NORTH
SMITHFIELD
SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS CURRICULUM GRADES 9-10 REVISED JUNE 2014

North Smithfield High School Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

he North Smithfield School Department English Language Arts Curriculum for grades K-12 was revised June 2014 by a K-12 team of teachers. The team, identified as the English Language Arts Task Force and English Language Arts Curriculum Writers, referenced a variety of resources to design the document that included:

- Common Core Standards for English Language Arts
- Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts, Appendix A
- Understanding Common Core State Standards, Kendall
- PARCC Model Content Frameworks
- Numerous state curriculum Common Core frameworks, e.g. California, Delaware, and Ohio
- Classroom Instruction That Works
- Best Practice, New Standards for Teaching and Learning in America's Schools
- Common Core Curriculum Maps
- Differentiated Instructional Strategies
- Goals for the district

#### **Mission Statement**

North Smithfield School Department is committed to engaging and challenging all students in a rigorous K-12 ELA curriculum integrating reading, writing, listening, and speaking to ensure the continued success of all students in a global and technological society.

The North Smithfield School Department English Language Arts Curriculum identifies what students should know and be able to do in English Language Arts. Each grade or course includes Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects (CCSS), grade level tasks, teacher notes, best practice instructional strategies, resources, map (or

suggested timeline), rubrics, checklists, and common formative and summative assessments.

#### **COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS**

The Common Core State Standards (CCSS) anchor standards include:

- College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading
  - o Key Ideas and Details
  - Craft and Structure
  - o Integration of Knowledge
  - Range of Reading
- College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing
  - Text Types and Purposes
  - Production and Distribution of Writing
  - Research to Build and Present Knowledge
  - o Range of Writing
- College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening
  - o Comprehension and Collaboration
  - Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas
- College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Language
  - o Conventions of Standard English
  - Knowledge of Language
  - Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

The North Smithfield School Department Common Core English Language Arts Curriculum provides all students with a sequential comprehensive education in English Language Arts through the study of:

- Reading (literary and Informational)
- Writing
- Speaking and Listening
- Language

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

#### RESEARCH-BASED INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

The North Smithfield School Department Common Core English Language Arts Curriculum provides a list of research-based **best practice instructional strategies** that the teacher may model and/or facilitate. It is suggested the teacher:

- Use **formative assessment to** guide instruction
- Use constructive and extended responses
- Use RAISE Strategies: Restate, Answer, Include Support, Extend
- Use Classroom Instruction That Works Strategies:
  - o Setting objectives and providing feedback
  - o Reinforcing effort and providing recognition
  - Cooperative learning
  - Cues, questions, and advance organizers
  - Nonlinguistic representations
  - o Summarizing and note taking
  - Assigning homework and providing practice
  - Identifying similarities and differences
  - Generating and testing hypotheses
  - Provide opportunities for independent, partner and collaborative group work
- Differentiate instruction by varying the content, process, and product and providing opportunities for:
  - 5-3-1 strategy (summarizing)
  - o anchoring
  - o cubing
  - o jig-sawing
  - pre/post assessments
  - tiered assignments
- Address multiple intelligences instructional strategies, e.g. visual, bodily kinesthetic, interpersonal
- Provide opportunities for higher level thinking: Webb's Depth of Knowledge, 2,3,4, skill/conceptual understanding, strategic reasoning, extended reasoning
- Facilitate integration of the Applied Learning Standards (SCANS):
  - o communication
  - o critical thinking
  - o problem solving
  - reflection/evaluation
  - o research
- Model the use of graphic organizers:
  - o sequence organizers (chains, cycle),
  - o concept development (mind map),
  - o compare/contrast organizers (Venn diagrams, comparison charts),
  - o organizers (word web, concept map),
  - o evaluation organizers (charts, scales),
  - categorize/classify organizers (categories, tree)
  - o relational organizers (fish bone, pie chart)
- Employ best practice reading strategies
  - o read aloud
  - think aloud

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

- shared reading
- o guided reading
- o self-selected reading

#### Model the following reading strategies

- o using prior knowledge
- sampling a page for readability
- summarizing
- o predicting and making text based inferences
- determining importance
- o generating literal, clarifying, and inferential questions
- o constructing sensory images (making pictures in one's mind)
- making connections (text to self, text to text, and text to world)
- taking notes
- o locating, using and analyzing text features e.g. transition words, subheadings, bold/italicized
- o using text structure clues, e.g. chronological, cause/effect, compare/contrast, proposition and support, description, classification, logical sequential
- using metacognition strategies for understanding text

#### Facilitate comprehension strategies

- o making connections
- o questioning
- visualizing
- o inferring
- o determining importance
- o synthesizing information
- self-monitoring or fix-up
- predicting
- o summarizing
- Facilitate
  - Annotated works cited
     Article of the week
     Guided writing
     Socratic seminar
     Writer's Notebook
  - Fishbowl o Readers' theater
- Employ strategies of "best practice" (student-centered, experiential, holistic, authentic, expressive, reflective, social, collaborative, democratic, cognitive, developmental, constructivist/heuristic, and challenging)
- Provide rubrics and models

#### **COMMON ASSESSMENTS**

The North Smithfield School Department Common Core English Language Arts Curriculum includes common assessments. Required (red ink) indicates the assessment is required of all students e.g. common tasks/performance- based tasks, standardized mid-term exam, standardized final exam.

- REQUIRED COMMON ASSESSMENTS
  - o Common Units
  - Prose constructed responses

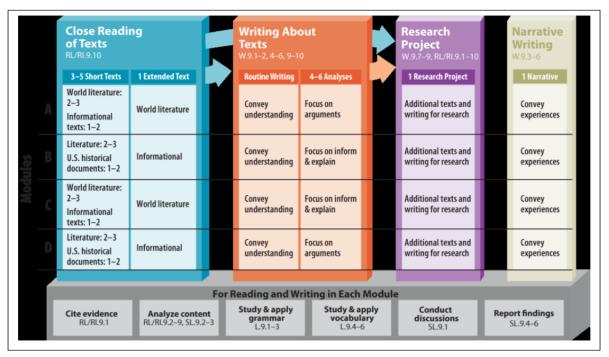
- Extended responses argument, informational, narrative
- o Summative Final Exam
- Common Instructional Assessments (I) used by teachers and students during the instruction of CCSS.
- Common Formative Assessments (F) used to measure how well students are mastering the content standards before taking state assessments
  - o teacher and student use to make decisions about what actions to take to promote further learning
  - o on-going, dynamic process that involves far more frequent testing
  - o serves as a practice for students

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

- Common Summative Assessment (S) used to measure the level of student, school, or program success
  - o make some sort of judgment, e.g. what grade
  - program effectiveness
  - e.g. state assessments (AYP), mid-year and final exams
- Additional assessments include:
  - Anecdotal records
  - Conferencing
  - Exhibits
  - o Interviews
  - o Graphic organizers
  - o Journals
  - Multiple Intelligences assessments, e.g.
    - Role playing bodily kinesthetic
    - Graphic organizing visual
    - Collaboration interpersonal
    - .

- Oral presentations
- o Problem/Performance based/common tasks
- Research
- o Rubrics/checklists (mathematical practice)
- o Tests and quizzes
- Technology tasks (Photo-story, Power Point, etc.)
- o Think-alouds
- Writing genres
  - Arguments/ opinion
  - Informative
  - Narrative

#### Standards organized into suggested quarter modules (PARCC)



Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

#### **RESOURCES GRADES 9-10**

#### **Textbooks**

McDougall and Littell (CP) and Prentice Hall (H)

#### Supplementary Student

- Literary (Lexile rates 955-1155)
- Informational (Lexile rates 955-1155), Core Books

#### Grade 9

- A Raisin in the Sun Literary
- · Romeo and Juliet Literary
- The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian Literary
- The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions Literary
- To Kill a Mockingbird Literary
- . To Be a Slave Informational

#### Supplementary Teacher

- Classroom Instruction That Works
- 7 Keys to Comprehension: How to Help Your Kids Read It and Get It, Zimmermann, Hutchins
- Activators: Activity Structure to Support Integration and Retention of New Learning, Research for Better Teaching, Inc.
- Common Core Curriculum Maps by Teachers for Teachers
- Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects

Grade 10

A Midsummer Night's Dream Literary

Lord of the Flies Literary

• Things Fall Apart Literary

Night Informational/Literary

• The Catcher in the Rye Literary

- Formative Assessment and Standards-Based Grading, Classroom Strategies That Work, Marzano
- Literature Circles, Daniels
- Mosaic of Thought, Keene, Zimmerman
- · Reading Essentials, Routman
- Rhode Island PreK-12 Literacy Policy
- Strategies that Work, Non Fiction Matters, Harvey
- · Texts and Lessons, Daniels and Steineke
- Write Like This, Teaching Real-World Writing Through Modeling and Mentor Text, Gallagher

#### **Supplementary Teacher Links**

- CNN Student News (http://www.cnn.com/studentnews/index.html)
- Common Core Maps <u>www.commonc</u>ore.org/maps
- Common Core Standards (http://www.corestandards.org/)
- Comprehensive Assessment System: Rhode Island Criteria & Guidance http://www.ride.ri.gov/Assessment/DOCS/CAS/CAS Criteria-Guidance and Appendices-FINAL.pdf
- Discovery Education (http://my.discoveryeducation.com/)
- Diverse learners, Resources based on the Universal Design for Learning principles are available at www.cast.org
- Formative Assessment and Standards Based Grading
  - (http://www.marzanoresearch.com/reproducibles/formative assessment.html#reproducibles)
- Grammar Bytes (<u>www.chompchomp.com</u>)
- Grammar girl (www.grammar.quickanddirtytips.com)
- http://www.ride.ri.gov/Instruction/DOCS/CommonCore/DColeman-Feb29 Resources:pdf
- Library Database (Ebsco, World Book, etc.)
- · Microsoft Learning
- Ohio State Curriculum http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDefaultPage.aspx?page=1
- PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks
- PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrameworksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf
- · PBS Learningromethean Planet

#### Shmoop

- The Teaching Channel
- Thinkfinity.org
- Writingfix.org
- You Tube

#### Reading Standards Links

- 7 Keys to Comprehension (http://www.unit5.org/hoose/brochures/Parents%20Seven%20Keys.pdf)
- Graphic Organizers (http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/)
- KWL (http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/pdf/kwl.pdf)
- Lexile Finder (http://www.lexile.com/
- Literature Circles (http://www.litcircles.org/)
- Reader's Workshop (http://www.readersworkshop.org/)
- Reading Essentials (http://www.regieroutman.com/teachingessentials/print.asp)
- RI PreK-12 Literacy Policy (http://www.ride.ri.gov/instruction/DOCS/reading/RIReadingPolicy.pdf)
- Strategies the Work: Non Fiction Matters (http://www.mcte.org/fallwork/archive/harvey/resources.html)
- T-Chart (http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/pdf/tchart eng.pdf)
- Text Structures (http://www.u-46.org/dbs/roadmap/files/comprehension/3expostext.pdf)
- Venn Diagram (<a href="http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/pdf/venn.pdf">http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/pdf/venn.pdf</a>)

#### **Writing Standards Links**

- Criterion Writing Evaluation (https://criterion.ets.org/)
- Editing Checklists (http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-resources/printouts/editing-checklist-selfpeer-30232.html)
- KWL (http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/pdf/kwl.pdf)
- References/ Citations (http://easybib.com/)
- Research, grammar <a href="http://owl.english.purdue.edu">http://owl.english.purdue.edu</a>
- Teaching Argument Writing, George Hillocks, Jr. link to chapter 1, www.heineman.com
- · Write Like This. Kelly Gallagher
- Style and rhetoric (http://www.nwp.org/cs/public/print/resource\_topic/style\_and\_rhetoric)
- Write Source Text (http://thewritesource.com/)

#### Speaking and Listening Standards Links

- Literature Circles (http://www.litcircles.org/)
- Reader's Workshop (http://www.readersworkshop.org/)
- Socratic Seminars (http://www.nwabr.org/education/pdfs/PRIMER/PrimerPieces/SocSem.pdf)
- Living Museums (http://www.educationworld.com/a curr/curr231.shtml)

#### **Technology**

Computer lab

Interactive boards

 Computers Elmo

LCD projectors

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
READING LITERATURE (RL)	P	Students  RL.9-10.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what	TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Key Ideas and Details	RL	the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.  Guiding Questions  Academic Vocabulary	See instructional strategy list in the introduction	See resource list in the introduction	Required  Common Units  Prose constructed
	1.1 2.1 2.3 2.5 3.2	What textual evidence did you identify to support your analysis of the text? Cite several examples.      What inferences can you draw from your analysis of the text?      What evidence (textual or informational) most strongly supports your analysis?      Essential Knowledge and Skills      Analyze the text     Identify explicit textual evidence     Cite evidence     Draw inferences      analyze     ecite     explicit     inference     textual evidence     textual evidence     Grade 9     Apply to all literature     Grade 10	Facilitate/model  Best practice reading strategies  read aloud  shared reading  guided reading  4 square foldable reading  Carousel  Character web  Collaborative	McDougall and Littell (CP) Prentice Hall (H) Grade 9  • A Raisin in the Sun  • Romeo and Juliet  • The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian  • The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions  • To Kill a Mockingbird Grade 10	responses  Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative  Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction)  Anecdotal records
		Support inference using evidence from the text Support what the text says explicitly citing evidence PARCC Evidence Provides strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly. (1) PARCC Evidence Provides strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of inferences drawn from the text. (2) PARCC Evidence	learning/discussion  Double entry journals  Fishbowl  Graphic organizer  Jigsaw reading strategy  Pillars of character chart  Post-it strategy  SLO Questions (varies  Socratic Seminar  Think-pair-share  Text-to-self  Text-to-text  Text-to-world	A Midsummer Night's     Dream     Lord of the Flies     Night     The Catcher in the Rye     Things Fall Apart  Websites     www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps     http://readingandwritingproject.com	<ul> <li>Conferencing</li> <li>Exhibits</li> <li>Graphic organizers</li> <li>Journals</li> <li>Modeling</li> </ul>
	P RL	RL.9-10.2 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.	Model reading strategies     (see introduction)	www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org     www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or	Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -
	1.1 2.1 2.6 3.4	Guiding Questions  Cite evidence from the text to support your determination of the theme/central idea.  Which detail, or event, first presented an indication of the theme?  Identify additional details that shaped the theme or central passage.  Academic Vocabulary  analyze  central idea  determine  emerge  objective  refine	Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)	PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks PARCC http://www.parcconline.or	bodily kinesthetic Graphic organizing - visual Collaboration -

STANDARDS NSHS Learner Expectations	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	How can you objectively summarize the text?  Determine a theme and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Determine theme or central idea  Determine how a theme emerges  Analyze theme /central idea development  Draw inferences  Formulate an objective summary of the text  Determine how the theme/central idea is refined PARCC Evidence  Provides a statement of a theme or central idea of a text. (1) PARCC Evidence  Provides an analysis of how a theme or central idea emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details over the course of the text. (2) PARCC Evidence  Provides an objective summary of a text. (3) PARCC Evidence	shaped summarize theme  Literature/Informational Grade 9 To Kill a Mockingbird Theme graphic organizer throughout novel, e.g. courage seen in characters Grade 10 The Catcher in the Rye Motif Post-it throughout novel, e.g. the red hunting hat appearance		g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf • Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	interpersonal  Oral presentations  Performance based/common tasks  Rubrics/checklists  Tests and quizzes  Technology  Think-alouds  Vocabulary
P RL 1.1 2.1 2.6 3.4	RL.9-10.3 Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with motivations) develop over the course of a text, into and advance the plot or develop the theme.  Guiding Questions  What statement(s) or action(s) lead to a shift in advancement in the events of the story?  What is revealed about the character by events or dialogue?  How are the character motivations developed over the course of the text?  Which interactions between characters contribute to the development of the theme?  What is the effect of a single incident upon later events in the plot?  Choose a complex character and analyze their motivations. Are they conflicting? If so how?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Identify character traits or aspects				Writing genres     Arguments     Informative     Narrative

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Analyze character interactions Understand causal and complex relationship of dialogue and/or events on plot development  PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of how complex characters (those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text. (1) PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of how complex characters (those with multiple or conflicting motivations) interact with other characters over the course of the text. (2) PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of how complex characters (those with multiple or conflicting motivations) advance the plot over the course of the text. (3) PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of how complex characters (those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop the theme over the course of the text. (4) PARCC Evidence	e.g. Junior's interactions with other characters  Grade 10  Lord of the Flies  e.g. the boys' transformation on the island			
READING LITERATURE (RL)		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Craft and Structure	P RL 1.1	RL.9-10.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as in the text, including figurative and connotative in cumulative impact of specific word choices on me how the language evokes a sense of time and place or informal tone).  Guiding Questions  How does the author's word choice contribute to the text's sense of time and place? Use specific examples from the text to support your analysis.  What is the cumulative impact of the author's specific examples from the story's tone? Use specific examples from the text to support your analysis.  What does the word/phrase mean in this selection?  How does the author's use of repetition of impact the tone of the text?  Which words or phrases specifically impact the meaning or tone?  Is the text formal or informal in tone? Why?	neanings; analyze the eaning and tone (e.g.,	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitate/model  Best practice reading strategies  read aloud  think aloud  shared reading  quided reading  Carousel  Character web  Collaborative learning/discussion  Double entry journals  Fishbowl  Graphic organizers  Jigsaw reading strategy  Pillars of character chart	See resource list in the introduction  Grade 9 A Raisin in the Sun Romeo and Juliet The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian The House on Mango or Buried Onions Street To Kill a Mockingbird Grade 10 A Midsummer Night's Dream Lord of the Flies Night The Catcher in the Rye Things Fall Apart	See assessment list in the introduction  Required     Common Units     Prose constructed responses     Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative     Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction)     Anecdotal records      Conferencing

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Essential Knowledge and Skills  Determine figurative meaning Identify cumulative impact of word choice	Examine poetry for language, e.g. Juliet's soliloquy in Act 4	Post-it strategy     SLO Questions (varies     Socratic Seminar	Websites  www.readingandwritingpr oject.comwww.commonco	• Exhibits
		Determine formal vs. informal tone     PARCC Evidence     Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning	<ul> <li>Slave narrative evoking emotion setting tone vernacular</li> </ul>	Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world	re.org/maps • http://readingandwritingpr oject.com	Graphic organizers .
		of words and phrases as they are used in a text (e.g., figurative, connotative) and/ or provides an analysis of the impact of specific word choice on meaning	<ul> <li>To Kill a Mockingbird – formal vs. informal; colloquialisms</li> </ul>	Think-Pair-Share     Model reading strategies	www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org     www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC	<ul><li>Journals</li><li>Modeling</li></ul>
		and/or tone. (1) <u>PARCC Evidence</u>	Grade 10  • Lord of the Flies – character language	(see introduction)	http://www.parcconline.or	Multiple
			<ul> <li>The Catcher in the Rye         <ul> <li>Holden's language</li> </ul> </li> <li>Things Fall Apart poetry</li> </ul>	Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)	PARCC <a href="http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks">http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks</a>	Intelligences assessments, e.g. 。 Role playing -
			<ul><li> "The White Man's Burden"</li><li> "The Second Coming"</li></ul>		PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC     Draft ModelContentFrame	bodily kinesthetic o Graphic organizing -
	P	RL.9-10.5 Analyze how an author's choices concerning how order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and ma	anipulate time (e.g.,		worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf  Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	visual o Collaboration - interpersonal
	1.1 2.6	pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mysters  Guiding Questions  How does having parallel plots affect the central idea	Academic Vocabulary  affect			Oral presentations
	2.0	or theme of a text? Use examples from the text in your analysis.  • How does the author create mystery/tension/surprise in the story/drama? Use examples from the text?	<ul><li>analyze</li><li>contribute</li><li>effect</li><li>flashbacks</li></ul>			Performance     based/common     tasks
		How does the structure of the text contribute to its meaning?	<ul><li>manipulate</li><li>pacing</li><li>parallel</li></ul>	Model reading strategies     (see introduction)		Research
		<ul> <li>How does the author order the events? What is the effect?</li> <li>Identify the devices used to manipulate time.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>tension</li><li>text structure</li></ul>	Facilitate comprehension     strategies (see introduction)		Rubrics/checklists
		Essential Knowledge and Skills     Understand and analyze how text structure	<u>Literature/Informational</u> <u>Grade 9</u>			Tests and quizzes
		<ul> <li>contributes to the meaning of a text</li> <li>Understand how parallel plots affect the central idea of the text.</li> </ul>	To Kill a Mockingbird – Boo Radley and Tom			Technology     Think-alouds
		Recognize and understand time manipulation techniques	Robinson • "Cask Amontillado" (mystery, tension,			Vocabulary

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Understand and how identify literary effects are created (e.g. mystery, tension, surprise)     PARCC Evidence     Provides an analysis of 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. (1) PARCC Evidence	tone) Grade 10  The Catcher and the Rye – flashback Things Fall Apart – precolonization vs. post British arrival A Midsummer Night's Dream – world of fairies vs. world of mortals	Making connections         Orext-to-world         Orext-to-self         Orext-to text     Non-linguistic     representation      Research      Model reading strategies     (see introduction)     Facilitate comprehension     strategies (see introduction)		Writing genres     Arguments     Informative     Narrative  Suggested (see list in the introduction)     passage explication     poetry explication     story completion utilizing style, pacing and flashback
	P RL 1.1 3.4 4.2	RL.9-10.6 Analyze a particular point of view or cultural exper work of literature from outside the United States, reading of world literature.  Guiding Questions  How is the author's or narrator's cultural experience reflected in (a work of literature from outside the U.S.)?  What values and beliefs motivate the main character? How are the customs and expectations in the work different from those of the reader? How does cultural experience influence or shape the point of view  Essential Knowledge and Skills Identify and analyze point of view Identify the influence of cultural experiences on point of view PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States. (1) PARCC Evidence				
READING LITERATURE (RL)		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	P RL	RL.9-10.7 Analyze the representation of a subject or a key so different artistic mediums, including what is emph		See instructional strategy list in the introduction	See resource list in the introduction	See assessment list in the introduction

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT
	tions			STRATEGIES		EVIDENCE
	1.1 1.3	each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).	Arts" and Breughel's	Facilitate/model	Grade 9	Required  Common Units
	2.6	Guiding Questions	Academic Vocabulary	,	Romeo and Juliet	
	2.5 2.6 4.4 5.3	Guiding Questions  After reading a text and examining another representative of that text, which elements are emphasized or absent in each treatment?  After reading a text and examining another representation of that text, analyze why the author and artist decided to emphasize or omit elements in each treatment? Use specific examples in your analysis.  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Analyze subject/key scene in multiple representations  Compare & contrast representations  Understand various types of artistic mediums  PARCC Evidence  Provides an analysis of the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums. (1) PARCC Evidence	<ul> <li>artistic medium emphasize</li> <li>omit</li> <li>representation</li> <li>treatment</li> <li>Literature/Informational</li> <li>Grade 9</li> <li>Romeo and Juliet – play to film         <ul> <li>e.g. balcony scene</li> <li>e.g. compare the 1968                 Zeffirelli version to the 1996 Baz Luhrman version</li> </ul> </li> <li>To Kill a Mockingbird – book to film         <ul> <li>e.g. what is absent/why?</li> <li>Courtroom scene</li> </ul> </li> <li>A Raisin in the Sun</li> <li>Art and poetry from the Harlem Renaissance</li> <li>Grade 10</li> <li>Dead Poets' Society – book to theme with The Catcher and the Rye</li> <li>Night – Holocaust images</li> <li>The TCatcher in the Rye – book to time period e.g.</li> <li>rebellious teenager</li> <li>JD Salinger documentary</li> </ul>	Best practice reading strategies read aloud think aloud shared reading guided reading Carousel Character web Collaborative learning/discussion Double entry journals Fishbowl Graphic organizers Jigsaw reading strategy Pillars of character chart Post-it strategy SLO Questions (varies Socratic Seminar Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world Think-Pair-Share  Model reading strategies (see introduction)  Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)  Background information: 1950's Power Point Model reading strategies	A Raisin in the Sun Romeo and Juliet The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions To Kill a Mockingbird Grade 10 A Midsummer Night's Dream Lord of the Flies Night The Catcher in the Rye Things Fall Apart  Art -  Websites www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps http://readingandwritingproject.com www.heinemann.com www.corestandards.org www.ride.ri.gov PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrameworksForEnglish LanguageArtsO.pdf Diverse Learners:	Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records  Conferencing Exhibits Graphic organizers Journals  Modeling  Multiple Intelligences assessments, e.g. Role playing – bodily kinesthetic Graphic organizing – visual Collaboration – interpersonal
			<ul> <li>Psychological analysis</li> <li>Lord of the Flies –</li> </ul>	(see introduction)  • Facilitate comprehension	www.cast.org	Performance

STANDARDS NSHS Learner Expectations	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		documentaries/ articles on human nature	strategies (see introduction)		based/common tasks
					Research
P RL	RL.9-10.9 Analyze how an author draws on and transforms work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or	·			Rubrics/checklists
1.1	Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Sl	hakespeare).			Tests and quizzes
2.3 2.5 2.6	Guiding Questions  How does the work build upon the original?  What is the effect o the author's transformation of	<ul><li>Academic Vocabulary</li><li>draws on</li><li>source material</li></ul>			Technology
	the source material?  Essential Knowledge and Skills	theme     topic			Think-alouds
	<ul> <li>Identify original themes or topics</li> <li>Analyze how the author transforms the source</li> </ul>	• transform			Vocabulary
	material  • Analyze how the author draws on source material  PARCC Evidence  • Provides an analysis of how an author draws on or transforms source material in a specific work. (1)  PARCC Evidence	Literature/Informational Grade 9 Romeo and Juliet, e.g.  Marc Antony and Cleopatra			<ul> <li>Writing genres</li> <li>Arguments</li> <li>Informative</li> <li>Narrative</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>West Side Story</li> <li>Tristan and Isolde</li> <li>Pyramus and Thisbe</li> </ul> Grade 10			Suggested (see list in the introduction)  Guided questioning movie guide
		Lord of the Flies, e.g.  o Simon as a Christ			<ul><li>Extended response,</li></ul>
		figure  The Catcher in the Rye  O Poem/song "Comin'			connection between SImon and Christ
		thru the Rye"  o Poem – "Nothing			
		Gold Can Stay"  o Song – "Mad World"			
		by Gary Jules A Midsummer Night's			
		<ul><li>Dream</li><li>Pyramus and Thisbe</li><li>Scoop-It project –</li></ul>			

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		researching sources			
READING		Students			
LITERATURE (RL)		Statems	TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	1.1 1.3 2.5	RL.9-10.10 By the end of <u>grade 9</u> , read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band (Lexile rates 1080-1305) proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	See instructional strategy list in the introduction	See resource list in the introduction	See assessment list in the introduction
	2.5	By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band (Lexile rates 1080-1305) independently and proficiently  Guiding Questions  Academic Vocabulary  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Literature/Informational	Facilitate/model  Best practice reading strategies read aloud think aloud shared reading guided reading Carousel Character web Collaborative learning/discussion Double entry journals Fishbowl Graphic organizers Jigsaw reading strategy Pillars of character chart Post-it strategy SLO Questions (varies Socratic Seminar Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world Think-Pair-Share  Model reading strategies (see introduction)  Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)	Grade 9  A Raisin in the Sun  Romeo and Juliet  The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian  The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions  To Kill a Mockingbird  Grade 10  A Midsummer Night's Dream  Lord of the Flies  Night  The Catcher in the Rye  Things Fall Apart  Websites  www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps  http://readingandwritingproject.com  www.heinemann.com  www.corestandards.org  www.ride.ri.gov  PARCC  http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks  PARCC  http://www.parcconline.org/sites/parcc/files/PARCC  Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArtsO.pdf	Required  Common Units  Prose constructed responses  Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative  Summative – Final Exam

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT (RI)		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Key Ideas and Details	P RI 1.1 1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 2.5 2.6	RI.9-10.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to suppor text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from Guiding Questions  • What textual evidence did you identify to support your analysis of the text? Cite several examples.  • What inferences can you draw from your analysis of the text?  • What evidence (textual or informational) most strongly supports your analysis?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  • Analyze the text  • Identify explicit textual evidence  • Cite evidence  • Draw inferences  • Support inference using several pieces from the text  • Analyze the text  • Support what the text says explicitly citing evidence PARCC Evidence  • Provides strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly. (1) PARCC Evidence  • Provides strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of inferences drawn from the text. (2) PARCC Evidence	•	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitate/model  5-3-1 Best practice reading strategies read aloud shared reading guided reading classroom Instruction That Works ldentifying similarities and differences Non-linguistic representation Graphic organizers  Double entry journal Generating questions Highlighting Margin notes Non-linguistic representations Post-it note strategy Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world Rhetorical devices Visual representations Word webs	See resource list in the introduction  Grade 9  To Be a Slave  See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Grade 10  Night (non-fiction/memoir  See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Websites  www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps  http://readingandwritingproject.com  www.heinemann.com  www.corestandards.org  www.ride.ri.gov  PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks  PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction Guided reading questions
	P RI 1.1	RI.9-10.2 Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its d course of the text, including how it emerges and is specific details; provide an objective summary of th Guiding Questions	shaped and refined by	Model reading strategies     (see introduction)	worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf  Diverse Learners:	
	1.2 1.3 2.2 2.3 2.5	<ul> <li>How is the central idea developed?</li> <li>What supporting ideas are included in the text?</li> <li>When does the central idea first emerge?</li> <li>How is the central idea refined throughout the course of the text?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>analyze</li> <li>central idea</li> <li>emerge</li> <li>refine</li> <li>summary</li> </ul>	Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)	www.cast.org	

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	2.6	Determine a central idea and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details  Essential Knowledge and Skills Determine the central idea Analyze development of central idea in text Identify the emergence and refinement of the central idea in a text Analyze the role of supporting ideas to the central idea Provide an objective summary Draw inferences from the text  PARCC Evidence Provides a statement of central idea(s) of a text. (1) PARCC Evidence Provides an analysis of the development of central idea(s) over the course of the text, including how the central idea emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details. (2) PARCC Evidence	Literature/Informational Grade 9  • "Glory and Hope" speech by Nelson Mandela • from Rosa Parks: My Story  • "A Quilt of a Country" by Anna Quindlen Grade 10  • from Nobel Lecture by Alexander Solzhenitsyn • excerpt from I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings • Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech, Elie Weizel			
	P RI 1.1 2.3 2.5	RI.9-10.3 Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or serie events, including the order in which the points are introduced and developed, and the connections the Guiding Questions  • What is the most likely reason the author presents a series of ideas in the order he/she does?  • How does the author introduce, develop, and draw connections between ideas and events?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  • Identify a series of ideas or events that are connected  • Analyze how the author presents the ideas or events  PARCC Evidence  • Provides an analysis of how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which points are made. ( (1) PARCC Evidence  • Provides an analysis of how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including how they are introduced and developed. (2) PARCC	made, how they are			

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
READING		Evidence     Provides an analysis of how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the connections that are drawn between them. (3)     PARCC Evidence  Students		RESOURCE NOTES	
INFORMATIONAL TEXT (RI)  Craft and Structure	P RI 1.1 1.2 1.3 2.5 2.6	RI.9-10.4 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).  Guiding Questions  Identify the use of figurative language in the text? What is the meaning? What effect does is have? Identify the use of connotation in the text? What is the meaning? What effect does is have? Identify the use of connotation in the text? What is the meaning? What effect does is have? What technical definitions are required to understand and used in text? What is the tone? Which words phrases and/or synonyms are used repeatedly and impact the tone?  Essential Knowledge and Skills Determine figurative, connotative, and technical meaning Analyze cumulative impact of word choice Determine tone and meaning of text. Analyze how word choice impacts tone  PARCC Evidence Demonstrates the ability to determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text (e.g., figurative, connotative, technical) and/or provides an analysis of the impact of specific word choice on meaning and/or tone (1) PARCC Evidence  RIPACC Evidence Hordinary  and text,  analyze onnotative meaning impact  by figurative meaning  connotative meaning  impact  phrases  connotative meaning  impact  phrases  technical meaning  what I al Woman' by Sojourner Truth  FDR's lnaugural spee March 4, 1933  "Letters From Birmingham Jail" by Martin Luther King  Grade 10  Holocaust  memoirs/journals  "Hope, Despair, and Memory" by Elie Wie	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitate/model  5-3-1  Best practice reading strategies  read aloud think aloud shared reading guided reading Classroom Instruction That Works Identifying similarities and differences Non-linguistic representation Graphic organizers Double entry journal Generating questions Highlighting Margin notes Non-linguistic representations Post-it note strategy Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world	See resource list in the introduction  Grade 9 To Be a Slave See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Grade 10 Night (non-fiction/memoir See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Websites www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps http://readingandwritingproject.com www.heinemann.com www.corestandards.org www.ride.ri.gov PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks PARCC http://www.parcconline.org/parcc-content-frameworks PARCC	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam Suggested (see list in the introduction
	P RI	RI.9-10.5 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.,	Model reading strategies     (see introduction)	g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish	

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	1.1 2.3 2.5 2.6	section or chapter).  Guiding Questions  What is the key idea and/or claim presented in this sentence/paragraph/section/ and/or chapter?  How did this sentence/paragraph/portion of the text help develop the idea or claim?  How did this sentence/paragraph/portion of the text help refine the idea or claim?  What text features are provided, and how do they aid understanding of the key concept?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Identify ideas and claims in text in successive stages (sentence, paragraph, section, chapter)  Identify & comprehend text features (graphics, headers, captions)  PARCC Evidence  Provides a detailed analysis of 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). (1) PARCC Evidence	Academic Vocabulary  analyze caption claim develop document graphic header refine text feature  Literature/Informational Grade 9 "A Celebration of Grandfathers" by Rudolph Anaya "A Quilt of a Country" by Anna Quindlen "Ain't I a Woman" by Sojourner Truth excerpt from Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee FDR's Inaugural speech March 4, 1933 excerpt from Rosa Parks: My Story "Glory and Hope" speech by Nelson Mandela "Letters From Birmingham Jail" by Martin Luther King "Like Mexicans" Native American articles - TBD Roosevelt's Inaugural Address Grade 10 Eisenhower's letter to George Marshal excerpt from I Know	Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)	LanguageArts0.pdf  Diverse Learners:  www.cast.org	

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
			Why the Caged Bird Sings  Holocaust memoirs/journals  "Hope, Despair, and Memory" by Elie Wiesel  from Nobel Lecture by Alexander Solzhenitsyn  Nobel Prize acceptance speech, Mandela 1993			
	P RI 1.1 1.2 1.3 2.5 2.6	RI.9-10.6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view Guiding Questions  What is the author's purpose? Is the author effective in advancing that purpose? Why or why not?  What is the point of view in this text? Provide evidence  How does the use of rhetoric advance either the point of view or purpose of the piece?  What type of rhetorical device was used?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Identify author's point of view in text  Understand, identify and analyze the use of rhetorical devices (i.e., repetition, parallelism, slogan, rhetorical questions)  Understand author's purpose  PARCC Evidence  Provides a statement of an author's point of view in a text. (1) PARCC Evidence  Provides an analysis of how the author uses rhetoric to advance his or her point of view or purpose. (3)  PARCC Evidence				

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		human nature			
READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT (RI) Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	P RI 1.1 2.3 2.5 2.6	RI.9-10.7 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 emphasized in each account.  Guiding Questions  Which details are emphasized in the different mediums?  What details are absent from the different mediums?  What was the topic of each of the mediums? Did they share the same tone?	TEACHER NOTES  • See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitate/model • 5-3-1 • Best practice reading strategies • read aloud • think aloud	RESOURCE NOTES  • See resource list in the introduction  Grade 9  • To Be a Slave  • See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Grade 10  • Night (non-fiction/memoir	ASSESSMENT NOTES  Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational,
		<ul> <li>How does the use of a certain medium affect the account of a subject?          Essential Knowledge and Skills         Understand the differences in various mediums (print, video, multimedia)         Compare and contrast the presentation of a subject in     </li> </ul>	Classroom Instruction That     Works     Identifying similarities     and differences	See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings      Websites     www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps	narrative • Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction)
		one or more mediums  Evaluate the effectiveness of using different mediums  Determine which details are emphasized in each account (medium)  Examine if and why details are absent  Grade 10  Elie Wiesel perspective vs. liberating army	<ul> <li>Graphic organizers</li> <li>Double entry journal</li> <li>Generating questions</li> <li>Highlighting</li> <li>Margin notes</li> </ul>	http://readingandwritingpr oject.com     www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org     www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC	Double entry journals     Margin note     summaries     Passage analysis
		<ul> <li>PARCC Evidence</li> <li>Provides an analysis of various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g. a person's life story in both print and multimedia), including which details are emphasized in each account. (1) PARCC Evidence</li> </ul>	Non-linguistic representations  Post-it note strategy  Text-to-self  Text-to-text  Text-to-world  Rhetorical devices  Visual representations  Word webs	http://www.parcconline.or g/ • PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks • PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC	
	P RI 1.1	RI.9-10.8 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.  Guiding Questions  Academic Vocabulary	<ul> <li>Model reading strategies (see introduction)</li> <li>Facilitate comprehension</li> </ul>	Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	
	1.2 1.3	<ul> <li>Is the argument the author presents effective? Using examples from the text, explain why or why not.</li> <li>Academic vocabulary</li> <li>argument</li> <li>assess/evaluate</li> </ul>	strategies (see introduction)		

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	P RI 1.1 1.2 1.3 2.5 2.6	<ul> <li>Is the reasoning of the author's specific claims valid and the evidence relevant and sufficient to support the claim? Use examples from the text to support your answer.</li> <li>Has the author introduced any false statements or fallacious reasoning? Explain why the statements are false or have fallacious reasoning. Use information from the text to support your answer.</li> <li>Essential Knowledge and Skills <ul> <li>Outline or trace the arguments and claims in text</li> <li>Understand and assess validity of reasoning</li> <li>Understand and evaluate relevance of claims</li> <li>Determine if sufficient evidence is presented to support an argument or claim</li> <li>Identify false or misleading reasoning (fallacious reasoning)</li> <li>Identify factual evidence</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provides an assessment of whether the reasoning in the argument is valid. (2) PARCC Evidence <ul> <li>Provides an assessment of whether the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims. (3) PARCC Evidence</li> <li>Provides identification of false statements and fallacious reasoning. (4) PARCC Evidence</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provides identification of false statements and fallacious reasoning. (4) PARCC Evidence</li> <li>Provides identification of false statements and fallacious reasoning. (4) PARCC Evidence</li> </ul> <li>RI.9-10.9 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.</li>	• "Somebody Wanted But So" Sentence After reading an informational text, students analyze the development of ideas by completing a "Somebody Wanted But So" sentence stating what somebody (the author, a person or group cited in the text, etc.) wanted (that person's or group's goal) but (the obstacles he, she or they faced) so (how those obstacles were surmounted or how they defeated the person's or group's goal.) ODE  • Text Support for Guided Reading Questions While they are reading, students mark passages with sticky notes that support guided reading questions that the teacher has given the students prior to reading. Students then refer to the text as evidence during discussion.  More information about this strategy can be found at http://wwde.state.wv.us/strategybank/Somebodywanted-But-So.html  • Model reading strategies (see introduction)  • Facilitate comprehension strategies (see introduction)		

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		What is the significance of this text?     How did this text shape the future?     What theme/concept is presented in each of the texts?     How is the topic treated in a similar/different fashion?     What is the context of the text? How does the context influence the theme/concept?    Lit   Essential Knowledge and Skills   Gr	analyze concept document seminal significance theme terature/Informational rade 9 "Letter from Birmingham Jail" by Martin Luther King rade 10 Eisenhower to George Marshall letter April 12, 1945			
READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT (RI)  Range of Reading Level of Text Complexity	1.1	Essential Knowledge and Skills	os) proficiently,	• See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitate/model • 5-3-1 • Best practice reading strategies • read aloud • think aloud • shared reading • guided reading • Classroom Instruction That Works • Identifying similarities and differences • Non-linguistic representation • Graphic organizers • Double entry journal	RESOURCE NOTES  Grade 9  To Be a Slave  See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Grade 10  Night (non-fiction/memoir  See PARCC Unit chart for additional listings  Websites  www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps http://readingandwritingproject.com www.heinemann.com www.heinemann.com www.corestandards.org www.ride.ri.gov	Required  • Common Units  • Prose constructed responses  • Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative  • Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
			Generating questions Highlighting Margin notes Non-linguistic representations Post-it note strategy Text-to-self Text-to-text Text-to-world Rhetorical devices Visual representations Word webs	PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/ PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	
WRITING (W)		Students	TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Text Types and Purposes	P W 1.1 1.2 2.3 2.5 2.6 3.1 3.3	<ul> <li>W.9-10.1 Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.1a)</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.1b)</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.1c)</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.1d)</li> <li>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. (W.9-10.1e)</li> </ul>	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitates/models Brainstorming  Conferencing Drafting Graphic organizers: Modeling Peer editing Specific feedback	See Resource list in the introduction  Grade 9 A Raisin in the Sun Romeo and Juliet The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions To Kill a Mockingbird Supporting informational articles for each extended text  Grade 10 A Midsummer Night's Dream Lord of the Flies Night The Catcher in the Rye Things Fall Apart Write Source Supporting informational articles for each extended	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records  Conferencing Exhibits Graphic organizers

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Guiding Questions  How can you clearly introduce your claim?  What evidence best supports your claim?  Is the evidence relevant? Are your sources credible?  What counterclaims can be made? Have you addressed them fairly?  What considerations should be addressed regarding the audience's knowledge /concerns of the topic or text?  What words will assist the reader in clarifying the relationship between the claim and reasons?  What makes your piece formal in style?  Is your tone objective?  Does your concluding statement support the argument presented?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Analyze a substantive topic or text  Introduce a precise claim  Provide reasons and evidence from substantive topics or texts to support claims  Identify and distinguish counterclaims  Develop claims and counterclaims objectively  Organize reasons and evidence in a logical manner  Analyze and address audience knowledge level/concerns  Determine relevance of evidence  Utilize credible sources  Utilize transitional expressions to establish relationships between claims and reasons  Understand how to maintain a formal style and objective tone  Provide an effective conclusion  PARCC Evidence  Development of Ideas  The student response addresses the prompt and provides effective and comprehensive development of the claim, topic and/or narrative elements1 by using clear and convincing reasoning, details, text-based evidence, and/or description; the development is consistently appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience. PARCC Evidence  Organization	Academic Vocabulary  audience claim clauses cohesion counterclaim evidence formal language informal language limitations logical arrangement objective refute subjective argument subjective objective  Literature/Information al Grade 9 Romeo and Juliet, e.g. Who is to blame? The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian, e.g. Is it Rowdy's fault that he cannot rise above the situation? Should Native American images be used as sports mascots? To Kill a Mockingbird, e.g. Can people escape their own bias?  Grade 10  Lord of the Flies, e.g. Is man innately good or evil?  Night, e.g. Do you have a responsibility to act on the behalf	Graphic organizers:     Extended response planning	text  Common Core Standards http://www.corestandards.org/ Appendix C Grade 9 p. 57 Grade 10 p. 65  www.readthink.org Graphic organizers Extended response planning RADAR editing strategy Templates: Extended response RAISE Transition wordlist Research, grammar http://owl.english.purdue.edu UNC University of North Carolina Writing Center http://writingcenter.unc.edu Write Source Text (http://writingcenter.com/)  Common Core Standards (http://thewritesource.com/)  Common Core Standards Corade 9 p. 60 and 64 Grade 10 p. 68  Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	Modeling     Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -     bodily     kinesthetic     Graphic     organizing -     visual     Collaboration -     interpersonal      Oral presentations      Performance     based/common     tasks      Research      Rubrics/checklists      Tests and quizzes      Technology      Think-alouds      Vocabulary      Writing genres     Arguments     Informative     Narrative

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		The student response demonstrates purposeful coherence, clarity, and cohesion1 and includes a strong introduction, conclusion, and a logical, well-executed progression of ideas, making it easy to follow the writer's progression of ideas.   PARCC Evidence  Clarity of Language  The student response establishes and maintains an effective style, while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline. The response uses precise language consistently, including descriptive words and phrases, sensory details, linking and transitional words, words to indicate tone2, and/or domain-specific vocabulary.  PARCC Evidence  Knowledge of Language and Conventions  The student response demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English consistent with effectively edited writing. Though there may be a few minor errors in grammar and usage, meaning is clear throughout the response.  PARCC Evidence			
	W 1.1 1.2 2.3 2.5 2.6	<ul> <li>W.9-10.2 Write informative 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 or thesis statement; 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. (W.9-10.2a)</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.2b)</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.2c)</li> <li>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. (W.9-10.2d)</li> </ul>			

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective the norms and conventions of the discipline in w (W.9-10.2e)  f. Provide a concluding statement or section that for the information or explanation presented (e.g., a the significance of the topic). (W.9-10.2f)  Guiding Questions  How can you clearly introduce your topic?  What information will you provide in the preview following the topic/thesis statement?  What organizational structure will best enable you to convey your information?  What facts/details/examples/quotations help to develop your topic?  Do your transitions create cohesion between ideas and concepts?  What makes your piece formal in style?  Is your tone objective?  Does your concluding statement support the information presented? Does it articulate the significance of the topic?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Convey information accurately  Understand and use various organizational structures  Utilize formatting, graphics, and multimedia  Introduce a topic/thesis statement and preview what is to follow  Use facts, concrete details, quotations, examples to develop the topic  Utilize various transitional expressions to establish cohesion between ideas and concepts  Understand and use precise vocabulary  Incorporate definitions of terms  Understand and use domain-specific vocabulary  Understand and use a formal style and objective tone  Provide an effective conclusion  PARCC Evidence  Development of Ideas  The student response addresses the prompt and provides effective and comprehensive development of the claim, topic and/or narrative elements1 by using clear and convincing reasoning, details, text-based	nich they are writing.			

STANDARDS Lea Exp	NSHS earner kpecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		evidence, and/or description; the development is consistently appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience. PARCC Evidence  Organization  • The student response demonstrates purposeful coherence, clarity, and cohesion1 and includes a strong introduction, conclusion, and a logical, well-executed progression of ideas, making it easy to follow the writer's progression of ideas. PARCC Evidence  Clarity of Language  • The student response establishes and maintains an effective style, while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline. The response uses precise language consistently, including descriptive words and phrases, sensory details, linking and transitional words, words to indicate tone2, and/or domain-specific vocabulary. PARCC Evidence  Knowledge of Language and Conventions  • The student response demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English consistent with effectively edited writing. Though there may be a few minor errors in grammar and usage, meaning is clear throughout the response. PARCC Evidence	OTRATEGICS		
P W 1 2.3	.2	<ul> <li>W.9-10.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</li> <li>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. (W.9-10.3a)</li> <li>b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. (W.9-10.3b)</li> <li>c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. (W.9-10.3c)</li> <li>d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to</li> </ul>			
		d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or			

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

	EVIDENCE
characters. (W.9-10.3d)  e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative. (W.9-10.2e)  Guiding Questions  • What experience or event will you write about? • How will you introduce your characters and narrator? • From what point of view is your story written? It is consistent throughout? is there more than one point of view? • How will you organize the events in your story? Are they logical? Is the relationship between the events evident? • What are the various plot lines in your story? • What transitional expressions did you use to convey the sequence of events? Are signal shifts, from one time frame to another, evident? • How and where can the use of descriptive language assist in conveying the experience? • Are the descriptive details provided relevant? • If appropriate, does your conclusion reflect upon the resolution?  Essential Knowledge and Skills • Convey an experience or event • Understand narrative (vs. expository) techniques • Establish context and narrator/characters • Understand and establish a/multiple point(s) of view • Establish multiple plot lines • Organize an appropriate sequence • Craft dialogue • Use descriptive/sensory language • Utilize transitional expressions to convey sequence and signal shifts • Provide a conclusion that reflects upon the resolution  PARCE EVidence  Development of Ideas • The student response addresses the prompt and provides effective and comprehensive development of the claim, topic and/or narrative elements 1 by using clear and convincing reasoning,	

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		the development is consistently appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience. PARCC Evidence  Organization  • The student response demonstrates purposeful coherence, clarity, and cohesion1 and includes a strong introduction, conclusion, and a logical, well-executed progression of ideas, making it easy to follow the writer's progression of ideas. PARCC Evidence  Clarity of Language  • The student response establishes and maintains an effective style, while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline. The response uses precise language consistently, including descriptive words and phrases, sensory details, linking and transitional words, words to indicate tone2, and/or domain-specific vocabulary. PARCC Evidence  Knowledge of Language and Conventions  • The student response demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English consistent with effectively edited writing. Though there may be a few minor errors in grammar and usage, meaning is clear throughout the response. PARCC Evidence				
WRITING (W)  Production and Distribution of Writing	P W 1.2 2.3	<ul> <li>What form of writing does the prompt call for?</li> <li>What organizational structure will you use?</li> <li>What is the purpose for writing?</li> <li>Who is the audience?</li> <li>How will you organize and develop your thoughts before writing?</li> <li>Did you use vocabulary that is appropriate to your audience?</li> <li>Are you using a formal or informal style of writing?</li> <li>Which would be most appropriate for your audience?</li> </ul>	se, and audience. (Grade- standards above.)  Academic Vocabulary  audience details evidence information	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Facilitates/models Brainstorming  Conferencing  Graphic organizers: Extended response planning Pro and cons Argument scale Evaluation scale Claim T-chart  Modeling	RESOURCE NOTES  See Resource list in the introduction  Grade 9  A Raisin in the Sun Romeo and Juliet The Absolutely True Diary of Part-Time Indian The House on Mango Street or Buried Onions To Kill a Mockingbird Supporting informational articles for each extended text  Grade 10  A Midsummer Night's	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records

STANDARDS NSHE Learn Expections	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	Understand various writing text types and their organizational structures     Identify and understand the writing task     Identify and understand the writing purpose     Determine and address the audience appropriately     Understand and utilize appropriate style     PARCC Evidence     See above for specifics     Development of Ideas     Organization     Clarity of Language     Knowledge of Language and Conventions     PARCC Evidence	Various writing assignments	Specific feedback	Dream  Lord of the Flies  Night  The Catcher in the Rye  Things Fall Apart  Write Source  Supporting informational articles for each extended text  Common Core Standards <a href="http://www.corestandards.org/">http://www.corestandards.org/</a> www.readthink.org	<ul> <li>Conferencing</li> <li>Exhibits</li> <li>Graphic organizers</li> <li>Journals</li> <li>Modeling</li> <li>Multiple Intelligences</li> </ul>
P W 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.6 3.3	<ul> <li>W.9-10.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by <ul> <li>planning</li> <li>revising</li> <li>editing</li> <li>rewriting or trying a new approach focusing on addressing what is most significant for audience.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Guiding Questions <ul> <li>What is the purpose or focus of the piece? What aspects are most significant?</li> <li>How will you plan your writing piece?</li> <li>How does your planning template compare with your writing piece? Was something added/omitted? Why?</li> <li>What is the best title for this piece?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	r a specific purpose and  Academic Vocabulary  approach argument develop edit evidence information		Graphic organizers Extended response planning RADAR editing strategy Templates: Extended response RAISE Transition wordlist Research, grammar http://owl.english.purdue.edu UNC University of North Carolina Writing Center http://writingcenter.unc.edu Write Source Text (http://thewritesource.com/)	assessments, e.g.  Role playing - bodily kinesthetic Graphic organizing - visual Collaboration - interpersonal  Oral presentations  Performance based/common tasks
	<ul> <li>Is the structure you selected the most effective format for conveying your ideas?</li> <li>Is additional evidence, description, or clarification needed anywhere in the piece?</li> <li>Is one section of your writing piece problematic? How can you revise that portion to better fit the overall piece?</li> <li>Do all sentences belong? Do some sentences need to be reworded or deleted?</li> <li>Is your writing free from writing convention errors?</li> <li>Where should you go if you need help editing?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>mechanics</li> <li>narrative</li> <li>purpose</li> <li>revise</li> <li>template</li> <li>topic</li> </ul> Literature/Informational <ul> <li>Various routine use of graphic organizers</li> </ul>		Common Core Standards     (http://www.corestandard     s.org/     Diverse Learners:     www.cast.org	<ul> <li>Research</li> <li>Rubrics/checklists</li> <li>Tests and quizzes</li> <li>Technology</li> <li>Think-alouds</li> </ul>

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		<ul> <li>Does your writing achieve your purpose?     Essential Knowledge and Skills     </li> <li>Develop and use planning templates/graphic organizers</li> <li>Understand and utilize revision techniques</li> <li>Identify and edit errors in mechanics</li> <li>Understand and use multiple writing approaches</li> <li>Receive and provide writing guidance</li> <li>PARCC Evidence</li> <li>See above for specifics</li> <li>Development of Ideas</li> <li>Organization</li> <li>Clarity of Language</li> <li>Knowledge of Language and Conventions</li> <li>PARCC Evidence</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>Vocabulary</li> <li>Writing genres <ul> <li>Arguments</li> <li>Informative</li> <li>Narrative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	P W 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.6 3.3	<ul> <li>W.9-10.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce individual or shared writing products, taking advanto link to other information and to display informa</li> <li>Guiding Questions</li> <li>What software will you use to create this document?</li> <li>How can the Internet serve as a tool for production, publication, and collaboration?</li> <li>What Internet links will you provide in your document?</li> <li>How do you correctly cite Internet sources?</li> <li>What medium will you use to publish your writing so that others can access it?</li> <li>How will you use technology to collaborate and interact with others about your writing?</li> <li>What tools will you utilize in to order to display your information in a flexible and dynamic manner? How will your information be easily updated?</li> <li>Have you efficiently presented the relationships between information and ideas?</li> <li>Essential Knowledge and Skills</li> <li>Use technology proficiently for production, publication, and collaboration</li> </ul>	tage of technology's capacity			

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Link and cite sources Create shared writing products Display information flexibly and dynamically Access and use the Internet PARCC Evidence See above for specifics Development of Ideas Organization Clarity of Language Knowledge of Language and Conventions PARCC Evidence	<ul> <li>Activism Fair</li> <li>I-Search presentation</li> </ul>			
Present Knowledge	P W 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 3.2 3.3	<ul> <li>Students</li> <li>W.9-10.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research pagestion (including a self-generated question) or subroaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject Guiding Questions</li> <li>What subject are you investigating?</li> <li>What is your essential question?</li> <li>How will you locate sources?</li> <li>What is the origin of the sources you are using?</li> <li>How do you correctly cite your sources?</li> <li>How does the information drawn from various sources provide an answer to your question?</li> <li>Is the information from the various sources consistent / complimentary?</li> <li>Does your inquiry question need to be altered as a result of your findings? Are additional questions to be researched generated?</li> <li>Does your inquiry need to be more narrow/broad as a result of your investigation?</li> <li>How can you best summarize your findings?</li> <li>What did you learn from this inquiry? What new understanding of the subject do you have?</li> <li>Essential Knowledge and Skills</li> <li>Understand steps of an investigation</li> <li>Develop an essential question</li> <li>Conduct research drawing on multiple sources</li> <li>Refocus essential/generate additional questions when appropriate</li> </ul>	olve a problem; narrow or multiple sources on the	See instructional strategy list in the introduction     Facilitates/models     Brainstorming      Conferencing      Graphic organizers:     Extended response planning Pro and cons     Argument scale     Evaluation scale     Claim T-chart     Source charts     Notecards (digital and print)      Modeling      Specific feedback      Literary criticism scavenger hunt      Research Folder     Using a self-selected or	RESOURCE NOTES  • See resource list in the introduction  • Librarian  • Common Core Standards http://www.corestandards.org/ • www.readthink.org  • Graphic organizers • Extended response planning  • RADAR editing strategy  • Templates: • Extended response • RAISE  • Transition wordlist • Research, grammar http://owl.english.purdue.edu  • UNC University of North Carolina Writing Center http://writingcenter.unc.edu  • Write Source Text (http://thewritesource.co	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records  Conferencing Exhibits Graphic organizers Journals Modeling

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Synthesize and summarize information Cite a variety of sources  PARCC Evidence See above for specifics Development of Ideas Organization Clarity of Language Knowledge of Language and Conventions PARCC Evidence		students create a research folder (online if possible) to store notes and citation information. Students use the notes and citation information to write their formal research papers. ODE  5 W's of Research	Common Core Standards     (http://www.corestandard     s.org/     Bloom's database     www.askri.org     www.ebsco     Diverse Learners:     www.cast.org     Diverse Learners:     www.cast.org	Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -     bodily     kinesthetic     Graphic     organizing -     visual     Collaboration -     interpersonal
	P W 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 3.2 3.3	W.9-10.8 Gather relevant information from multiple authorit sources, using advanced searches effectively;	ering the research question y to maintain the flow of			<ul> <li>Oral presentations</li> <li>Performance based/common tasks</li> <li>Research</li> <li>Rubrics/checklists</li> <li>Tests and quizzes</li> <li>Technology</li> <li>Think-alouds</li> <li>Vocabulary</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Paraphrase correctly</li> <li>Cite sources</li> <li>PARCC Evidence</li> <li>See above for specifics</li> <li>Development of Ideas</li> <li>Organization</li> <li>Clarity of Language</li> <li>Knowledge of Language and Conventions         PARCC Evidence     </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Used with multiple texts/information throughout the year</li> <li>To Be a Slave historical research</li> <li>To Kill a Mockingbird historical research</li> <li>Grade 10</li> <li>I-Search</li> <li>Activism Fair</li> </ul>			Writing genres     Arguments     Informative     Narrative

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	P W 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 3.2 3.3	W.9-10.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational text reflection, and research.  Guiding Questions  What evidence can you draw from the passage to support your analysis or position?  How does the author present the information?  What similarities do you notice in the various texts?  What conclusions can you make based on the text(s)?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Analyze literary or informational texts  Assess soundness of reasoning and relevance of evidence  Utilize evidence to support analysis/research  Recognize and understand organizational structures  PARCC Evidence  See above for specifics  Development of Ideas  Organization  Clarity of Language  Knowledge of Language and Conventions  PARCC Evidence	Scoop-it for Midsummer Night's dream  ts to support analysis,  Academic Vocabulary  claim evidence fallacious position valid validity  Literature/Informational Grade 9  Used with multiple texts/information throughout the year e.g. background research on discrimination Grade 10 e.g. I-Search research myths used in A Midsummer Night's Dream multiple text throughout the year			
WRITING (W)  Range of Writing	1.2	W.9-10.10 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.		See instructional strategy list in the introduction     Facilitates/models     Brainstorming	See resource list in the introduction     Librarian	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Guiding Questions Grade 10  How can you create an outline (with time frames) to facilitate/organize your writing?  What is the purpose of this writing?  Who is the intended audience?  How will you address the audience's knowledge/perspective?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Identify and understand the task Identify and understand the purpose Identify and understand the audience Compose a variety of text types  Communicate information effectively	Literature/Informational Grade 9  • Used with multiple texts/information throughout the year  • e.g. background research on discrimination Grade 10  • e.g. I-Search • research myths used in A Midsummer Night's Dream  • multiple text throughout the year	Conferencing  Graphic organizers: Extended response planning Pro and cons Argument scale Claim T-chart Source charts Notecards (digital and print)  Modeling  Specific feedback  Literary criticism scavenger hunt  Research Folder Using a self-selected or assigned broad topic, students create a research folder (online if possible) to store notes and citation information. Students use the notes and citation information to write their formal research papers. ODE  SW'S of Research	Common Core Standards http://www.corestandards .org/ www.readthink.org Graphic organizers Extended response planning RADAR editing strategy Templates: Extended response RAISE Transition wordlist Research, grammar http://owl.english.purdue.edu UNC University of North Carolina Writing Center http://writingcenter.unc.edu Write Source Text (http://thewritesource.com/) Common Core Standards (http://www.corestandards.org/ Bloom's database www.askri.org Diverse Learners: www.cast.org Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative     Suggested (see list in the introduction)     Anecdotal records     Conferencing     Exhibits     Graphic organizers     Journals     Modeling     Multiple Intelligences assessments, e.g.     Role playing – bodily kinesthetic     Graphic organizing – visual     Collaboration – interpersonal     Oral presentations     Performance based/common tasks     Research     Rubrics/checklists     Tests and quizzes     Technology     Think-alouds     Vocabulary     Writing genres     Arguments     Informative     Narrative

	HS rner ecta ns	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
SPEAKING and LISTENING (SL)	S	Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
	3 S 2	SL9-10.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their ow clearly and persuasively.  a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence fit texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a though well-reasoned exchange of ideas. (SL.9-10.1a)  b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-meroperate (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as necessary (sl.9-10.1b)  c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that recurrent discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorpothers into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. (SL.9-10.1c)  d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justice own views and understanding and make new connections in light of evidence and reasoning presented. (SL.9-10.1d)  Guiding Questions  • What preparations have you made in order to fully participate in the discussion?  • What will be your group norms for discussion?  • What will be your group rome to consensus, take key votes, set goals, deadlines, and appoint roles for group members?  • What will be your group create to help stimulate the ideas that were presented?  • How will you make sure that everyone's viewpoint is expressed during the discussion?  • When there are differences of opinion, how will you respond and justify your own viewpoint or reasoning?	under om ful, king eded.  It the the brate the brate	• See instructional strategy list in the introduction  • Classroom Instruction That Works  • Cooperative learning' teacher selected groups  • Fishbowl  • Graphic organizers  • Guided questions  • Literature circles  • Socratic seminar  • Think-pair-share	See resource list in the introduction      Websites	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records  Conferencing Exhibits Graphic organizers  Journals  Modeling  Multiple Intelligences assessments, e.g. Role playing – bodily kinesthetic Graphic organizing – visual Collaboration – interpersonal

STANDARDS NSHS Learner Expectations	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	Prepare for discussion by reading and researching topic  Make reference to the evidence discovered during reading and researching  During group discussions, come to consensus, make decisions, set goals and define individual roles  Pose questions designed to move the discussion forward  Include everyone in the discussion and build on their ideas as well as challenging them  Consider and respond to diverse perspectives  Justify your views and make new connections, if necessary, when presented with new evidence	Done throughout the year with various texts  Grade 10     Done throughout the year with various texts		news source  • Current events	<ul> <li>Oral presentations</li> <li>Performance based/common tasks</li> <li>Research</li> <li>Rubrics/checklists</li> <li>Tests and quizzes</li> <li>Technology</li> </ul>
1.1 1.3 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 3.2 3.3	SL.9-10.2 Integrate multiple sources of information presents formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluaccuracy of each source.  Guiding Questions  What will be the topic of your presentation? How will you incorporate different forms of media; audio, graphic, digital, and print? Is the source of information credible or accurate? How do you know? Have you gathered enough information to make your presentation credible? How will you let your audience know that your sources are accurate? Essential Knowledge and Skills Present information using a variety of media or formats Integrate multiple sources of information including visual, quantitative and oral Evaluate the credibility of each source Evaluate the accuracy of each source				<ul> <li>Think-alouds</li> <li>Vocabulary</li> <li>Writing genres <ul> <li>Arguments</li> <li>Informative</li> <li>Narrative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	1.1 1.3 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 3.2 3.3	SL.9-10.3 Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.  Guiding Questions  • What is the speaker's point of view, and was it supported with strong evidence?  • Was the speaker's reasoning sound and logical?  • Was the speaker's reasoning sound and logical?  • Was the speaker's evidence credible and believable?  • Was the evidence exaggerated or distorted?  • What type of reasoning does the speaker use?  • What rhetorical devices did the speaker use?  • Can you point out examples when the speaker tried to mislead his audience by using flacious reasoning  Essential Knowledge and Skills  • Identify the speakers point of view  • Determine if the speaker's reasoning is sound  • Know rhetorical devices (i.e. parallelism, restatement, analogy  • Identify fallacious reasoning based on misleading statements  • Identify distorted or exaggerated evidence  credible  • analogy  • credible  • distorted  • evidence  • exaggeration  • parallelism  • point of view  • reasoning  • restatement  • rhetorical devices  Literature/Informational  Grade 9  • e.g. interviews, speeches, debates, and news reports  Grade 10  • e.g. interviews, speeches, debates, and news reports			
SPEAKING and LISTENING (SL)  Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	1.1 1.3 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 3.2 3.3	Students  SL.9-10.4 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.  Guiding Questions  What is your presentation's thesis?  What sources will you use?  Is there a balance between primary and secondary sources?  Is there sufficient evidence so that listeners can	See instructional strategy list in the introduction     Model good communication     Multimedia Format     After an analysis of a text, students present an interpretation of the text in a multimedia format. Using the actual text within the	See resource list in the introduction      Websites     www.readingandwritingproject.comwww.commoncore.org/maps     http://readingandwritingproject.com     www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org	ASSESSMENT NOTES  Required  Common Units  Prose constructed responses  Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative  Summative – Final Exam

6/22/2014

Curriculum Writers: Lindsay Aromin, Katherine Egan, and Karen Ryan

STANDARDS RSH. Learn Expections	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	follow your line of reasoning?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Present information clearly, concisely, and logically  Use correct eye contact  Adequate volume  Clear pronunciation  Present evidence in support of a thesis  Is the volume appropriate so that the audience can hear you?  Are you enunciating clearly and making appropriate eye contact?	Literature/Informational Grade 9, e.g.  1930's information and/or Romeo and Juliet common task Grade 10, e.g.  I – Search final presentation Midsummer Night's Dream Scoop-It Project Night Activism Project	presentation, students find and/or create images and sounds that convey their personal interpretation (remix) of the piece in relation to the author's attitude, tone, theme, mood, connotations, etc. Within the presentation, students provide an oral delivery (live or recorded) of original text (in part or in whole). ODE	www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/parcc-content-     frameworks     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC     Draft ModelContentFrame     worksForEnglish     LanguageArts0.pdf     Diverse Learners:	Suggested (see list in the introduction)  Anecdotal records  Conferencing  Exhibits  Graphic organizers  Journals  Modeling
1.3 2.2 2.3 3.3	SL.9-10.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, g and interactive elements) in presentations to enharce reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.  Guiding Questions  What digital media elements will you use in your presentation?  How does this element enhance understanding?  Where should you include this element?  What visual element would be most effective?  Does your media element emphasize your key points in your presentation?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Know and use a variety of digital media formats (i.e.; textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements)  Strategically use digital media to emphasize key points, or findings  Understand the effect of each element on your audience  Use media to convey your reasoning and evidence used to support your topic			www.cast.org	Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -     bodily     kinesthetic     Graphic     organizing -     visual     Collaboration -     interpersonal      Oral presentations      Performance     based/common     tasks      Rubrics/checklists      Tests and quizzes      Technology

6/22/2014

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
	1.3	SL.9-10.6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, de command of formal English when indicated or app 10 Language standards 1 and 3).  Guiding Questions  What is the context, or situation? Who is your audience? What is your task, or purpose? Is your language appropriate for the context and speaking task? Have you avoided slang or filler words? Is your language and word choice precise and engaging enough to keep the listeners interested?  Essential Knowledge and Skills Identify audience Identify context or situation Adapt speech delivery to audience and purpose	•	STRATEGIES		• Think-alouds  • Vocabulary  • Writing genres  • Arguments  • Informative  • Narrative
		<ul> <li>Adapt specific delivery to addictive and purpose</li> <li>Understand presentation elements. (i.e., eye contact, gesture purposefully, enunciate words, and speak using an appropriate volume and rate.)</li> <li>Understand the difference between formal and informal presentations</li> <li>Understand task (i.e.; persuade, to explain, to describe, or to entertain)</li> </ul>	informal discussions in class vs. formal presentations throughout the year      Grade 10     informal discussions in class vs. formal presentations throughout the year			
LANGUAGE (L)		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Conventions of Standard English	1.2 1.3 3.3	L.9-10.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of stand grammar and usage when writing or speaking.  Use parallel structure  Use various types of phrases to convey speciand interest to writing or presentations  noun  verb  adjectival adverbial participial prepositional absolute  Use various types of clauses to convey specifications	fic meanings and add variety	See instructional strategy list in the introduction	See resource list in the introduction      Dirty dozen list     Grammar Bytes     (www.chompchomp.com)     Grammar girl     (www.grammar.quickandd irtytips.com)     Research, grammar http://owl.english.purdue.edu  Websites	Required  Common Units  Prose constructed responses  Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative  Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction)

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		and interest to writing or presentations. o independent o dependent (noun, relative, adverb	oial).		www.readingandwritingpr oject.comwww.commonco re.org/maps     http://readingandwritingpr	Anecdotal records     Conferencing
		Guiding Questions  How does a variety of phrases, clauses, and structures impact style?  Does this sentence contain the same type of phrases and/or clauses to make the sentence parallel?  How could this sentence be written to improve interest and better convey meaning?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Understand concepts of parallelism (i.e.; repeated	Academic Vocabulary     absolute clause     adjective clause     adverbial clause     clauses     dependent clause     independent clause     parallelism     participial		http://readingandwritingpr oject.com     www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org     www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/parcc-content-	<ul><li>Exhibits</li><li>Graphic organizers</li><li>Journals</li><li>Modeling</li></ul>
		grammatical patterns, types of phrases, and types of clauses)  Understand the differences between a phrase and a clause  Use various types of phrases  Use various types of clauses  Know sentence variety patterns  Understand how sentence variety (use of clauses and phrases) affects meaning and interest and better convey meaning	<ul> <li>phrases</li> <li>prepositional</li> <li>Literature/Informational</li> <li>Grade 9</li> <li>assessed as needed throughout the year</li> <li>Grade 10</li> <li>assessed as needed throughout the year</li> </ul>		frameworks  PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArts0.pdf  Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -     bodily     kinesthetic     Graphic     organizing -     visual     Collaboration -     interpersonal
	1.2 1.3 3.3	L.9-10.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of stand capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writ  use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive a closely related independent clauses.  use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.  spell correctly.	ing.			<ul> <li>Oral presentations</li> <li>Performance based/common tasks</li> </ul>
		Guiding Questions     When should you use a comma and when should you use a semicolon?	<ul><li>Academic Vocabulary</li><li>colon</li><li>conjunctive adverbs</li></ul>			Research     Rubrics/checklists
		<ul> <li>How would you correctly use a conjunctive adverb to link the two independent clauses?</li> <li>When should a colon be used?</li> <li>Essential Knowledge and Skills</li> </ul>	<ul><li>conventions</li><li>independent clause</li><li>semicolon</li></ul>			Tests and quizzes
		Understand and correctly use standard English conventions	Literature/Informational			<ul> <li>Technology</li> </ul>

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Correctly use commas     Correctly use semicolons     Correctly use colons	<ul> <li>Grade 9</li> <li>assessed as needed throughout the year</li> <li>Grade 10</li> <li>assessed as needed throughout the year</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>Think-alouds</li> <li>Vocabulary</li> <li>Writing genres <ul> <li>Arguments</li> <li>Informative</li> <li>Narrative</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
LANGUAGE (L)  Knowledge of Language		Students		TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
	1.2 1.3 3.3	L.9-10.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how l different contexts, to make effective choices for n comprehend more fully when reading or listening  Write and edit work so that it conforms to the (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for discipline and writing type.	neaning or style, and to ne guidelines in a style manual	See instructional strategy list in the introduction      Documentation      Graphic organizer – compare/contrast	See Resource list in the introduction, p. 6      MLA Handbook      Websites	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument,
		<ul> <li>Guiding Questions</li> <li>What is the context of this piece? Is the style appropriate?</li> <li>Does the word choice clearly convey meaning? Give an example.</li> <li>Essential Knowledge and Skills</li> <li>Identify the context and the appropriate language choice</li> <li>Know and demonstrate use of MLA format</li> <li>Identify and have knowledge of MLA guidelines</li> <li>Consult reference materials (style manuals) for guidelines appropriate to the discipline</li> <li>Know standard English grammar, punctuation, and capitalization</li> <li>Know standard format for citing reference sources in a bibliography or works cited page</li> </ul>	Academic Vocabulary  discipline  manual  style  works cited  Literature/Informational Grade 9  assessed as needed throughout the year  Grade 10  assessed as needed throughout the year	• MLA format  • Modeling	www.readingandwritingpr     oject.comwww.commonco     re.org/maps     http://readingandwritingpr     oject.com     www.heinemann.com     www.corestandards.org     www.ride.ri.gov     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/parcc-content-frameworks     PARCC     http://www.parcconline.or     g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC     Draft ModelContentFrame     worksForEnglish     LanguageArts0.pdf     Diverse Learners:     www.cast.org	informational, narrative  Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction)  Anecdotal records  Conferencing  Exhibits  Graphic organizers  Journals  Modeling  Multiple Intelligences assessments, e.g. Role playing - bodily kinesthetic organizing - visual Collaboration -

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
					interpersonal  Oral presentations  Performance based/common tasks  Research Rubrics/checklists  Tests and quizzes  Technology Think-alouds  Vocabulary  Writing genres Arguments Informative Narrative
LANGUAGE (L)		Students	TEACHER NOTES	RESOURCE NOTES	ASSESSMENT NOTES
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	P L 1.1 2.2 2.4 2.5 3.3	<ul> <li>L.9-10.4 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>	See instructional strategy list in the introduction  Cartoons  Charades  Graphic organizers  Have students use Frayer model graphic organizers to help them visualize and comprehend new words. For an explanation of the Frayer model as well as a template for the graphic organizer, see <a href="http://www.longwood.edu/staff/jonescd/projects/educ530/aboxley/graphicorg/fraym.htm">http://www.longwood.edu/staff/jonescd/projects/educ530/aboxley/graphicorg/fraym.htm</a> Photos	See resource list in the introduction  Red Hot Roots  Townsend Press Vocabulary Series  For strategies and techniques that can assist in teaching style and rhetoric, visit http://www.nwp.org/cs/public/print/resource topic/style and rhetoric.  For various instructional tools and tips to assist in building vocabulary, visit http://www.educationoasis.com/curriculum/GO/vocab dev.htm	Required  Common Units Prose constructed responses Extended responses – argument, informational, narrative Summative – Final Exam  Suggested (see list in the introduction) Anecdotal records  Conferencing Exhibits Graphic organizers

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		Guiding Questions	Academic Vocabulary		Websites	
		Guiding Questions  Based upon the use of the word in the sentence, what can you deduce the word means?  Do you recognize a familiar word part (affix or root) in the word? What meaning does the affix/root provide?  What reference tool would best assist you in determining the pronunciation of a word, its meaning, or its part of speech?  Has the meaning/use of the word changed over time? How?  What tools or strategies can you use to verify the meaning of an unknown word/phrase encountered?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Use context clues to derive word meaning  Use reference materials to determine correct pronunciation of words  Verify word meaning  PARCC Evidence  Demonstrates the ability to 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. (1) PARCC Evidence	Academic Vocabulary  context clues prefix suffix root word dictionary thesaurus  Literature/Informational Grade 9 assessed as needed throughout the year Grade 10 assessed as needed throughout the year	STRATEGIES	Websites  www.readingandwritingpr oject.comwww.commonco re.org/maps  http://readingandwritingpr oject.com  www.heinemann.com www.corestandards.org  www.ride.ri.gov  PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/ PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks  PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks  PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/parcc-content- frameworks  PARCC http://www.parcconline.or g/sites/parcc/files/PARCC Draft ModelContentFrame worksForEnglish LanguageArtsO.pdf  Diverse Learners: www.cast.org	Journals     Modeling     Multiple     Intelligences     assessments, e.g.     Role playing -     bodily     kinesthetic     Graphic     organizing -     visual     Collaboration -     interpersonal      Oral presentations      Performance     based/common     tasks
	P L	L.9-10.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, wand nuances in word meanings.  • Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, o				<ul><li>Research</li><li>Rubrics/checklists</li><li>Tests and quizzes</li><li>Technology</li></ul>
	1.1 2.2 2.4 2.5 3.3	analyze their role in the text  • Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with  Guiding Questions  • How can you use analogy to clarify meaning?  • What mood are you trying to convey in your writing?	Academic Vocabulary			<ul><li> Think-alouds</li><li> Vocabulary</li><li> Writing genres</li></ul>
		<ul> <li>What tone are you trying to convey in your writing?</li> <li>Can you use a metaphor or a simile to help create image?</li> <li>Can you think of an euphemism that offers a more</li> </ul>	<ul><li>euphemism</li><li>figurative</li><li>metaphor</li><li>nuances</li></ul>			<ul><li>Arguments</li><li>Informative</li><li>Narrative</li></ul>

STANDARDS	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS		INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		positive connotation for the expression?  Although very similar in meaning, how do the words slightly differ in meaning?  What is the relationship between these words?  Does the word hold a secondary meaning that differs from the dictionary definition? Is emotion associated with the meaning?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Understand figurative language ( simile, metaphor personification, euphemism, oxymoron)  Understand denotation and connotations  PARCC Evidence  Demonstrates the ability to interpret figures of speech in context. (1) PARCC Evidence	oxymoron     paradox     personification     simile     symbol  Literature/Informational Grade 9     assessed as needed throughout the year Grade 10     assessed as needed throughout the year			
	P L 1.1 2.2 2.4 2.5 3.3	L.9-10.6 Acquire and use accurately general academic and de words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, specified and career readiness level.  Guiding Questions  What strategies do you use for identifying, understanding, and using high-utility academic words?  Essential Knowledge and Skills  Identify, understand, and use general academic terms  Identify, understand, and use domain-specific terms  Independently build vocabulary  PARCC Evidence  Provides a statement demonstrating accurate meaning and use of grade-appropriate general academic words and phrases. (1) PARCC Evidence				

I STANDARDS L	NSHS Learner Expecta tions	BENCHMARKS	INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES	RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE
		throughout the year  build vocabulary using grade appropriate literary and nonfiction texts			