updated 6/13/2017

QUICK GUIDE: Standards for Learning; Sample Questions for Lesson Planning, Unit 1 Vocabulary

#### Unit Summary: Fiction & Nonfiction: Thematic Connections and Commentary in the Novel and Correlative Texts

This unit is designed to enhance students' understanding of the elements of the novel. It seeks to guide students in making real-world connections to the events taking place in a whole-class novel. Elements such as plot, characters, conflict, symbolism, theme and motif will be discussed and analyzed, with a more intense focus on theme. This analysis will extend to an independent reading text as well. Students will engage in annotated close reading of a novel and supplementary texts in order to cultivate critical reading; complete an independent reading assignment that requires analysis of literary elements studied in the unit; participate in collaborative activities, including Socratic seminar discussions, to build speaking and listening skills; investigate meanings and the use of language to expand their vocabulary; and write regularly in Writer's Workshop assignments designed to build students' skills in grammar and effective paragraph writing.

#### **Essential Questions:**

These questions establish inquiry to unify the unit's assignments and assessments.

What is the difference between a subject and a theme?

Why does writing style/structure convey tone and purpose?

How can good reading strategies in order to comprehend the major elements of a novel?

#### Assessments:

#### Summative/Performance Assessments (Tests/Essays/ Projects = 50%)

- 1. Summer Reading Essay (10%): Expository Essay (\*benchmark pre-assessment for writing)
- 2. Writing Workshop (15%): Personal Narrative OR Literary Analysis (theme focus)
- 3. Performance Assessment (15%): Theme Analysis Independent Reading Based; \*Must align with standard RL.9.2 & RL.CCR.9 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; Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics
- 4. Vocabulary (10%): Cumulative Test, 60 MP 1 Words

Formative Assessments (Classwork & Homework = 20%; Quizzes = 30%)  $\rightarrow$  These assignments must measure performance progress toward unit goals for close reading, Writing Workshop, collaborative & seminar discussions, and language development (vocabulary & grammar).

**Benchmark Pre-Assessment for Reading:** Nonfiction text (*MC & OE responses paired with visual text = 0%*)

#### Texts:

Whole Class novel: To Kill a Mockingbird, Catcher in the Rye, Fahrenheit 451, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

• Film versions of novel may be used to support or compare to original novel (for example: To Kill a Mockingbird)

#### Supplementary nonfiction relevant to context or themes in the novel

#### **Independent reading novel suggestions**

#### Acquired Skills and Terms to Know:

Lit Terms: plot (basic plot diagram elements), dialogue, conflict (internal, external), setting, point of view (3 types), foreshadowing, flashback, symbol, motif

Skills: annotate, cite, analyze, context clues, infer, narrate

Grammar: subject/verb agreement, comma in a series, parts of speech, run-on, fragment, phrase. clause

#### **Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)** Writing Effective Paragraphs **Speaking & Listening** Language Key Ideas & Structure Text Types & Purposes Comprehension & Collaboration Conventions of Standard English RL.9.2, Development of Theme/Motifs: Mini- Seminars: Engage students in Use appropriate sentence structure to **Personal Narrative Writing** Determine a theme or central idea and analyze partner and small-group discussions that avoid run-ons and fragments; A 1<sup>st</sup>-person point of view composition which its emergence and development development focus on a single question/goal/purpose to demonstrate understanding of phrases vs. recounts an individual incident or that is based on RL.9.3, Character & Theme: Analyze how help scaffold speaking and listening skills clauses. a real-life personal experience. W.9-10.3. Write characters advance plot/develop theme as well as build on their abilities to (L.9.1 & L.9.2) narratives to develop real or imagined RL.9.4, Tone & Word Choice: Determine analyze how elements of short fiction experiences or events using effective technique, figurative and connotative meanings; analyze contribute to character development and Knowledge of Language word choice for tone, connect to theme *well-chosen details. and well-structured event* reflect culture/society (SL.9.1a & b) Revise for content, organization, and word RL.9.5, Author's Choices: Flashbacks, choice (L.9.3a) seauences. Foreshadowing, & Symbolism: Analyze how Introduction to Socratic Seminar: **Literary Analysis Writing** author's choices develop character, plot, preparing for discussion. An essay that evaluates and elaborates on theme listening/respecting views, setting ground significant literary devices used within a work or RL.9.6, Point of View: Analyze rules, review of procedures, practice throughout several works W.9-10.2. Write point-of-view's impact on theme responding to text and questions. (SL.9.1b, informative/explanatory texts to examine and SL.9.3) Vocabulary-in-Context: Define unknown convey complex ideas, concepts, and information words using context clues (RL.9.4/RI.9.4) Full-class Socratic Seminar: Based on clearly and accurately through the effective one text that allows for rich discussion that selection, organization, and analysis of content. Different Mediums: Analyze a subject or cultivates responses to essential questions theme in two different mediums, including Writing Workshop: Use mentor texts to illustrate what is present & absent in each conflict, theme, symbol development; use notebooks entries to make connections; note descriptive details and figurative language that establish theme development. Write, revise, and edit a rough draft for content and organization, grammar and mechanics. (W.9.3, W.9.4, W.9.5, & W.9.6) **Research to Build & Present Knowledge** Use evidence from readings to support analysis (W.9.9) Range of Reading (RL.9.10) Presentation of Knowledge & Ideas Vocabulary Acquisition & Use Novel (SL.9.4) (L.9.4, L.9.5, L.9.6) Supplementary nonfiction Present text analysis and ideas based on Apply knowledge in contexts; interpret close readings in Socratic Seminar & refer rhetorical language; Evaluate nuance to text when supporting ideas.

#### **STANDARDS for Learning Targets**

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Sample Essential Questions for Lesson Planning				
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Narrative or Analysis	Speaking & Listening	Language	
<ul> <li>What is close reading?</li> <li>What other mediums are "text?"</li> <li>Why does point of view, tone, flashback and setting affect the plot of a novel?</li> <li>How is literature a reflection of a region, time period, historical event or tradition?</li> <li>How are themes, symbols, motifs and characters evolved throughout a work?</li> <li>.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What is the writing, revising, editing process?</li> <li>What is a rubric and it's purpose?</li> <li>Why does conferring with another person on writing improve one's topics and writing style?</li> <li>Why is textual evidence essential?</li> <li>How is writing style influenced by purpose?</li> <li>How is film/ art review a unique and a realistic genre of writing?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What decisions do authors, film directors and artists make so their audience will understand their message?</li> <li>Why does effective collaboration enhance understanding of texts?</li> <li>How can we recognize other points of view and formulate educated opinions?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What does figurative language contribute to the text?</li> <li>Why does learning grammatical conventions improve clarity and coherence in everyday communication?</li> <li>How does knowledge of word parts increase vocabulary and deepen comprehension of text?</li> </ul>	

to <u>Vocabulary list</u> to <u>Standards for Learning</u>

<u>Tier 2 VOCABULARY</u>: Students will engage in focused study of the following words as they are embedded in reading and writing instruction. The following words may be taught in any order throughout the marking period in preparation for the cumulative exam.

- 1. Acute
- 2. Adapt
- 3. Adept
- 4. Adherent
- 5. Adjourn
- 6. Arduous
- 7. Asinine
- 8. Assurance
- 9. Auspicious
- 10. Blasphemy
- 11. Bleak
- 12. Bode
- 13. Brazen
- 14. Brunt
- 15. Circumspect
- 16. Compel
- 17. Competent
- 18. Contempt
- 19. Daunt
- 20. Deadlock
- 21. Despicable
- 22. Detain
- 23. Deteriorate
- 24. Disclose
- 25. Dubious
- 26. Eminent
- 27. Fallacy

- 28. Feign
- 29. Grievous
- 30. Hone
- 31. Hoodwink
- 32. Immunity
- 33. Intrepid
- 34. Inquisitive
- 35. Jeer
- 36. Kin/Kindred
- 37. Laborious
- 38. Languid
- 39. Lenient
- 40. Liable/Liability
- 41. Malign
- 42. Maltreat
- 43. Morale
- 44. Muddle
- 45. Ordeal
- 46. Pensive
- 47. Predispose
- 48. Preposterous
- 49. Pretense
- 50. Profound
- 51. Propaganda
- 52. Prospect
- 53. Reconcile
- 54. Render
- 55. Revoke
- 56. Statute
- 57. Surmount
- 58. Sustain
- 59. Tirade
- 60. Unflinching

### 2017-2018

<u>Tier 3 VOCABULARY:</u> Students will engage with these discipline-specific words throughout the unit:

- 1. Academic Integrity
- 2. Analogy
- 3. Annotation
- 4. Colloquial
- 5. Connotation
- 6. Denotation
- 7. Flashback
- 8. Foreshadowing
- 9. Frame (narrative)
- 10. Imagery
- 11. Motif
- 12. Novel
- 13. Plagiarism
- 14. Symbolism
- 15. Theme

### 2017-2018

updated 6/13/2017

QUICK GUIDE: Standards for Learning; Sample Questions for Lesson Planning, Unit 2

Vocabulary

#### Unit Summary: Narrative Fiction & Non-Fiction: The Portrayal of People, Places, and Possibilities in the Short Story

This unit is designed to aid students in understanding the elements of a short story, with particular focus on analysis of characters and the portrayal of cultural experiences and societal views. It seeks to guide students in how to interpret main ideas that are developed in a story through the evaluation of character and conflict development; setting and point of view; plot and literary devices. Students will engage in annotated close reading of a variety of fiction and nonfiction to cultivate critical reading; complete an independent reading assignment that requires analysis of narrative elements; participate in collaborative activities, including Socratic seminar discussions to analyze texts and build speaking and listening skills; investigate meanings and the use of language to expand their vocabulary; and write regularly in Writer's Workshop assignments designed to develop effective use of language and promote reflections on progress when composing an essay. Writing tasks will demonstrate understanding of content, structure and features of the short story and narrative non-fiction genres. Students will also complete authentic assessments to demonstrate their comprehension of the structure and purpose of the short narrative genre.

#### Essential Questions:

These questions establish inquiry to unify the unit's assignments and assessments.

What motivates people's choices, actions and reactions?

Why is literature a reflection of societal, personal or cultural experiences?

How do authors use narrative techniques, rhetorical devices and structure to convey meaning and ideas?

#### Assessments:

Summative/Performance Assessments (Tests/Essays/ Projects = 50%)

- 1. Mid-Year Benchmark (15%)
- 2. Writing Workshop (15%): Persuasive Writing (Character focus) W.9.2; RL.9.3 Analyze how complex characters develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme
- 3. Performance Assessment (15%): \*must align with RL.9.6: Analyze a particular point or cultural experience in a world of literature from outside the United States
- 4. Vocabulary (10%): Cumulative Test, 90 total words

Formative Assessments (Classwork & Homework = 20%; Quizzes = 30%)  $\rightarrow$  These assignments must measure performance progress toward unit goals for close reading, Writing Workshop, collaborative & seminar discussions, and language development (vocabulary & grammar)

#### Textbook: <u>Elements of Literature</u>, <u>3<sup>rd</sup> Course</u>

- Short narratives (for example: "The Most Dangerous Game," "The Lady or the Tiger," "Thank You, Ma'am," "The Sniper," "The Cask of Amontillado," "Marigolds," "The Bass, the River, and Sheila Mant," "The Utterly Perfect Murder," "The Sound of Thunder," "Grover Dill and the Tasmanian Devil," excerpts from *House on Mango Street*)
- Informational texts related by content to short narratives (for example: "Can Animals Think?" by Eugene Linden, "A Defense of the Jury System," "Community Service and You" by T.J. Saftner, "A Country Divided" by Patricia McMahon, "Poe's Final Days" by Kenneth Silverman )
- Informational texts that define and explain the purpose of literary elements (for example, informational texts by John Leggett: "Plot: Time and Sequence," "Setting: Putting Us There," "Character: Revealing Human Nature," "Character Interactions: Give-and-Take," "Narrator and Voice: Who's Talking?" "Theme: An Idea About Life," "Irony and Ambiguity: Surprises, Twists and Mysteries"
- Memoirs "Internment" by Margaret McCrory, "Teaching Chess, and Life" by Carlos Capellan, "The Grandfather" by Gary Soto, "How to Eat a Guava" by Esmerelda Santiago

#### Texts:

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Supplemental Nonfiction: Various news articles and commentaries related to short stories studied in this unit: "Separate Spheres" (article to accompany "The Necklace"); Current events (articles, memoirs) related to themes of revenge, social class, and ethnic cleansing (to accompany "The Most Dangerous Game") – use <u>www.articles.cnn.com</u>, <u>www.nytimes.com</u>, <u>Suggestions for Independent Reading</u>

#### Acquired Skills and Terms to Know: **Literary Terms:** character (flat, round, static, dynamic, protagonist, antagonist, foil, hero, anti-hero) audibility pronoun usage tone/mood inflection punctuation of dialog diction pitch capitalization rhetoric underlining vs. quoting eye contact imagery sentence types irony (3 types)

STANDARDS for Learning Targets				
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Literary Analysis	Speaking & Listening	Language	
Key Ideas & Structure	<u>Text Types &amp; Purposes</u>	Comprehension & Collaboration	Conventions of Standard English	
<b><u>Close Readings/Annotations</u></b>	Persuasive Writing: (Character focus)	Mini- Seminars: Engage students in	Continue to use appropriate sentence	
<b>Characters:</b> static, dynamic; contribution to plot & theme(RL.9.3) Theme: citing textual evidence of	W.9-10.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and	partner and small-group discussions (SL.9.1a & b) that focus on a single question/goal/purpose to help scaffold	structure to avoid run-ons and fragments.	
development of author's message (RL.9.1 & RL.9.2) <b>Plot development:</b> Exposition,	accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. Writing Process	speaking and listening skills as well as build on their abilities to analyze how theme is developed through plot,	Vary sentence structure, using simple, compound, and complex sentences (L.9.1 & L.9.2)	

### 2017-2018

Rising Action/Conflict development,	Write, revise, and edit a rough draft for content	character, word choice, etc. and	
Climax, Resolution, Falling Action	and organization, grammar and mechanics.	evaluate theme across different	L.9-10.2-4 Demonstrate command
(RL.9.5)	(W.9.4, W.9.5, & W.9.6)	mediums (RL.9.2, 3, 4, 7)	of the conventions of standard
<b>Point of View:</b> Narrative 1 <sup>st</sup> person, 3 <sup>rd</sup>			English capitalization, punctuation,
person limited & omniscient	<b>Research to Build &amp; Present Knowledge</b>	Continued use of Socratic Seminar:	and spelling when writing.
World literature/Cultural Perspective:	Conduct preliminary research; annotate and	Support ideas shared in collaborative	
Cultural experiences reflected in literature	document sources; determine thesis and gather	discussions; engage in dialogue, not	Knowledge of Language
(RL.9.6)	relevant information; outline & Works Cited page.	debate; listen & summarize; ask	Revise for content, organization, and
Mood: Setting, diction, figurative	(W.9.7, W.9.8, W.9.9)	questions to propel conversations;	word choice; edit work according to
language, foreshadowing, imagery		entertain other perspectives; continue	MLA guidelines (L.9.3a)
(RL.9.4 & RL.9.5)		to set individual and group goals with	
<b>Irony:</b> the purpose and effect of its use;		students for participation in seminar	
its contribution to theme and character		discussions. (SL.9.1a, 1c, 1d, SL.9.2,	
development (RL.9.4 & RL.9.5)		SL.9.3)	
		SL.9-10.4. Present information,	
		findings, and supporting evidence	
		clearly, concisely, and logically. The	
		content, organization, development,	
		and style are appropriate to task,	
		purpose, and audience.	
Range of Reading (RL.9.10)	Range of Writing (W.9.10)	Presentation of Knowledge & Ideas	Vocabulary Acquisition & Use
Short Stories: Narrative fiction/non-fiction	Writing Workshop writing process, including	(SL.9.4)	(L.9.4, L.9.5, L.9.6)
Mentor Texts: Nonfiction narratives	reflections (portfolio)	Present text analysis and ideas based on	Apply knowledge in contexts; interpret
Independent Reading Choice: Annotate for	Responses to Literature	close readings in Socratic Seminar & refer	rhetorical language; Evaluate nuance
elements/devices studied in class; emphasis on plot elements and factors that contribute to	Open-ended Questions Annotations	to text when supporting ideas.	
characterization.	Amotations		

	Sample Essential Questions for Lesson Planning			
Rea	ading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Literary Analysis	Speaking & Listening	Language
•	What do good readers do when they do	• What purpose does close reading and	• What techniques do good	• What effect does grammar have on
	not comprehend a text?	annotation serve when writing an essay?	speakers use to effectively	tone, mood, purpose, style and
•	What role do the elements of setting and		conveys their message and	meaning?
	dialogue play in a short work?	routinely?	feelings?	• Why does learning grammatical
•	Why is literature a reflection of a	• Why does conferring with another person	• What purpose can close	convention improve clarity and
	person's cultural history?			contention improve charty and

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#### ٠ How do conflicts and word choice shape characters in a short story?

- How does the structure of the short story • contribute to plot development?
- .

on writing improve one's topics and writing style?

- Why use a rubric to help us plan and revise our essays?
- How is writing style influenced by purpose?
- How do we know what to look for and work on in revision?
- How should we cite textual evidence?

reading and preparation serve in order to propel and enhance discussions?

- Why does effective • collaboration enhance understanding of texts?
- Why does entertaining • alternative perspectives enhance our own?
- How can we use other points of view to mold our own opinions and make educated decisions?
- How do we effectively listen to • our peers?

coherence in everyday communication?

- How can punctuation marks such as semicolon, colon, and comma, create pacing in our writing?
- How does word choice affect or • reveal theme?
- How can self-reflection help me set • goals in writing conventions?

to Vocabulary list to Standards for Learning

### 2017-2018

Tier 2 VOCABULARY: Students will engage in focused study of the following words as they are embedded in reading and writing instruction. The following words may be taught in any order throughout the marking period in preparation for the cumulative exam.

- 1. accomplice
- acknowledge 2.
- 3. affirm
- 4. affluent
- 5 allude
- 6. altercation
- 7 anecdote
- 8. audible
- 9. awe
- 10. candid
- 11. catalyst
- 12 coherent
- 13. commandeer
- 14. comply
- 15 concise
- 16. condone
- 17. consequence
- 18. convey
- 19 debacle
- 20. denounce
- 21. destiny
- 22 dilemma
- 23 evolve
- 24 facilitate

- 25. fortify
- 26. humane
- 27. hypocrite
- 28. illustrious
- 29. impact
- 30. impartial
- 31. impoverished
- 32. initiate
- 33 innate
- 34. intolerable
- 35 lucrative
- 36. malicious
- 37. mediocre
- 38 momentous
- 39. naïve
- 40. opinionated
- 41. paramount
- 42. perceive
- 43. pompous
- 44. ponder
- 45. prevail
- 46. probe
- 47. quarry
- 48. rectify
- 49. relinquish
- 50 reminisce
- 51. ritual
- 52. scapegoat
- 53. semblance
- 54. sparse

- 55. stereotype 56. subtle 57. temperate 58. universal 59 versatile 60. warp Tier 3 VOCABULARY: Students will engage with these discipline-specific words throughout the unit: 1. Academic Integrity Annotation 3. Antagonist 4. Clause Conflict (Internal and External).
- 6 Diction
- 7. Dynamic character
- 8. Foil

2.

5.

- 9. Foreshadowing
- 10. Fragment
- 11. Imagery
- 12. Irony
- 13. Metaphor
- 14 Mood
- 15 Personification
- 16 Phrase
- 17. Plagiarism
- 18. Protagonist
- 19. Run-on
- 20. Short Story
- 21. Simile

- 22. Static character
- 23. Theme

### 2017-2018

updated 6/13/2017

QUICK GUIDE: Standards for Learning; Sample Questions for Lesson Planning, Unit 2

Vocabulary

#### Unit Summary: The Art of Argument & The Research Process: Becoming an Investigator

This unit will require students to choose a topic that has been covered in class through reading and discussion, or discovered through their own writing and independent reading process. Students will implement the proper steps of the research process, which include garnering scholarly sources, outlining, documenting (MLA & parenthetical citations), writing a thesis, summarizing, and revising to add research and explanations that support the topic or delete irrelevant information. Students will engage in annotating, close reading of informational texts, and creating an annotated bibliography in order to cultivate critical reading skills. Participation in collaborative activities for this unit include Socratic seminar discussions, to analyze texts and build speaking and listening skills; investigation of meanings of new vocabulary and the use of language to expand their own vocabulary; regular writing as part of Writer's Workshop assignments designed to develop effective use of language and promote reflections on progress when developing argument in research paper writing.

#### **Essential Questions:**

These questions establish inquiry to unify the unit's assignments and assessments. WHAT ARE THE COMPONENTS OF A CREDIBLE VERBAL AND WRITTEN ARGUMENT? WHY IS RESEARCH, ARGUMENT AND DEBATE IMPORTANT IN OUR DAILY LIVES AND SOCIETY? HOW DOES ONE EVALUATE RESOURCES AND ARGUMENTS IN VARIOUS MEDIUMS?

#### Assessments:

Summative/Performance Assessments (Tests/Essays/ Projects = 50%)

1. Final Benchmark (10%)

- 2. Writing Workshop (20%): Argument Research Paper, controversial issue
- 3. Performance Assessment (10%): Annotated Bibliography \*must align with RI.9.5-6: Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs,, etc./determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that purpose
- 4. Vocabulary (10%): Cumulative Test, 1A, 120 Word; 1CP, 90 total words

Formative Assessments (Classwork & Homework = 20%; Quizzes = 30%)  $\rightarrow$  These assignments must measure performance progress toward unit goals for close reading, Writing Workshop, collaborative & seminar discussions, and language development (vocabulary & grammar)

#### **Texts:**

Textbook: Prentice Hall Literature, Grade 9, Common Core Edition

Mentor Texts: "Mind-Reading Technology" by Mark Rowh; "Saving Lives or Enabling Addicts?"; "Expanded Access to Narcan Pro and Con", *This I Believe* series Argument Writing Resources: *Everything's an Argument*, 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> Edition by Andrea E. Lunsford; *Real Essays with Readings, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition* (pgs. 299-322 and pgs. 814-838)

Suggested Online Resources: procon.org; stageoflife.com/education/MentorTexts.aspx; https://twowritingteachers.org/ Suggestions for Independent Reading

Acquired Skills and Terms to Know for This Unit:

### 2017-2018

**Research Skills:** Annotate, Paraphrase, Summarize; Works Cited documentation, MLA Format **Rhetorical Terms:** Claim, Counterclaim, Logos, Ethos, Pathos, Rhetorical Question **Grammar:** Semi-colon, Colon, Quotations Marks, Parenthetical Citations, Appositives

	STANDARDS for Learn	ning Targets	
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Argument	Speaking & Listening	Language
Key Ideas & Structure         Author Purpose/Point of View: Cite textual         evidence (RI.9.1 & RI.9.2)         Development of central idea: Analysis of         details, purpose, & text structure         (RI.9.5 & RI.9.6)         Craft: Use of diction and figurative language	Text Types & Purposes         Argument Writing: Documented research of a topic (choices generated by students & instructors); analyze two claims; develop a thesis & support a claim w/ research; must explore two claims minimum of 3 sources, 3 pages in length.         Write, revise, and edit a rough draft for MLA format, parenthetical citations, content and organization,	Comprehension & Collaboration <u>Mini- Seminars</u> : Engage students in partner and small-group discussions (SL.9.1a & b) that focus on a single question/goal/purpose to help scaffold speaking and listening skills as well as build on their abilities to analyze how theme is developed through plot, character, word choice, etc. and evaluate	Conventions of Standard English Use a semicolon and conjunctive adverb to link independent clauses; use a colon tr introduce a list or quotation; uses comma in lists, to offset phrases, and to separate clauses. Continue to use appropriate sentence structure to avoid run-ons and fragments.
to convey tone. (RI.9.4) <b>Evaluation of Text:</b> Create summaries of text; paraphrase text; annotate and evaluate mentor texts on a particular subject (RI.9.7, RI.9.8) Analyze texts/articles (RI.9.9) <b>Introduction to Rhetorical Devices:</b> Introduction to analysis of how rhetorical devices support argument <i>Ethos, Logos, Pathos</i> (RI.9.6)	grammar and mechanics. (W.9.4, W.9.5, & W.9.6) Research to Build & Present Knowledge Conduct preliminary research; annotate and document sources; determine thesis and gather relevant information; outline & Works Cited page. (W.9.7, W.9.8, W.9.9)	theme across different mediums (RL.9.2, 3, 4, 7) <u>Continued use of Socratic Seminar</u> : Support ideas shared in collaborative discussions; engage in dialogue, not debate; listen & summarize; ask questions to propel conversations; entertain other perspectives; continue to set individual and group goals with students for participation in seminar discussions. (SL.9.1a, 1c, 1d, SL.9.2, SL.9.3)	Vary sentence structure, using simple, compound, and complex sentences (L.9.1 & L.9.2) <u>Knowledge of Language</u> Revise for content, organization, and word choice; edit work according to MLA guidelines (L.9.3a)
Range of Reading (RL.9.10) Mentor Texts: Argument Research Sources: Independent Reading Choice: Annotate for elements/devices studied in class;	Range of Writing (W.9.10) Writing Workshop writing process, including reflections (portfolio) Responses to Literature & Argument Open-ended Questions Annotations	Presentation of Knowledge & Ideas (SL.9.4) Present text analysis and ideas based on close readings in Socratic Seminar & refer to text when supporting ideas.	Vocabulary Acquisition & Use (L.9.4, L.9.5, L.9.6) Apply knowledge in contexts; interpret rhetorical language; Evaluate nuance

Sample Essential Questions for Lesson Planning				
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Argument	Speaking & Listening	Language	

- What is the purpose of an expository/ persuasive text?
- What methods does an author use to inform/ persuade his/her readers?
- What are rhetorical devices and their effect on the style of a piece?
- Why does text structure affect an author's purpose?
- Why are reliable sources a necessity?
- How can you recognize bias?
- How does one determine main ideas?
- How does one find and evaluate credible sources?

- What is the purpose of research?
- What types of questions guide research?
- What constitutes plagiarism and what can be done to avoid it?
- What is MLA format, documentation and citation?
- Why is note-taking, revising, and editing important to the writing process?
- How do writers effectively present claims and counterclaims to develop arguments?
- How do we use and explain researched evidence to support thesis statements?
- How does a topic evolve into a thesis?

- What role does effective collaboration hold in enhancing the understanding of texts?
- Why does analyzing counterclaims help us develop and refine our perspectives?
- Why is effective communication essential for an audience to listen to and understand a speaker's message?
- How can various points of view mold our own opinions and affect our decisions?
- How can research be used to propel and enhance discussions?

- What effect does learning grammatical convention have on improving clarity and coherence in everyday communication?
- Why does rhetoric enhance argument writing?
- Why are the mechanics of a formal paper important to the final presentation of my research?
- How does word choice impact argument?
- How does knowledge of word parts increase vocabulary and deepen comprehension of text?

to <u>Vocabulary list</u> to <u>Standards for Learning</u>

### <u>Tier 2 VOCABULARY</u>: Students will engage in focused study of the following words as they are embedded in reading and writing instruction. The following words may be taught in any order throughout the marking period in preparation for the cumulative exam.

- 1. Abridge
- 2. Advocate
- 3. Ample
- 4. Appreciable
- 5. Arbitrary
- 6. Assess
- 7. Auxiliary
- 8. Brevity
- 9. Brigand
- 10. Chronological
- 11. Cite
- 12. Comparable
- 13. Compile
- 14. Comport
- 15. Concede/Conceded
- 16. Concerted
- 17. Conservative
- 18. Contend
- 19. Contrary
- 20. Cornerstone
- 21. Credible
- 22. Dawdle
- 23. Derive
- 24. Devise
- 25. Diligent

- 26. Diminutive
- 27. Distort
- 28. Elaborate
- 29. Eloquent
- 30. Enlightened
- 31. Erroneous
- 32. Evasive/Evade
- 33. Exonerate
- 34. Futile
- 35. Hamper
- 36. Infer
- 37. Institute
- 38. Integrity
- 39. Legitimate
- 40. Notable
- 41. Plaintiff
- 42. Proponent
- 43. Prudent
- 44. Quaver
- 45. Rational
- 46. Rebut
- 47. Refute
- 48. Relevant
- 49. Retain
- 50. Skeptical
- 51. Stagnant
- 52. Supplement
- 53. Surpass
- 54. Tenacious
- 55. Theoretical
- 56. Transition
- 57. Trite
- 58. Valid

- 59. Verify
- 60. Vindicate

### <u>Tier 3 VOCABULARY:</u> Students will engage with these discipline-specific words throughout the unit:

- 1. Academic Integrity
- 2. Annotate
- 3. Argument
- 4. Citation
- 5. Counterargument
- 6. Credible
- 7. Paraphrase
- 8. Persuasive appeals: Ethos, Logos, Pathos
- 9. Plagiarism
- 10. Refutation
- 11. Summarize
- 12. Synthesize
- 13. Thesis

### 2017-2018

updated 6/13/2017

QUICK GUIDE: Standards for Learning; Sample Questions for Lesson Planning, Unit 4

Vocabulary

#### <u>Unit Summary: Poetry & Drama</u>

This unit is designed to enhance students' understanding of the elements of poetry and drama. It seeks to guide students in interpreting how main ideas are developed and refined through author's choices of character/speaker, plot, figurative language, etc. Students will analyze the form and function of different poems as well as the structure of drama through the reading of *Romeo & Juliet or The Merchant of Venice or Othello*. Students will engage in annotated close reading of poems and a drama as well as supplementary texts in order to refine their critical reading skills; complete an independent reading assignment that requires an independent analysis; participate in collaborative activities, including Socratic seminar discussions, to analyze texts and build speaking and listening skills; investigate meanings and the use of language to expand their vocabulary; and write regularly in Writer's Workshop assignments designed to develop effective use of language and promote reflections on progress when developing a narrative essay and own original poetry.

#### Essential Questions:

These questions establish inquiry to unify the unit's assignments and assessments.

What are the fundamental components of a drama/ poem?

Why do things like taking writing risks, examining multiple texts on the same topic, collaboration and discussion help broaden our perspectives? How do an author's choices affect the meaning, reading and impact of a drama/ poem?

#### Assessments:

Summative/Performance Assessments (Tests/Essays/ Projects = 50%)

- **1.** Teacher's Choice (10%): on Shakespearean Drama
- 2. Writing Workshop (10%): Narrative OR Literary Analysis Essay
- **3. Performance Assessment (20%):** mini-mult-igenre? \*must align with **RL.9.7**: *Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is absent or emphasized in each*
- 4. Vocabulary (10%): Cumulative Test, 1A: 150 words, 1CP: 100 words

Formative Assessments (Classwork & Homework = 20%; Quizzes = 30%)  $\rightarrow$  These assignments must measure performance progress toward unit goals for close reading, Writing Workshop, collaborative & seminar discussions, and language development (vocabulary & grammar)

#### <u>Texts:</u>

Whole-class drama: *Romeo & Juliet* (Prentice Hall Literature textbook edition), The Merchant of Venice (Penquin Classics), Othello (?) Suggested reading selections:

#### Elements of Literature, <u>3rd</u> Course

Poetry (for example: "A Blessing," "Woman Work," "Daily," "in Just-," "Once by the Pacific," "Country Scene," "Tiburon," "Folding Won Tons In," "Hope' is the thing with feathers," "Internment," "Fog," "Fire and Ice," "Women," "Boy at the Window," "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," "The Courage that My Mother Had," "Ballad of Birmingham," "The Gift," "Legal Alien/Extranjera legal," "The Base-Stealer," and/or "American Hero"), Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 ("Shall I Compare Thee") & 130 ("My Mistress's Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun") My Father's Song," "Oranges," "Do Not Go Gentle Into that Good Night," "i carry your heart," "Theme for English B" (Hughes); "So You Want to Be a Writer" (Bukowski)

- Biographical sketches on poets: James Wright, Maya Angelou, Naomi Shihab Nye, E.E. Cummings, Robert Frost, Ho Xuan Hu'o'ng, Martin Espada, Abraham Chang, Emily Dickinson, Juliet S. Kono, Carl Sanburg, Alice Walker, Richard Wilbur, William Wordsworth, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Dudley Randall, Li-Young Lee, Pat Mora, Robert Francis, and/or Essex Hemphill
- Expository essays ("Eyeglasses for the Mind" by Stephen King, "I Never Saw Daffodils So Beautiful" by Dorothy Wordsworth, and/or "The History Behind the Ballad" by Taylor Branch)
- Informational texts that define and explain the purpose of literary elements (for example, informational texts by John Malcolm Brinnin: "Imagery," "Figures of Speech," "The Sounds of Poetry"

#### Independent reading novel suggestions

#### Acquired Skills and Terms to Know:

iambic pentameter	allusion	sonnet
couplet	aside	monologue
comedy/tragedy	exact/slant rhyme	soliloquy
paradox	tragic flaw	hyperbole
simile/ metaphor	oxymoron	lyric
prologue/ epilogue		

STANDARDS for Learning Targets				
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)	Writing Narrative OR Literary Analysis	Speaking & Listening	Language	
Key Ideas & Structure	<u>Text Types &amp; Purposes</u>	Comprehension & Collaboration	Conventions of Standard English	
RL.9.2 Development of Theme/Motifs:	Personal Narrative Writing		Use a semicolon to link independent	
Determine a theme or central idea and analyze	A 1 <sup>st</sup> -person point of view composition which	Mini- Seminars: Engage students in	clauses; use colons to introduce a list or	
its emergence and development throughout the	recounts an individual incident or that is based on	partner and small-group discussions	quotation; use commas in lists, to offset	
text.	a real-life personal experience.	(SL.9.1a & b) that focus on a single	phrases, and to separate clauses	
	a real-me personal experience.	question/goal/purpose to help scaffold		
RL.9.3 Character: Analyze how characters	T•/ A T• TT/•/•	speaking and listening skills as well as	Continue to use appropriate sentence	
develop, interact with one another, and	Literary Analysis Writing	build on their abilities to analyze how	structure to avoid run-ons and fragments.	
advance the storyline or reveal the theme.	An essay that evaluates and elaborates on	theme is developed through plot,		

<b>RL.9.4 Tone &amp; Word Choice</b> : Navigate Shakespearean syntax; determine figurative	significant literary devices used within a work or throughout several works	character, word choice, etc. and evaluate theme across different mediums (RL.9.2, 3, 4, 7)	Vary sentence structure, using simple, compound, and complex sentences (L.9.1 & L.9.2)
<ul> <li>and connotative meanings; analyze word choice for tone in poetry and drama.</li> <li><b>RL.9.5: Author's Choices:</b> Analyze how author's choices develop character, plot, theme in drama and how they create effects in drama and poetry.</li> <li><b>RL.9.6 Point of View:</b> Analyze impact of a character pov/perspective on plot and theme in drama and impact of speaker's pov/cultural experience in poetry and drama</li> </ul>	<i>Writing Workshop</i> : Use mentor texts to illustrate conflict, theme, symbol development; use notebooks entries to make connections; note descriptive details that establish mood and develop of plot; use figurative language and literary devices studied in this unit. Write, revise, and edit a rough draft for content and organization, grammar and mechanics. Create orignal poetry and portfolio Reflections (W.9.3, W.9.4, W.9.5, & W.9.6)	Continued use of Socratic Seminar: Support ideas shared in collaborative discussions; engage in dialogue, not debate; listen & summarize; ask questions to propel conversations; entertain other perspectives; continue to set individual and group goals with students for participation in seminar discussions. (SL.9.1a, 1c, 1d, SL.9.2, SL.9.3)	<u>Knowledge of Language</u> Revise for content, organization, and word choice; edit work according to MLA guidelines (L.9.3a)
<b>RL.9.9:</b> Analyze how an author or authors draw on and transform source texts.	Research to Build & Present Knowledge Use evidence from readings to support analysis (W.9.9)		
Range of Reading (RL.9.10) Drama: Shakespearean drama Poetry Mentor Texts Independent Reading Choice	Range of Writing (W.9.10) Writing Workshop writing process, including reflections (portfolio) Responses to Literature Open-ended Questions Annotations Original poetry	Presentation of Knowledge & Ideas (SL.9.4) Present text analysis and ideas based on close readings in Socratic Seminar & refer to text when supporting ideas.	<u>Vocabulary Acquisition &amp; Use</u> (L.9.4, L.9.5, L.9.6) Apply knowledge in contexts; interpret rhetorical language; Evaluate nuance

Sample Essential Questions for Lesson Planning			
Reading (Fiction & Nonfiction)         Writing Narrative or Analysis         Speaking & Listening         Language			
• What is the difference between	• What can be learned from studying a	• What purpose can close	• What effect does punctuation

#### poetry and prose?

- What strategies can we use to closely read Shakespearean language?
- Why does an author use figurative language?
- Why do poets choose certain forms to write in?
- How does word choice impact an author/speaker's tone?
- How are characters, themes, symbols, motifs developed in a drama?
- How does society/ history influence drama and poetry?

variety of mentor texts?

- What is the difference between critique and analysis?
- Why do we write poetry?
- Why is poetry and drama a reflection of a time period?
- How does one develop writing skills?
- How can we use poetic devices to enhance our communication of important experiences?
- How does conferring with another person on writing improve one's topics and writing style?

reading serve in order to propel and enhance discussions?

- Why does entertaining alternative perspectives enhance our own?
- How do we effectively listen to our peers?
- How are plays and songs adapted/ changed for an audience?
- How should a poem/ drama be read aloud for maximum impact?

have on on the the style and understanding of a piece of writing?

- Why does improving your own personal vocabulary and grammar conventions expand communication abilities?
- How can self-reflection help me set goals in writing conventions?

to <u>Vocabulary list</u> to <u>Standards for Learning</u>

**<u>Tier 2 VOCABULARY</u>**: Students will engage in focused study of the following words as they are embedded in reading and writing instruction. The following words may be taught in any order throughout the marking period in preparation for the cumulative exam.

- 1. Abscond
- 2. Adverse
- 3. Alter
- 4. Amble
- 5. Apex
- 6. Breach
- 7. Chide
- 8. Combatant
- 9. Congenial
- 10. Conspire
- 11. Cordial
- 12. Defray
- 13. Demure
- 14. Doleful
- 15. Drudgery
- 16. Elapse
- 17. Fickle
- 18. Fluent
- 19. Idealistic
- 20. Imply

- 21. Impose
- 22. Incessant
- 23. Incorrigible
- 24. Indignant
- 25. Indulgent
- 26. Inhibit
- 27. Intervene
- 28. Kindle
- 29. Liberal
- 30. Moderate
- 31. Monologue
- 32. Morose
- 33. Novice
- 34. Obtrusive
- 35. Perilous
- 36. Posthumous
- 37. Prelude
- 38. Prolong
- 39. Provoke
- 40. Radical
- 41. Reciprocate
- 42. Recur
- 43. Refrain
- 44. Retort
- 45. Revert
- 46. Revile
- 47. Rift
- 48. Ruthless

- 49. Salvage
- 50. Savor
- 51. Seclusion
- 52. Sever
- 53. Subside
- 54. Susceptible
- 55. Tedious
- 56. Treacherous
- 57. Trivial
- 58. Vivid
- 59. Vocation
- 60. Yearn

# **<u>Tier 3 VOCABULARY:</u>** Students will engage with these discipline-specific words throughout the unit:

- 1. Aside
- 2. Blank Verse
- 3. Comic Relief
- 4. Couplet
- 5. Drama
- 6. Dramatic Irony
- 7. Dialogue
- 8. Free Verse
- 9. Iambic Pentameter
- 10. Monologue
- 11. Poetry

- 12. Pun
- 13. Rhyme Scheme
- 14. Soliloquy
- 15. Stanza
- 16. Tragedy
- 17. Tragic Flaw