unwasteful</i>, <i>thrifty</i>).
<p>LAFS.6.L.3.6:</p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Creative Writing 2 (#1009010)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1009010

Abbreviated Title: M/J CREATIVE WRIT 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to learn and use grade 7 writing and language skills for creative expression in a variety of literary forms. Emphasis will be on development of a personal writing style.

GENERAL NOTES

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a study of a variety of short literary collections, including poetry, one-act plays, the short story, and memoir to determine and practice
 - literary text craft and structure
 - use of figurative, denotative, and connotative language
 - appropriate voice and/or tone
 - story structure, poetic forms, and creative pacing techniques
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes and in varied genres, including
 - personal and dramatic narratives
 - various poetic forms
 - plays and multimedia productions
 - multi-genre and creative nonfiction selections
 - digital writing platforms
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially regarding peer reviews of multiple drafts

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.L.1.1c, LAFS.7.L.2.3a**

Name	Description
LAFS.7.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LAFS.7.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LAFS.7.RL.2.5:	Analyze how a drama’s or poem’s form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LAFS.7.RL.3.9:	Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LAFS.7.W.1.3:	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and

logically.

- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.

LAFS.7.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.7.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. b. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and

concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined*, *respectful*, *polite*, *diplomatic*, *condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Creative Writing 3 (#1009020)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1009020

Abbreviated Title: M/J CREATIVE WRIT 3

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to learn and use grade 8 writing and language skills for creative expression in a variety of literary forms. Emphasis will be on development of a personal writing style.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a study of a variety of short literary collections, including poetry, one-act plays, the short story, and memoir to determine and practice
 - literary text craft and structure, including using earlier texts as models
 - use of figurative, denotative and connotative, and other language devices
 - appropriate voice and/or tone
 - story structure, poetic forms, and creative pacing techniques
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes and in varied genres, including
 - personal and dramatic narratives
 - various poetic forms
 - plays and multimedia productions
 - multi-genre and creative nonfiction selections
 - digital writing platforms
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially regarding peer reviews of multiple drafts

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials

enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.8.L.1.1d**

Name	Description
LAFS.8.RL.1.3:	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LAFS.8.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LAFS.8.RL.3.9:	Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.
LAFS.8.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <p>a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.8.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.8.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.8.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
LAFS.8.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.8.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.8.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.
LAFS.8.SL.1.2:	Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
LAFS.8.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
LAFS.8.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.8.SL.2.5:	Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
LAFS.8.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.8.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. c. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.
LAFS.8.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. b. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.8.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

	<p>a. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p>
LAFS.8.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context.</p> <p>b. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., <i>bullheaded</i>, <i>willful</i>, <i>firm</i>, <i>persistent</i>, <i>resolute</i>).</p>
LAFS.8.L.3.6:	<p>Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

M/J Writing 1 (#1009030)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1009030

Abbreviated Title: M/J WRITING 1

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop and use grade 6 developmental writing and language skills in a variety of writing formats for argumentative, informative, and literary analysis purposes to ensure preparation for college and career readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of exemplar writing models to examine
 - text craft and structure
 - effects of figurative, denotative, and connotative language choice
 - power and impact of appropriate voice and/or tone
 - influence on idea development of sentence structures, sentence rhythm, and grammatical choices
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes, including
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - digital writing platforms
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during drafting and redrafting peer edits

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study:**

LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1e, LAFS.6.L.1.2a, LAFS.6.L.2.3a

Name	Description
LAFS.6.RL.1.1:	Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.6.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
LAFS.6.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence

clearly.

- b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.6.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.6.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated

	experiences or events.
LAFS.6.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.6.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
LAFS.6.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.
LAFS.6.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
LAFS.6.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics”). b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not”).
LAFS.6.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. d. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.
LAFS.6.SL.1.2:	Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.6.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.
LAFS.6.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.6.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.
LAFS.6.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.6.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive). b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself</i>, <i>ourselves</i>). c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person. d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents). e. Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
LAFS.6.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.6.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

- a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style
- b. Maintain consistency in style and tone.

[LAFS.6.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
- c. Consult 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.6.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

[LAFS.6.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Writing 2 (#1009040)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1009040

Abbreviated Title: M/J WRITING 2

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop and use grade 7 developmental writing and language skills in a variety of writing formats for argumentative, informative, and literary analysis purposes to ensure preparation for college and career readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of exemplar writing models to examine
 - text craft and structure
 - effects of figurative, denotative, and connotative language choice
 - power and impact of appropriate voice and/or tone
 - influence on idea development of sentence structures, sentence rhythm, and grammatical choices
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes, including
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
 - digital writing platforms
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during drafting and redrafting peer edits

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet

each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.7.L.1.1c, LAFS.7.L.2.3a**

Name	Description
LAFS.7.RL.1.1:	Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.7.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.RI.1.2:	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.7.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant

evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.

- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

[LAFS.7.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.7.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.

	e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.
LAFS.7.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.7.W.2.5:	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LAFS.7.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and link to and cite sources as well as to interact and collaborate with others, including linking to and citing sources.
LAFS.7.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.7.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history”). Apply grade 7 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g. “Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims”).
LAFS.7.W.4.10:	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 discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
LAFS.7.SL.1.1:	<p>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. c. Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed. d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.
LAFS.7.SL.1.2:	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LAFS.7.SL.1.3:	Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LAFS.7.SL.2.4:	Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
LAFS.7.SL.2.5:	Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations to clarify claims and findings and emphasize salient points.
LAFS.7.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LAFS.7.L.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences. b. Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas. c. Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
LAFS.7.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., <i>It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie but not He wore an old[,] green shirt</i>). b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.7.L.2.3:	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing,

speaking, reading, or listening.

- a. Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.

[LAFS.7.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 7 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *belligerent, bellicose, rebel*).
- 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 or its part of speech.
- 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).

[LAFS.7.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending*).

[LAFS.7.L.3.6:](#)

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

M/J Language Arts Transfer (#1000220)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000220

Abbreviated Title: M/J LANG ARTS TRAN

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 6,7,8

GENERAL NOTES

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

QUALIFICATIONS

NA

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Intensive Language Arts (#1000400)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000400

Abbreviated Title: INTENS LANG ARTS

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 1

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade level and/or instructional needs.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes

- developing and supporting argumentative claims
- crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers
- developing a command of language skills including conventions and sophisticated vocabulary

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading and writing skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing

additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following skills and understandings that are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades beginning at grade 3 as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking:
LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).

LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.

LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with

	<p>scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.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.e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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).
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.2:](#)

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use parallel structure. b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g.,

	<p>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, or its etymology.</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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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</p>

reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Intensive Reading (#1000410)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000410

Abbreviated Title: INTENS READ

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 1

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade level and/or instructional needs.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes: The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas;

- interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone;
- analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;
- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading on grade level have a variety of reading intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The reading intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read independently throughout the school year, as these students do not have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers.

The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.

2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated for credit, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it

	sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.

LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support

analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.1:](#)

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.2:](#)

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating

	the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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).
LAFS.910.L.3.5:	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in

- context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Intensive Writing (#1000420)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1000420

Abbreviated Title: INTENS WRIT

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 1

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The course emphasizes the development and use of fundamental writing and language skills for original expression in a variety of academic, technical, and creative formats using a variety of grade appropriate texts encompassing a range of complexity. Students enrolled in the course will engage in research, write in response to reading, and cite evidence to answer text dependent questions both orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers.

The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student's grade level and/or instructional level.

GENERAL NOTES

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

General Notes: The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of exemplar writing models to examine o text craft, structure, and conventions
 - effects of figurative, denotative, and connotative language choice
 - power and impact of appropriate voice and/or tone
 - influence on idea development of sentence structures, sentence rhythm, and grammatical choices
 - reciprocal nature of content and form
- writing for varied purposes, including o developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - digital writing platforms
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during drafting and redrafting peer edits

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Notes: These CCSS standards which address key ideas and details, craft and structure, integration of knowledge and ideas, and range of reading and level of text complexity, offer a focus for instruction and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts and perform increasingly complex tasks related to text. Students may need substantial scaffolding to meet the standards. This scaffolding should not take the place of students writing and reading, but should instead provide enough support for students to complete the tasks associated with the standards.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of reading skills in older readers. The instructional approaches should meet the needs of each student based on results of individual diagnostic assessments and progress monitoring.

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts

for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Writing Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Language: Beginning in grade 3, the following skills and understandings are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking: LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Name	Description
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.

- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

<u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u>	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u>	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to

	<p>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>
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Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
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LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
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LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
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LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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;
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synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger

ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.

- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.2:](#)

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.3:](#)

Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.4:](#)

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.910.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Use parallel structure.
- b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

[LAFS.910.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
- b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
- c. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.910.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, *Turabian's Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

[LAFS.910.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
- 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, or its etymology.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	<p>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>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional</p>

	purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3a:	Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

English Honors 1 (#1001320)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001320

Abbreviated Title: ENG HON 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 9 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government

officials, political text messaging.

[SS.912.C.2.11:](#)

Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.1:](#)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.2:](#)

Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.3:](#)

Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

[LAFS.910.RL.2.4:](#)

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

[LAFS.910.RL.2.5:](#)

Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

[LAFS.910.RL.2.6:](#)

Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

[LAFS.910.RL.3.7:](#)

Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).

[LAFS.910.RL.3.9:](#)

Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).

[LAFS.910.RL.4.10:](#)

By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.1:](#)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of

	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington's Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech, King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail"), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events

	<p>using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	<p>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>
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>

[LAFS.910.SL.2.4:](#)

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.910.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Use parallel structure.
- b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.910.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
- b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
- c. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.910.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, *Turabian's Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

[LAFS.910.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
 - 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, or its etymology.
 - 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).

[LAFS.910.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[HE.912.C.1.2:](#)

Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.

Remarks/Examples:

Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.

[HE.912.C.2.5:](#)

Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health.

Remarks/Examples:

Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1](#): English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

English Honors 2 (#1001350)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001350

Abbreviated Title: ENG HON 2

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 10 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events

- writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government

officials, political text messaging.

[SS.912.C.2.11:](#)

Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

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[LAFS.910.RL.1.2:](#)

Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.3:](#)

Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

[LAFS.910.RL.2.4:](#)

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

[LAFS.910.RL.2.5:](#)

Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

[LAFS.910.RL.2.6:](#)

Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

[LAFS.910.RL.3.7:](#)

Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).

[LAFS.910.RL.3.9:](#)

Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).

[LAFS.910.RL.4.10:](#)

By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

[LAFS.910.RL.1.1:](#)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of

	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington's Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech, King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail"), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
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- a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events

	<p>using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
<p>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
<p>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>

[LAFS.910.SL.2.4:](#)

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.910.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Use parallel structure.
- b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.910.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
- b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
- c. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.910.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, *Turabian's Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

[LAFS.910.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
 - 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, or its etymology.
 - 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).

LAFS.910.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
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LAFS.910.L.3.6:	<p>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>
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HE.912.B.3.3:	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p> </div>
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HE.912.B.5.1:	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p> </div>
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ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
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ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and</p>
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concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of
Language Arts.

English Honors 3 (#1001380)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001380

Abbreviated Title: ENG HON 3

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 11 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist

	Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
SS.912.C.4.3:	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
SS.912.C.4.4:	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
- 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.
 - d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
 - 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.
 - 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<p>exchange of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

- 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[HE.912.B.4.1:](#)

Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.

Remarks/Examples:

Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.

[HE.912.B.4.2:](#)

Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.

Remarks/Examples:

Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

English Honors 4 (#1001410)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001410

Abbreviated Title: ENG HON 4

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide grade 12 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. **The following standards are not required in British literature classes: LAFS.1112.RI.3.8, LAFS.1112.RI.3.9***

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving

	<p>political and social change.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p> </div>
<u>SS.912.C.3.13:</u>	<p>Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p> </div>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	<p>Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	<p>Analyze a case in which grasping a 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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	<p>Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature,</p>

	including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
- 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.
 - d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
 - 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.
 - 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<p>exchange of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

- 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[HE.912.B.4.3:](#)

Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others.

Remarks/Examples:

Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.

[HE.912.B.4.4:](#)

Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.

Remarks/Examples:

Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Applied Communications 1 (#1001460)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001460

Abbreviated Title: APPL COMMS 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop initial college and career readiness communication skills within the context of a career and technical work environment, including community collaboration and leadership.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- using problem solving skills and research skills primarily in career and technical profession contexts
- reading on-grade level informational and technical texts to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text
- writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas with an emphasis on career, technical, and occupational tasks
- using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas regarding career and technical workforce collaboration and success
- understanding interpersonal relationships in business, career, and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents
- using digital, multimedia, and electronic tools appropriately to enable and enhance workplace transactions
- understanding interpersonal relationships in business career and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents
- using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tools to enable and enhance workplace transactions
- using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaborating amongst peers

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.

- 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.
- 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).

LAFS.1112.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
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LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
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LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
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LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
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LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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
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	understanding of the subject under investigation.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	Apply knowledge of language to understand how language

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</p>	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>HE.912.B.4.1:</p>	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p>
<p>HE.912.B.4.2:</p>	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Applied Communications 2 (#1001470)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001470

Abbreviated Title: APPL COMMS 2

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop complex college and career readiness communication skills within the context of a career and technical work environment, including community collaboration and leadership.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- using problem solving skills and research skills primarily in career and technical profession contexts
- reading on-grade level informational and technical texts of high complexity to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text
- reading on-grade level literary text to obtain information and integrate knowledge of selected texts in listed standards
- writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas with an emphasis on career, technical, and occupational tasks
- using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas regarding career and technical workforce collaboration and success
- understanding interpersonal relationships in business, career, and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents
- using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tools to enable and enhance workplace transactions
- using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaborating amongst peers

GENERAL NOTES

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials

enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

Name	Description
<u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u>	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
<u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u>	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to

	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	<p>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.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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>b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying</p>

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observe hyphenation conventions. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that

- indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
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LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	<p>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>
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HE.912.B.4.1:	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p> </div>
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HE.912.B.4.2:	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p> </div>
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ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
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ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>
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Communications Methodology Honors (#1001480)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001480

Abbreviated Title: COMMS MTH HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to highly refine communication and critical-thinking skills important for success in college and career readiness.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- using problem solving skills and research skills
- reading on-grade level informational and technical texts of high complexity to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text
- reading on-grade level literary text to obtain information and integrate knowledge of selected texts in listed standards
- writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas
- using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas
- using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tool
- using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaborating amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to

comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening:

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Name	Description
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.

LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions.

b. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate English 1 (#1001800)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1001800

Abbreviated Title: FL PRE-IB ENG 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.

Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls “pre-IB” as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the “Any School pre-IB course”.

The IB does not recognize pre-IB courses or courses labeled IB by different school districts which are not an official part of the IBDP or IBCC curriculum. Typically, students enrolled in grade 9 or 10 are not in the IBDP or IBCC programmes.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of highly advanced, varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- advanced writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- astute listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- extensive collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further

develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study:**

LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p> </div>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent

	in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary

	<p>significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</p>	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or

other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.

- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.910.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.910.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of

	technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions

	<p>that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use parallel structure. b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.

<p>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 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>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</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, or its etymology.</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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>HE.912.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples:</p> </div>

	<p>Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.</p>
<p>HE.912.C.2.5:</p>	<p>Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

English 1 Through ESOL (#1002300)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002300

Abbreviated Title: ENG 1 THROUGH ESOL

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a**

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the

	text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying

	<p>evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or

	<p>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.</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>
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p>

	<p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 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 set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use parallel structure. b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology.

- 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).

[LAFS.910.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[HE.912.C.1.2:](#)

Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.

Remarks/Examples:

Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.

[HE.912.C.2.5:](#)

Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health.

Remarks/Examples:

Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

English 2 Through ESOL (#1002310)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002310

Abbreviated Title: ENG 2 THROUGH ESOL

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standard may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.1.1a**

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.10:	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples: Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges

	and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and

	<p>evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they

	<p>build on one another to create a coherent whole.</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>
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>

<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Use parallel structure.
- b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

[LAFS.910.L.1.2:](#)

- a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
- b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
- c. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.910.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, *Turabian's Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.910.L.3.4:](#)

- 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
- 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, or its etymology.
- 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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>HE.912.B.3.3:</p>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p> </div>
<p>HE.912.B.5.1:</p>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p> </div>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

English 3 Through ESOL (#1002320)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002320

Abbreviated Title: ENG 3 THROUGH ESOL

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning

- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.

LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s

	<p>Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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. 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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>HE.912.B.4.1:</p>	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p> </div>

Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.

[HE.912.B.4.2:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

English 4 Through ESOL (#1002520)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002520

Abbreviated Title: ENG 4 THROUGH ESOL

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each

year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Additional Requirements:

The following Florida State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Remarks/Examples: </div>

	Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.

	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	
	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

- 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.
HE.912.B.4.3:	<p>Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.</p>
HE.912.B.4.4:	<p>Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Developmental Language Arts Through ESOL (#1002380)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1002380

Abbreviated Title: DEV LANG ARTS ESOL

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Class Size? Yes

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide students who are native speakers of languages other than English instruction enabling students to accelerate the development of reading, writing, listening, speaking and language skills and to strengthen these skills so they are able to successfully read and comprehend grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension and vocabulary through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text.

Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims

- crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources using text-based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading on grade level have a variety of reading intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The reading intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read independently throughout the school year, as these students do not have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of reading skills in older readers. The instructional approaches should meet the needs of each student based on results of individual diagnostic assessments and progress monitoring.

Instruction should be explicit and systematic. It should provide direct explanations (modeling) and systematic practice opportunities (guided instruction), as well as carefully managed cumulative review to ensure mastery.

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further

develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

***General Notes:** The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.*

Reading Literature

***Standard Notes:** These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

***Standard Notes:** These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).

LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.7:	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.

LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with

	<p>scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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>
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.2:](#)

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.3:](#)

Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.4:](#)

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

[LAFS.910.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a

	<p>command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar

	denotations.
LAFS.910.L.3.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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. 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).
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Semantics and Logic Honors (#1004300)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1004300

Abbreviated Title: SEMANTICS - LOGIC HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide students knowledge of the principles of semantics and logic using texts of high complexity and advanced integrated language arts study.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of advanced texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - semantic concepts of text and changes across literary periods
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence, including logical fallacies
 - power and impact of language
 - inductive and deductive reasoning
 - critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of

convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.

- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in

context and analyze their role in the text.

- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

World Literature (#1005300)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005300

Abbreviated Title: WORLD LIT

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of appropriate complexity, to develop knowledge of world literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative world literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the selections.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each

year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.

LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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

	<p>experiences or events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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

	<p>period treat similar themes or topics”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>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>

LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>HE.912.B.4.1:</p>	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p> </div>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

American Literature (#1005310)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005310

Abbreviated Title: AMER LIT

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to provide students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts American literature study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language, in preparation for college and career readiness.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied American literary texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied American literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.1.3:	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> </div>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.

LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	<p>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.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
<p>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. 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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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</p>

	credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observe hyphenation conventions. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-

meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[HE.912.B.4.3:](#)

Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others.

Remarks/Examples:

Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.

[HE.912.B.5.1:](#)

Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.

Remarks/Examples:

Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care,

	<p>protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<p>HE.912.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Contemporary Literature (#1005330)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005330

Abbreviated Title: CONTEMP LIT

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of contemporary literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative contemporary literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated throughout the literary period.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of varied contemporary literature and informational texts to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex

texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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</p>

citation.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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. 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).
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	<p>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>
HE.912.B.4.1:	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p> </div>
HE.912.B.4.4:	<p>Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p>

	<p>Remarks/Examples: Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
<p>HE.912.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Classical Literature (#1005340)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005340

Abbreviated Title: CL LIT

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of classical literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative classical literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the literary period.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS**Reading Literature**

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each

year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.9:	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples: Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting

	<p>references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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. 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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar

	denotations.
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	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.
HE.912.C.1.2:	Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.</p> </div>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Literature and the Arts 1 Honors (#1005350)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005350

Abbreviated Title: LIT & THE ARTS 1 HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable grades 9-10 students, using texts and artistic works of high complexity, to develop knowledge of the relationship between literature and the fine arts through advanced integrated educational experiences of viewing, reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on the varied cultural influences highlighting the major themes, issues, and topics associated throughout selected literary and artistic periods.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active study of varied texts and artistic pieces
- analysis of the relationships of literature and fine arts texts from varied literary periods to examine
 - artistic and literary craft and structure
 - power and impact of language and use of artistic mediums
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on artistic and literary pieces
 - personal, critical, and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims regarding art and literacy connections
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts on artistic and literary connections
 - responding to literature and works of art for personal and analytical purposes

- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in artistic works, multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
DA.912.C.1.1:	Research and reflect on historically significant and/or exemplary works of dance as inspiration for creating with artistic intent.
DA.912.H.1.5:	Research the purposes, past and present, of dance in varied cultures and document its social and political impact on cultures over time.
DA.912.H.2.1:	Survey cultural trends and historically significant events, in parallel with the history of dance, to understand how each helped shape dance as an art form.
	Remarks/Examples:

	e.g., court dances on ballet, West African dance on modern, dance artist, society, music, costuming, sets, technology, venues
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music. Remarks/Examples: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre. Remarks/Examples: e.g., jazz, blues
MU.912.F.1.1:	Analyze and evaluate the effect of "traditional" and contemporary technologies on the development of music.
TH.912.H.1.1:	Analyze how playwrights' work reflects the cultural and socio-political framework in which it was created.
TH.912.H.1.4:	Interpret a text through different social, cultural, and historical lenses to consider how perspective and context shape a work and its characters.
TH.912.H.2.1:	Research the correlations between theatrical forms and the social, cultural, historical, and political climates from which they emerged, to form an understanding of the influences that have shaped theatre.
TH.912.H.2.10:	Analyze how the history of American musical theatre is tied to events in U.S. history and popular culture, detailing the ways in which theatre evolved.
TH.912.H.2.8:	Analyze how events have been portrayed through theatre and film, balancing historical accuracy versus theatrical storytelling.
VA.912.O.1.4:	Compare and analyze traditional and digital media to learn how technology has altered opportunities for innovative responses and results.
VA.912.H.1.1:	Analyze the impact of social, ecological, economic, religious, and/or political issues on the function or meaning of the artwork.
VA.912.H.1.9:	Describe the significance of major artists, architects, or masterworks to understand their historical influences.
VA.912.H.2.3:	Analyze historical or cultural references in commemorative works of art to identify the significance of the event or person portrayed.

	Remarks/Examples: e.g., statuary
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.3:	Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RL.3.7:	Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
LAFS.910.RL.3.9:	Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
LAFS.910.RL.4.10:	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
LAFS.910.RL.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is

	relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.RI.3.9:	Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.1.2:	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding

	<p>comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</p>	<p>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</p>

	audience.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on

	<p>key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	<p>a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spell correctly.</p>
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual</i>)</p>

	<i>for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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).
LAFS.910.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
LAFS.910.L.3.6:	<p>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>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Literature and the Arts 2 Honors (#1005360)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005360

Abbreviated Title: LIT & THE ARTS 2 HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable grades 11-12 students, using texts and artistic works of high complexity, to develop advanced knowledge of the relationship between literature and the fine arts through integrated educational experiences of viewing, reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on the varied cultural influences highlighting the major themes, issues, and topics associated throughout selected literary and artistic periods.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

General Notes

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active study of varied texts and artistic pieces
- analysis of the relationships of literature and fine arts texts from varied literary periods to examine
 - artistic and literary craft and structure
 - power and impact of language and use of artistic mediums
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on artistic and literary pieces
 - personal, critical, and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims regarding art and literacy connections
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts on artistic and literary connections

- responding to literature and works of art for personal and analytical purposes
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in artistic works, multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
DA.912.C.1.1:	Research and reflect on historically significant and/or exemplary works of dance as inspiration for creating with artistic intent.
DA.912.H.1.5:	Research the purposes, past and present, of dance in varied cultures and document its social and political impact on cultures over time.
DA.912.H.2.1:	Survey cultural trends and historically significant events, in parallel

	with the history of dance, to understand how each helped shape dance as an art form.
	<p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., court dances on ballet, West African dance on modern, dance artist, society, music, costuming, sets, technology, venues</p>
MU.912.H.1.1:	Investigate and discuss how a culture's traditions are reflected through its music.
	<p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., patriotic, folk, celebration, entertainment, spiritual</p>
MU.912.H.1.4:	Analyze how Western music has been influenced by historical and current world cultures.
MU.912.H.2.3:	Analyze the evolution of a music genre.
	<p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., jazz, blues</p>
MU.912.F.1.1:	Analyze and evaluate the effect of "traditional" and contemporary technologies on the development of music.
TH.912.H.1.1:	Analyze how playwrights' work reflects the cultural and socio-political framework in which it was created.
TH.912.H.1.4:	Interpret a text through different social, cultural, and historical lenses to consider how perspective and context shape a work and its characters.
TH.912.H.2.1:	Research the correlations between theatrical forms and the social, cultural, historical, and political climates from which they emerged, to form an understanding of the influences that have shaped theatre.
TH.912.H.2.10:	Analyze how the history of American musical theatre is tied to events in U.S. history and popular culture, detailing the ways in which theatre evolved.
TH.912.H.2.8:	Analyze how events have been portrayed through theatre and film, balancing historical accuracy versus theatrical storytelling.
VA.912.O.1.4:	Compare and analyze traditional and digital media to learn how technology has altered opportunities for innovative responses and results.
VA.912.H.1.1:	Analyze the impact of social, ecological, economic, religious, and/or political issues on the function or meaning of the artwork.
VA.912.H.1.9:	Describe the significance of major artists, architects, or masterworks to understand their historical influences.
VA.912.H.2.3:	Analyze historical or cultural references in commemorative works of art to identify the significance of the event or person portrayed.

	<p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., statuary</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR

	text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English

grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word

relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Literature in the Media Honors (#1005365)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1005365

Abbreviated Title: LIT IN MEDIA HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop knowledge of the narrative parallels between traditional (print) literary texts and 21st century (multimedia in all its digital platforms) texts. Through integrated educational experiences of extensive viewing and reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language, students will study a variety of digital platforms, film, and television, including the use of graphics in these formats.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

General Notes:

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active study of varied texts in a variety of platforms
- analysis of the relationships of literature and artistic and digital texts from varied literary periods to examine
 - artistic and literary craft and structure
 - power and impact of language and use of artistic mediums
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on artistic and literary pieces
 - personal, critical, and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims regarding art and literacy connections
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts on artistic and literary connections
 - responding to literature and works of art for personal and analytical purposes

- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in artistic works, multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

- Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
- Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
- Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
- Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
- Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Name	Description
VA.912.C.1.5:	Analyze how visual information is developed in specific media to create a recorded visual image. Remarks/Examples: e.g., four-dimensional media, motion or multi-media
VA.912.C.2.2:	Assess the works of others, using established or derived criteria, to support conclusions and judgments about artistic progress.
VA.912.S.1.2:	Investigate the use of technology and other resources to inspire art-making decisions.

VA.912.H.1.1:	Analyze the impact of social, ecological, economic, religious, and/or political issues on the function or meaning of the artwork.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the

narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English

grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word

relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health.

[HE.912.C.2.5:](#)

Remarks/Examples:

Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

American Literature Honors (#1020810)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020810

Abbreviated Title: AMER LIT HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of American literature through advanced integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative American literature, with its varied cultural influences, from the Colonial Period to the present, highlighting the major genres, themes, subjects, and historical influences associated with each literary period, including pertinent foundational documents in United States history.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims

- crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
HE.912.B.2.3:	Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include effective verbal and nonverbal

	communication, compromise, conflict resolution.
HE.912.B.3.1:	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first aid treatment options.</p>
HE.912.C.1.2:	<p>Interpret the interrelationships of mental/emotional, intellectual, physical, and social health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include binge drinking, eating disorders, sexual relationships, healthy relationships, sexual abstinence/risk reduction behaviors.</p>
SS.912.C.2.8:	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).

LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observe hyphenation conventions. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g.,

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

British Literature Honors (#1020820)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020820

Abbreviated Title: BRIT LIT HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of British and Commonwealth literature through advanced integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative British and Commonwealth literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated throughout the literary period.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts

- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. **The following standards are not required in British literature classes: LAFS.1112.RI.3.8, LAFS.1112.RI.3.9**

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
HE.912.B.2.1:	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include using "I" messages, voice

	pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, letter-writing, persuasive speech.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).

[LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

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.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting

references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.2:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- b. Spell correctly.

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar

denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Classical Literature Honors (#1020830)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020830

Abbreviated Title: CLASS LIT HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of classical literature through advanced integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative classical literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the literary period.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes

- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
HE.912.C.1.2:	Interpret the interrelationships of mental/emotional, intellectual, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include binge drinking, eating disorders, sexual relationships, healthy relationships, sexual

	abstinence/risk reduction behaviors.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:](#)

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.

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting

references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

<p>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Observe hyphenation conventions.b. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).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.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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar

denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Contemporary Literature Honors (#1020840)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020840

Abbreviated Title: CONTEMP LIT HON

Number of Credits: Half credit (.5)

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of contemporary literature through advanced integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative contemporary literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated throughout the literary period.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of varied contemporary literature and informational texts to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts

- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
HE.912.B.2.1:	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, letter-writing,

	persuasive speech.
HE.912.B.2.4:	Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include verbal, written, active listening, seek help for friend.
HE.912.C.1.2:	Interpret the interrelationships of mental/emotional, intellectual, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include binge drinking, eating disorders, sexual relationships, healthy relationships, sexual abstinence/risk reduction behaviors.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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.

- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).

- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

World Literature Honors (#1020850)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020850

Abbreviated Title: WORLD LIT HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of world literature through integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative world literature, with its varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated with the selections

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes

- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
HE.912.B.2.1:	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health. Remarks/Examples: Some examples may include using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, letter-writing,

	persuasive speech.
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
SS.912.C.3.13:	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.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.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.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.e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.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.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.d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and

	<p>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>
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Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a

	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>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>

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.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

- 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Great Books Honors (#1020860)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1020860

Abbreviated Title: GREAT BOOKS HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Core

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

Graduation Requirement: English

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students, using texts of high complexity, to develop knowledge of great literature through advanced integrated educational experiences of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language. Emphasis will be on representative "great books," including ones with varied cultural influences, highlighting the major genres, themes, issues, and influences associated throughout the literary period.

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of texts of high literary merit for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
 - text craft and structure
 - elements of literature
 - arguments, themes, and claims supported by textual evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes

- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
SS.912.C.2.8:	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples: Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts,

	<p>protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p>
SS.912.C.3.13:	<p>Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples: Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:	<p>Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).</p>
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	<p>Analyze a case in which grasping a 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>
LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including</p>

stories, dramas, and poems, 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 literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:](#)

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 faction in Federalist No. 10).

[LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:](#)

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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).

[LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:](#)

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.

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

<u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
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<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u>	<p>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>
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<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u>	<p>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.</p>
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<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</u>	<p>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>
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LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	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. <ol style="list-style-type: none">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.b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions.

b. Spell correctly.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

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.

- a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.4:](#)

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, 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.
- b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.L.3.5:](#)

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.1112.L.3.6:](#)

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>HE.912.C.1.2:</p>	<p>Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.</p> </div>
<p>HE.912.C.2.5:</p>	<p>Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.</p> </div>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Journalism 1 (#1006300)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006300

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to develop fundamental skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating entry-level skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating fundamental skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using fundamental research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.
VA.912.H.2.1:	Identify transitions in art media, technique, and focus to explain how technology has changed art throughout history.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create,

<p>VA.912.F.3.4:</p>	<p>present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.</p> <p>Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic</p> </div>
<p>VA.912.F.3.7:</p>	<p>Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.</p>
<p>VA.912.F.3.8:</p>	<p>Combine art and design skills with entrepreneurialism to provide community service and leverage strengths in accomplishing a common objective.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., response to natural or man-made disasters; helping at senior centers, hospitals, and community centers</p> </div>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</p>	<p>Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</p>	<p>Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</p>	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</p>	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that

establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g.,

	<p>“Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Use parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p>
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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</p>

	expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1d:	Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Journalism 2 (#1006310)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006310

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 2

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to extend fundamental skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop further knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating entry-level skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating fundamental skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using fundamental research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.
VA.912.H.2.1:	Identify transitions in art media, technique, and focus to explain how technology has changed art throughout history.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create,

<p>VA.912.F.3.4:</p>	<p>present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.</p> <p>Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic</p> </div>
<p>VA.912.F.3.7:</p>	<p>Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.</p>
<p>VA.912.F.3.8:</p>	<p>Combine art and design skills with entrepreneurialism to provide community service and leverage strengths in accomplishing a common objective.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., response to natural or man-made disasters; helping at senior centers, hospitals, and community centers</p> </div>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</p>	<p>Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</p>	<p>Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</p>	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).</p>
<p>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</p>	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that

establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

- b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g.,

	<p>“Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Use parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p>
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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</p>

	expression.
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1d:	Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Journalism 3 (#1006320)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006320

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 3

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to perform grade level skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to continue to develop knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating advanced skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating advanced skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using advanced research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the changing careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.4:	Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills.

Remarks/Examples:

e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic

[VA.912.F.3.7:](#)

Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:](#)

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 faction in Federalist No. 10).

[LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).

- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
	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.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital,

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Journalism 4 (#1006330)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006330

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 4

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to perform skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to extend further knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating advanced skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating advanced skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using advanced research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the changing careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.4:	Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills.

Remarks/Examples:

e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic

[VA.912.F.3.7:](#)

Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:](#)

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 faction in Federalist No. 10).

[LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.1:](#)

Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).

- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
	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.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital,

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Journalism 5 Honors (#1006331)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006331

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 5 HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to perform advanced skills in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop advanced knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating advanced skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating advanced skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using advanced research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the changing careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.

VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create, present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.
VA.912.F.3.4:	<p>Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic</p> </div>
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.4.10:	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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.

- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

[LAFS.910.W.1.3:](#)

- a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use parallel structure. b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in

a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, *Turabian's Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

[LAFS.910.L.3.4:](#)

- Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, 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.
 - b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
 - 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, or its etymology.
 - 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).

[LAFS.910.L.3.5:](#)

- Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
 - b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.1d:](#)

Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Journalism 6 Honors (#1006332)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006332

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 6 HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to perform advanced work in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop advanced knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media. School and professional publication efforts are expected.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating advanced skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating advanced skills in layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using advanced writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using advanced research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the recent history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.

VA.912.H.2.1:	Identify transitions in art media, technique, and focus to explain how technology has changed art throughout history.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create, present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.
VA.912.F.3.4:	Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic</div>
VA.912.F.3.7:	Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.
VA.912.F.3.8:	Combine art and design skills with entrepreneurialism to provide community service and leverage strengths in accomplishing a common objective. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">Remarks/Examples: e.g., response to natural or man-made disasters; helping at senior centers, hospitals, and community centers</div>
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	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. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive

topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.

- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize

	<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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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</p>

	<p>listening.</p> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	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.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Journalism 7 Honors (#1006333)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006333

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 7 HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to perform advanced work in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop extended knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media. School and professional publication efforts are expected.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating advanced skills in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating advanced layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using advanced writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using advanced research skills and networking formats;
- demonstrating awareness of the recent history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL’s need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.
VA.912.H.2.1:	Identify transitions in art media, technique, and focus to explain

	how technology has changed art throughout history.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create, present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.
VA.912.F.3.4:	Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills. Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic
VA.912.F.3.7:	Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.
VA.912.F.3.8:	Combine art and design skills with entrepreneurialism to provide community service and leverage strengths in accomplishing a common objective. Remarks/Examples: e.g., response to natural or man-made disasters; helping at senior centers, hospitals, and community centers
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient

evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.

- 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).

LAFS.1112.W.1.3:	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	<p>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.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	<p>Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the</p>

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	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>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>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	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.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Journalism 8 Honors (#1006334)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1006334

Abbreviated Title: JOURN 8 HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 3

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to enable students to perform highly advanced work in the production of journalism across print, multimedia, web, and broadcast/radio platforms and to develop extended knowledge of journalism history, ethics use, and management techniques related to the production of journalistic media. School, community, and professional publication is expected.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- demonstrating highly advanced work in telling stories and packaging them across the platforms/mediums of print, multimedia, online, and broadcast/radio;
- demonstrating highly advanced layout design, organization/management skills, and use of technology for the successful production of journalistic media;
- using professional writing strategies to craft various forms of journalistic writing, including news writing, feature writing, sports writing, and editorial writing expressing ideas with maturity and complexity appropriate to writer, audience, purpose, and context;
- using highly advanced research skills and networking formats;
- analyzing the recent changes in the history of journalism and changes in the responsible and ethical use of information, including the use of print and non-print photojournalism; and
- demonstrating awareness of the varied careers within the multiple formats of 21st century journalism.

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Name	Description
VA.912.H.1.5:	Investigate the use of technology and media design to reflect creative trends in visual culture.

VA.912.H.2.1:	Identify transitions in art media, technique, and focus to explain how technology has changed art throughout history.
VA.912.F.3.11:	Demonstrate proficiency in creating individual and sequential images, animation, or media in motion with sound to solve visual problems.
VA.912.F.3.12:	Use digital equipment and peripheral devices to record, create, present, and/or share accurate visual images with others.
VA.912.F.3.4:	Follow directions and use effective time-management skills to complete the art-making process and show development of 21st-century skills. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Remarks/Examples: e.g., punctuality, reliability, diligence, positive work ethic</div>
VA.912.F.3.7:	Create a body of collaborative work to show artistic cohesiveness, team-building, respectful compromise, and time-management skills.
VA.912.F.3.8:	Combine art and design skills with entrepreneurialism to provide community service and leverage strengths in accomplishing a common objective. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Remarks/Examples: e.g., response to natural or man-made disasters; helping at senior centers, hospitals, and community centers</div>
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	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. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive

topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.

- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.3:](#)

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

- 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.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- 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).
- d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.2.6:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.7:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.8:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize

	<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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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</p>

	<p>listening.</p> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
LAFS.1112.RH.1.1:	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.2:	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
LAFS.1112.RH.1.3:	Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.5:	<p>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>
LAFS.1112.L.3.6:	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.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.
<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Speech 1 (#1007300)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007300

Abbreviated Title: SPEECH 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop students' beginning awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies in a variety of given settings.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- learning and practicing a variety of speech formats
- learning and demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.

4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

***Standard Notes:** These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

***Standard Notes:** These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a**

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.5:	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they

	are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.1.2:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and

information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.910.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

[LAFS.910.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

[LAFS.910.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author

	<p>draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 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 set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p>
LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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, or its etymology. 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).
LAFS.910.L.3.5:	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

[LAFS.910.L.3.6:](#)

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.

[ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:](#)

English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

[ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:](#)

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.

Speech 2 (#1007310)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007310

Abbreviated Title: SPEECH 2

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to continue developing students' awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and formats.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- learning and analyzing a variety of speech forms
- demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- assessing the veracity of claims and the reliability of sources used to support assertions by
 - determining different types of evidence (e.g., documentary evidence in the social sciences, experimental evidence in the realm of natural sciences)
 - determining reliable print and digital sources
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning..

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction

each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

	and supports the argument presented.
	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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).
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.

[LAFS.1112.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”).
- b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).

[LAFS.1112.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:](#)

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.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
- 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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. 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.
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
LAFS.1112.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
LAFS.1112.L.3.4:	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-

	<p>meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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. 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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Debate 1 (#1007330)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007330

Abbreviated Title: DEBATE 1

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop students' beginning awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies for public debate in a variety of given settings.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- delivering and analyzing a variety of argument and debate formats such as
 - Lincoln-Douglas
 - team debate
 - extemporaneous
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in an oral or written text by
 - citing specific text evidence
 - assessing the validity of the evidence and soundness of the reasoning
 - determining the sufficiency of evidence for success
 - recognizing when irrelevant evidence or faulty reasoning is introduced
- demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- assessing the veracity of claims and the reliability of sources
 - determining different types of evidence (e.g., documentary evidence in the social sciences, experimental evidence in the realm of natural sciences)
 - determining reliable print and digital sources

- demonstrating use of techniques for timing and judging debates and other forensic activities
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

	text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from

	and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.1.2:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. 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).
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for

citation.

[LAFS.910.W.3.9:](#)

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).
- b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).

[LAFS.910.W.4.10:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.1:](#)

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- 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.
- b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
- c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

[LAFS.910.SL.1.2:](#)

Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use parallel structure. b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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

	<p>its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</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>
LAFS.910.L.3.5:	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>
LAFS.910.L.3.6:	<p>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>
ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>

Debate 2 (#1007340)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007340

Abbreviated Title: DEBATE 2

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 2

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to continue to develop students' awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to oral communication concepts and strategies for public debate in a variety of given settings. Some work outside of the regular school day may be required.

GENERAL NOTES

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- delivering and analyzing a variety of argument and debate formats such as
 - Lincoln-Douglas
 - team debate
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in an oral or written text by
 - citing specific text evidence
 - assessing the validity of the evidence and soundness of the reasoning
 - determining the sufficiency of evidence for success
 - recognizing when irrelevant evidence or faulty reasoning is introduced
- demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines
 - using a range of sources, including digital
- assessing the veracity of claims and the reliability of sources
 - determining different types of evidence (e.g., documentary evidence in the social sciences, experimental evidence in the realm of natural sciences)
 - determining reliable print and digital sources

- demonstrating use of techniques for timing and judging debates and other forensic activities
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Name	Description
LAFS.910.RL.1.2:	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RL.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
LAFS.910.RL.2.6:	Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a

	wide reading of world literature.
LAFS.910.RI.1.1:	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.2:	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LAFS.910.RI.1.3:	Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
LAFS.910.RI.2.4:	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
LAFS.910.RI.2.5:	Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
LAFS.910.RI.2.6:	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
LAFS.910.RI.3.8:	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses 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. 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.

- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[LAFS.910.W.1.2:](#)

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.

- a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.910.W.2.4:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.910.W.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.910.W.2.6:](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

[LAFS.910.W.3.8:](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the

	usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.1.1:	<p>Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

LAFS.910.SL.1.2:	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
LAFS.910.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
LAFS.910.SL.2.4:	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
LAFS.910.L.2.3:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
LAFS.910.L.3.4:	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).

- 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, or its etymology.
- 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).

<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
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<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
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<u>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</u>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
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<u>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</u>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.</p>
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Debate 3 Honors (#1007350)

Version for Academic Year: 2015 - 2016

Course Number: 1007350

Abbreviated Title: DEBATE 3 HON

Number of Credits: One credit (1)

Course Length: Year (Y)

Honors? Yes

Course Type: Elective

Course Level: 1

Course Status: Draft - Course Pending Approval

Grade Level(s): 9,10,11,12

VERSION DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to develop students' enhanced awareness, understanding, and application of language arts as it applies to advanced oral communication concepts and strategies for public debate in a variety of given settings. Some work outside of the regular school day may be required.

GENERAL NOTES

Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- delivering and analyzing a variety of argument and debate formats such as
 - Lincoln-Douglas
 - team debate
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in an oral or written text by
 - citing specific text evidence
 - assessing the validity of the evidence and soundness of the reasoning
 - determining the sufficiency of evidence for success
 - recognizing when irrelevant evidence or faulty reasoning is introduced
- demonstrating appropriate formal and informal public speaking techniques for audience, purpose, and occasion
 - eye contact and body movements
 - voice register and choices of language
 - use of standard English
- using research and writing skills to support selected topics and points of view
 - across a range of disciplines

- using a range of sources, including digital
- assessing the veracity of claims and the reliability of sources
 - determining different types of evidence (e.g., documentary evidence in the social sciences, experimental evidence in the realm of natural sciences)
 - determining reliable print and digital sources
- demonstrating use of techniques for timing and judging debates and other forensic activities
- collaboration amongst peers, especially during the drafting and practicing stages

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The Core Curriculum anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

English Language Development ELD Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate information, ideas and concepts for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition.

COURSE STANDARDS

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Name	Description
LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:	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 faction in Federalist No. 10).
LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:	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., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- 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).

[LAFS.1112.W.1.2:](#)

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.)

[LAFS.1112.W.2.4:](#)

LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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”). b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards 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 the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions

- and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
- 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.
 - 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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:](#)

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.

[LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:](#)

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

[LAFS.1112.L.1.1:](#)

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage*, *Garner's Modern American Usage*) as needed.

[LAFS.1112.L.2.3:](#)

Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for

	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</p>	<p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</p>	<p>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>ELD.K12.ELL.1.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.</p>
<p>ELD.K12.ELL.LA.1:</p>	<p>English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of</p>

Language Arts.

