

Department of Equity, Curriculum and Instruction

English Language Arts

Curriculum Guide

MHS English Patterns Grades 11&12: Read, Write, Think

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Montclair Public Schools

Course Title: Read, Write, Think

Curriculum Area: ELA Credits: 2.5 (Elective)

Course Pre-Requisites: English Grade 10

2018 Curriculum Writers

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Introduction

The Montclair Public Schools believes in celebrating the rich history of our magnet school system while ensuring consistent, high quality instruction for all learners. The English Language Arts curriculum is built upon this belief immersing students in the process of reading, writing, speaking and listening, and language to create a vital community of learners. When students engage with and respond to a variety of literature, they develop an awareness of the human condition, gain empathy, and discover a sense of personal empowerment that allows them to become active participants in society. This approach provides all students with equitable access to the same learning goals while allowing teachers the flexibility to adapt to the needs of their learners.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts

The standards define general, cross-disciplinary literacy expectations that must be met for students to be prepared to enter college and workforce-training programs ready to succeed. The K–12 grade-specific standards define end-of-year expectations and a cumulative progression designed to enable students to meet college and career readiness expectations no later than the end of high school.

Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the standards.

Anchor Standards for Reading

Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

NJSLSA.R5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

NJSLSA.R9. Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.

Note on range and content of student reading

To become college and career ready, students must grapple with works of exceptional craft and thought whose range extends across genres, cultures, and centuries. Such works offer profound insights into the human condition and serve as models for students’ own thinking and writing. Along with high-quality contemporary works, these texts should be chosen from among seminal U.S. documents, the classics of American literature, and the timeless dramas of Shakespeare. Through wide and deep reading of literature and literary nonfiction of steadily increasing sophistication, students gain a reservoir of literary and cultural knowledge, references, and images; the ability to evaluate intricate arguments; and the capacity to surmount the challenges posed by complex texts.

Anchor Standards for Writing

Text Types and Purposes

NJSLSA.W1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

NJSLSA.W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

NJSLSA.W3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task,

purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.W5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

NJSLSA.W6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

NJSLSA.W8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

NJSLSA.W9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

NJSLSA.W10. 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.

Note on range and content in student writing

To build a foundation for college and career readiness, students need to learn to use writing as a way of offering and supporting opinions, demonstrating understanding of the subjects they are studying, and conveying real and imagined experiences and events. They learn to appreciate that a key purpose of writing is to communicate clearly to an external, sometimes unfamiliar audience, and they begin to adapt the form and content of their writing to accomplish a particular task and purpose. They develop the capacity to build knowledge on a subject through research projects and to respond analytically to literary and informational sources. To meet these goals, students must devote significant time and effort to writing, producing numerous pieces over short and extended time frames throughout the year.

Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening

Comprehension and Collaboration

NJSLSA.SL1. Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

NJSLSA.SL2. Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

NJSLSA.SL3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.SL4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.SL5. Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.

NJSLSA.SL6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Note on range and content of student speaking and listening

To build a foundation for college and career readiness, students must have ample opportunities to take part in a variety of rich, structured conversations—as part of a whole class, in small groups, and with a partner. Being productive members of

these conversations requires that students contribute accurate, relevant information; respond to and develop what others have said; make comparisons and contrasts; and analyze and synthesize a multitude of ideas in various domains.

New technologies have broadened and expanded the role that speaking and listening play in acquiring and sharing knowledge and have tightened their link to other forms of communication. Digital texts confront students with the potential for continually updated content and dynamically changing combinations of words, graphics, images, hyperlinks, and embedded video and audio.

Anchor Standards for Language

Conventions of Standard English

NJSLSA.L1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

NJSLSA.L2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Knowledge of Language

NJSLSA.L3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

NJSLSA.L4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

NJSLSA.L5. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

NJSLSA.L6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Note on range and content of student language use

To build a foundation for college and career readiness in language, students must gain control over many conventions of standard English grammar, usage, and mechanics as well as learn other ways to use language to convey meaning effectively. They must also be able to determine or clarify the meaning of grade-appropriate words encountered through listening, reading, and media use; come to appreciate that words have nonliteral meanings, shades of meaning, and relationships to other words; and expand their vocabulary in the course of studying content. The inclusion of Language standards in their own strand should not be taken as an indication that skills related to conventions, effective language use, and vocabulary are unimportant to reading, writing, speaking, and listening; indeed, they are inseparable from such contexts.

Overview	Reading	Writing	Speaking and Listening	Language
Unit 1 or 3	Primary Focus Standards: RL.11-12.1 RI.11-12.1 RL.11-12.2 RI.11-12.2 RL.11-12.3 RI.11-12.3 RL.11-12.4 RI.11-12.4 RL.11-12.6 RI.11-12.6	Primary Focus Standards: W.11-12.2.A,B,C,D,E,F W.11-12.3 W.11-12.4 W.11-12.5 W.11-12.10 Select at least one from: W.11-12.7, W.11-12.8, W.11-12.9	Primary Focus Standards: SL.11-12.1.A,B,C,D SL.11-12.2 SL.11-12.3 SL.11-12.4, ,SL.11-12.6	Primary Focus Standards: L. 11-12.1.A L.11-12.2.A,B, L.11-12.3.A L.11-12.4.A,B,C,D L.11-12.5.A,B L.11-12.6
	Text Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one extended text 3-5 short texts 	Writing Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informative writing Explanatory writing Narrative Research writing (Choose at least one as a focus standard) Routine Writing 	Task type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct discussions Report finding 	Skill focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study and apply grammar Study and apply vocabulary
Unit 2 or 4	Primary Focus Standards: RL.11-12.1 RI.11-12.1	Primary Focus Standards: W.11-12.2.A,B,C,D,E,F W.11-12.3	Primary Focus Standards: SL.11-12.1.A,B,C,D SL.11-12.2 SL.11-12.3	Primary Focus Standards: L. 11-12.1.A L.11-12.2.A,B,

	RL.11-12.2 RI.11-12.2 RL.11-12.3 RI.11-12.3 RL.11-12.4 RI.11-12.4 RL.11-12.6 RI.11-12.6	W.11-12.4 W.11-12.5 W.11-12.10 Select at least one from: W.11-12.7, W.11-12.8, W.11-12.9	SL.11-12.4, ,SL.11-12.6	L.11-12.3.A L.11-12.4.A,B,C,D L.11-12.5.A,B L.11-12.6
	Text Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several short essays • At least one extended text 	Writing Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informative writing • Argumentative writing • Research writing • Routine writing 	Task Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct discussions • Report findings 	Skill Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and recognize language usage • Study and apply vocabulary
Suggested Open Educational Resources	Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining Literature for Deeper Meaning • Close Reading: "A Reason to Read" • Multiple Perspectives on Theme • Rhetorical Devices • DIDLS guide for rhetorical analysis • Comparing multiple interpretations of a text • Analyzing speeches as arguments • Sample Close Reading: from Walden • Reading a Supreme Court Case • Analyzing purpose and meaning in political cartoons 	Writing/Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Student Writing Through Critical Thinking • Evaluating a source: survey • Analyzing style: formal and informal language • The Passion of Punctuation • Developing Core Proficiencies from Engage New York • Writing an Argumentative Essay About the First Chapter of "Up From Slavery" • Developing Persuasive Arguments Through Ethical 	Speaking & Listening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking Lecture and Class Notes • Conver-Stations: A Discussion Strategy • Using Debate to Develop Thinking and Speaking • Developing Core Proficiencies from Engage New York • Lessons to Use with Popular Stories • Lessons to Use with Anthologies • English Language Arts Methods: Grades 9-12 Model Lessons 	Critical Thinking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • College Board: SAT Critical Thinking • Critical Thinking: A Path to College and Career • Critical thinking through whole class dialogue • Developing Critical and Analytical Thinking about Literary Characters • Teaching Channel Presents: Inquiry-Based Teaching • Inquiry Graphic Organizer • Assessing Cultural Relevance: Exploring

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquiry: Two Pre-Writing Strategies Spend a Day in My Shoes: Exploring the Role of Perspective in Narrative PARCC Scoring Rubric for Prose Constructed Response Items Purdue Online Writing Lab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Arguments Sake: Playing “Devil’s Advocate” with Non Fiction Texts The Pros and Cons of Discussion PVLEGS: A Public Speaking Acronym that Transforms Students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Connections to a Text How to Encourage Higher Order Thinking Handbook of Critical Thinking Resources How to Mark a Book
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Montclair Public Schools Instructional Unit					
Content:	Read, Write, and Think			Grade:	11/ 12
Marking Period	1 or 3	Unit Title:	You and Influences on You	Pacing:	10 Weeks
Overview					
<p>Big Ideas: Thematic Units on The Self, Family, Friends, and A Diverse Society</p> <p>Essential Questions: How is your identity shaped? What constitutes “family”? What influence does family have on you? How do your friends influence your identity? What bearing does a diverse society have on the formation of the individual? How do the elements and structures of essays contribute to meaning and appreciation of reading and writing?</p> <p>Enduring Understandings: Humans are shaped by their social environment.</p>					

Universal implications can be gleaned from reading non-fiction.
 Writing helps one clarify one's thoughts about readings and about life.
 Reading and writing help individuals better navigate the complexities of life.

Unit 1 or 3 Grade 11/12

NJSLS

Reading Standards		Reading Critical Knowledge and Skills	Depth of Knowledge
RL.11.12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	RI.11-12.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make personal connections, connections to other texts, and/or global/historical connections when relevant ● Analyze the text and identify explicit and implicit textual evidence ● Determine the difference between strong and insufficient (unreliable) details ● Cite evidence and use direct quotes, paraphrase, objectively summarize (free of personal bias) ● Draw inferences using implicit and explicit text evidence ● Draw conclusions/make logical judgments about the information within the text on the basis of evidence and prior conclusions/prior experience ● Support inference using several examples from the text ● Evaluate the relationship between explicit and implicit details and how they contribute to the meaning of the text ● Identify the moments where the author is inconclusive or uncertain and allows the reader to draw conclusions based on textual evidence. 	1,2,3
RL.11-12.2. Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account, and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine two or more themes or central ideas in a text ● Recognize supporting details for themes/central ideas 	3, 4

<p>provide an objective summary of the text.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze themes/central ideas as it develops over the course of the text Make inferences through the use of details, word choice, and literary elements regarding the thematic development Use the text to draw conclusions Examine how the interaction of themes/central ideas create the overall meaning of the text (and provides depth and dimension) Construct an objective summary of the text 	
<p>RL.11-12.3: Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).</p>	<p>RI.11-12.3. Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.</p>	<p>RL.11-12.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and analyze the choices made by the author including the choice of setting, plot organization and development, characterization and character interaction Explain how the order in which each is presented in the text impacts the overall text Analyze those choices as they pertain to the overall story 	<p>2, 4</p>
<p>RL.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)</p>	<p>RI.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess figurative meaning Assess connotative meaning Determine and evaluate technical meaning (jargon) Identify tone of text Explain how word choice creates tone Explain how the tone supports the overall meaning of the text 	<p>1,2, 3</p>

	Federalist No. 10).		
RL.11-12.6. Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	RI.11-12.6. Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.	RL.11-12.6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and assess the point of view Determine what the text literally and figuratively states Determine what the text actually means, considering satire, sarcasm, irony, and understatement Explain the difference between the literal and the actual meaning as it pertains to the author’s purpose	4
		RI.11-12.6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the author’s overall purpose Analyze how an author uses various rhetorical strategies to advance that purpose. Focus on both how the text is written and what the text is about Explain how and why the author has made those rhetorical decisions and how and why that contributes to the overall effectiveness of the text	4
Writing Standards		Writing Critical Knowledge and Skills	
W.11-12.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine writing task type and its appropriate organizational structure Identify and understand the writing purpose Determine and address the audience (intended reader) appropriately Understand and utilize appropriate style Understand how structure, style and rhetorical devices convey the purpose of writing 	1,2,3,4
W.11-12.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and use appropriate planning templates 	3

<p>or trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual such as MLA or APA appropriate, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand and utilize revision techniques ● Understand writing as a process ● Plan, revise, edit, rewrite, or try a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose or audience ● Determine what details and/or information is most appropriate for a specific purpose 	
<p>W.11-12.7. (Choice) Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct short and more sustained research projects ● Conduct research drawing on multiple sources ● Understand steps of an investigation ● Develop an inquiry question ● Refocus inquiry/generate additional questions when appropriate ● Know how to broaden or narrow an inquiry ● Synthesize and summarize information from a variety of sources achieving new insights ● Evaluate multiple sources and understand their content 	3,4
<p>Speaking and Listening Standards</p>	<p>Speaking and Listening Critical Knowledge and Skills</p>	<p>Depth of Knowledge</p>
<p>SL.11-12.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grade 11 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>SL.11-12.1.A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>SL.11-12.1.B. Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g., student-developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.</p> <p>SL.11-12.1.C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effectively participate in one-on-one, group, and teacher-led discussions ● Prepare for discussions ● Read and research materials beforehand ● Articulate ideas clearly and persuasively in a discussion ● Refer to evidence from texts and other research ● Draw from and build on the ideas of others in a discussion ● Clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions in a discussion or collaborative activity ● Set guidelines for class discussions ● Establish goals and roles for group members and adhere to assigned roles 	1,2,3

<p>SL.11.12.1.D. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in polite and democratic discussions and decision-making activities. ● Self monitor the work and assign specific tasks as needed ● Respect and promote diverse perspectives in a discussion or collaborative activity ● Encourage others to participate in a discussion or collaborative activity ● discuss and question the argument and evidence ● Make certain that a variety of possible arguments have been heard ● Respond thoughtfully ● Summarize where others agree and disagree with ideas and perspectives ● Continue to propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that connect to broader ideas as well as through reflection and evaluation of others' comments 	
<p>SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Listen to and evaluate multiple sources of information in diverse formats and media ● Utilize multiple sources of information in order to make decisions ● Evaluate the credibility and accuracy of each source 	2,3
<p>SL.11-12.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formulate a clear and distinct perspective on a topic or issue and amass evidence to support that perspective ● Draw information from primary and secondary sources, and provide a conclusion ● Consider and address opposing viewpoints ● Organize, develop, and produce a presentation in a style appropriate to the purpose and audience ● Present information clearly, concisely, and logically ● Use correct eye contact ● Adapt volume and tone to audience and purpose ● Speak with clear pronunciation 	2,3

Language Standards	Language Critical Knowledge and Skills	Depth of Knowledge
<p>L.11-12.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. L.11-12.1. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and use appropriate grammar and usage in writing and speaking Understand that language and appropriate usage changes Utilize reference materials to help maintain appropriate grammar and usage dependent on the audience and situation 	2
<p>L.11-12.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. L.11-12.2.A. Observe hyphenation conventions. L.11-12.2.B. Spell correctly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to appropriate writing conventions including capitalization, punctuation including hyphens, and spelling 	2
<p>L.11-12.3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. L.11-12.3.A. Vary syntax for effect; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different situations Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices to shape the meaning and style Apply knowledge of language to comprehend more fully when reading, listening, or speaking Consult a style manual, which conforms to discipline-specific guidelines, while writing and editing a work Write using a variety of different syntaxes 	3
<p>L.11-12.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. L.11-12.4.A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. L.11-12.4.B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). L.11-12.4.C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. L.11-12.4.D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use context clues to derive word meaning Use knowledge of Greek and Latin affixes and roots to understand variations of word forms and patterns Consult reference materials to derive word meanings and correct pronunciation of words Trace the etymology of words 	2 3 2 3

<p>L.11-12.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>L.11-12.5.A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>L.11-12.5.B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret and analyze the use of figurative language within a text, particularly hyperbole and paradox • Analyze slight differences in the meanings of words with similar definitions (ex: saunter and walk) 	<p>3</p>
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Instructional Plan

Formative Assessment Plan	Summative Assessment Plan
<p><i>Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.</i></p> <p>Daily writing Class discussions Pair and share discussions Quizzes Illustrations Creative writing Close reading of text Analysis of Literary Devices</p>	<p><i>Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.</i></p> <p>Expository (informational or explanatory) essay Personal narrative essay</p>

Texts	Supplementary Resources
<p><i>Interactions</i>, a thematic reader: eighth edition, edited by Ann Moseley & Jeanette Harris</p> <p>Unit 1: The Self Unit 2: Family Unit 3: Friends Unit 4: (taught next marking period on Work) Unit 5: A Diverse Society</p>	<p>The New York Times</p> <p>JSTOR OWL Purdue</p> <p>Film clips: <i>Raisin in the Sun</i></p>

A Raisin in the Sun by Lorraine Hansberry

Instructional Best Practices and Exemplars

Student presentations of personal essays.
Teacher conferences.

- Conduct short and more sustained research projects
- Conduct research drawing on multiple sources
- Understand steps of an investigation
- Develop an inquiry question
- Refocus inquiry/generate additional questions when appropriate
- Know how to broaden or narrow an inquiry
- Synthesize and summarize information from a variety of sources achieving new insights
- Evaluate multiple sources and understand their content

CROSS CURRICULAR RESOURCES

The NJ Amistad Commission's NJSLS literacy resources: <http://njamistadcurriculum.net/commoncore/>

The NJ Commission of Holocaust Education's Curriculum Guides/Materials: <https://www.nj.gov/education/holocaust/curriculum/Universal9-12.pdf>

ALIGNMENT TO 21ST CENTURY SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY

21st Century/ Interdisciplinary Themes: Bold all that apply

Global Awareness

Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy

Civic Literacy

Health Literacy

Environmental Literacy

21st Century Skills: Bold all that apply

Creativity & Innovation

Critical Thinking & Problem Solving

Communication & Collaboration

Media Literacy

Information Literacy

Information, Communication & Technology

Life & Career Skills

Technology Infusion

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-5e13aJdD9j0WIJGA2gdtKQ8jwwuOCP98vx5zzJl6s/edit?usp=sharing>

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Evidence of Student Learning

- Common benchmark
- DRA continuum
- Guided reading observational records
- Evaluation rubrics
- Self-reflections
- Teacher-student conferences
- Running records
- Students' published pieces
- Unit tests
- Quizzes

Montclair Public Schools Instructional Unit

Content:	Read, Write, Think		Grade:	11/12	
Marking Period	2 or 4	Unit Title:	You and Your Future	Pacing:	10 Weeks

Overview

Big Ideas:

Thematic Units on Work, Nature and Environment, Technology and Media, and Heroes & Role Models.

Essential Questions:

- What will shape your adult identity?
- How will you choose your future work? What influence will work have on you?
- How will nature and the environment influence your identity?
- What bearing does technology and media have on the formation of the individual?
- Who are your role models and why?
- How do the elements and structures of essays contribute to meaning and appreciation of reading and writing?

Enduring Understandings:

- Humans are shaped by their social and natural environment.
- Technology and media will have a profound impact on one’s future life.
- Universal implications can be gleaned from reading non-fiction.
- Writing helps one clarify one’s thoughts.
- Reading and writing help individuals better navigate the complexities of life.

Unit 2 or 4 Grade 11/12

NJSLs

Reading Standards	Reading Critical Knowledge and Skills		Depth of Knowledge
RL.11.12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	RI.11-12.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make personal connections, connections to other texts, and/or global/historical connections when relevant ● Analyze the text and identify explicit and implicit textual evidence ● Determine the difference between strong and insufficient (unreliable) details ● Cite evidence and use direct quotes, paraphrase, objectively summarize (free of personal bias) ● Draw inferences using implicit and explicit text evidence ● Draw conclusions/make logical judgments about the information within the text on the basis of evidence and prior conclusions/prior experience 	1,2,3

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support inference using several examples from the text ● Evaluate the relationship between explicit and implicit details and how they contribute to the meaning of the text ● Identify the moments where the author is inconclusive or uncertain and allows the reader to draw conclusions based on textual evidence. 	
RL.11-12.2. Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account, and provide an objective summary of the text.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine two or more themes or central ideas in a text ● Recognize supporting details for themes/central ideas ● Analyze themes/central ideas as it develops over the course of the text ● Make inferences through the use of details, word choice, and literary elements regarding the thematic development ● Use the text to draw conclusions ● Examine how the interaction of themes/central ideas create the overall meaning of the text (and provides depth and dimension) ● Construct an objective summary of the text 	3, 4
RL.11-12.3: Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).	RI.11-12.3. Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.	RL.11-12.3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and analyze the choices made by the author including the choice of setting, plot organization and development, characterization and character interaction ● Explain how the order in which each is presented in the text impacts the overall text ● Analyze those choices as they pertain to the overall story 	2, 4

		<p>RI.11-12.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and analyze the structure and sequence (chronological, spatial, compare/contrast, etc) of the text ● Explain why the structure of the text is ordered as it is ● Explain how the choices of text structure impact the meaning of the text 	2, 4
<p>RL.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)</p>	<p>RI.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess figurative meaning ● Assess connotative meaning ● Determine and evaluate technical meaning (jargon) ● Identify tone of text ● Explain how word choice creates tone ● Explain how the tone supports the overall meaning of the text 	1,2, 3
<p>RL.11-12.6. Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).</p>	<p>RI.11-12.6. Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.</p>	<p>RL.11-12.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and assess the point of view ● Determine what the text literally and figuratively states ● Determine what the text actually means, considering satire, sarcasm, irony, and understatement 	4

		Explain the difference between the literal and the actual meaning as it pertains to the author's purpose	
		RI.11-12.6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the author's overall purpose • Analyze how an author uses various rhetorical strategies to advance that purpose. • Focus on both how the text is written and what the text is about Explain how and why the author has made those rhetorical decisions and how and why that contributes to the overall effectiveness of the text	4
Writing Standards		Writing Critical Knowledge and Skills	Depth of Knowledge
	W.11-12.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine writing task type and its appropriate organizational structure • Identify and understand the writing purpose • Determine and address the audience (intended reader) appropriately • Understand and utilize appropriate style • Understand how structure, style and rhetorical devices convey the purpose of writing 	1,2,3,4
	W.11-12.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual such as MLA or APA appropriate, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and use appropriate planning templates • Understand and utilize revision techniques • Understand writing as a process • Plan, revise, edit, rewrite, or try a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose or audience • Determine what details and/or information is most appropriate for a specific purpose 	3
	W.11-12.7. (Choice) Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct short and more sustained research projects • Conduct research drawing on multiple sources • Understand steps of an investigation • Develop an inquiry question • Refocus inquiry/generate additional questions when 	3,4

	<p>appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know how to broaden or narrow an inquiry ● Synthesize and summarize information from a variety of sources achieving new insights ● Evaluate multiple sources and understand their content 	
Speaking and Listening Standards	Speaking and Listening Critical Knowledge and Skills	Depth of Knowledge
<p>SL.11-12.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grade 11 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>SL11-12.1.A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>SL.11-12.1.B. Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g., student-developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.</p> <p>SL.11-12.1.C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p> <p>SL.11.12.1.D. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effectively participate in one-on-one, group, and teacher-led discussions ● Prepare for discussions ● Read and research materials beforehand ● Articulate ideas clearly and persuasively in a discussion ● Refer to evidence from texts and other research ● Draw from and build on the ideas of others in a discussion ● Clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions in a discussion or collaborative activity ● Set guidelines for class discussions ● Establish goals and roles for group members and adhere to assigned roles ● Participate in polite and democratic discussions and decision-making activities. ● Self monitor the work and assign specific tasks as needed ● Respect and promote diverse perspectives in a discussion or collaborative activity ● Encourage others to participate in a discussion or collaborative activity ● discuss and question the argument and evidence ● Make certain that a variety of possible arguments have been heard ● Respond thoughtfully ● Summarize where others agree and disagree with ideas and perspectives ● Continue to propel conversations by posing and 	1,2,3

	responding to questions that connect to broader ideas as well as through reflection and evaluation of others' comments	
SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively , orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to and evaluate multiple sources of information in diverse formats and media • Utilize multiple sources of information in order to make decisions • Evaluate the credibility and accuracy of each source 	2,3
SL.11-12.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a clear and distinct perspective on a topic or issue and amass evidence to support that perspective • Draw information from primary and secondary sources, and provide a conclusion • Consider and address opposing viewpoints • Organize, develop, and produce a presentation in a style appropriate to the purpose and audience • Present information clearly, concisely, and logically • Use correct eye contact • Adapt volume and tone to audience and purpose • Speak with clear pronunciation 	2,3
Language Standards	Language Critical Knowledge and Skills	Depth of Knowledge
L.11-12.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. L.11-12.1. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and use appropriate grammar and usage in writing and speaking • Understand that language and appropriate usage changes • Utilize reference materials to help maintain appropriate grammar and usage dependent on the audience and situation 	2
L.11-12.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. L.11-12.2.A. Observe hyphenation conventions. L.11-12.2.B. Spell correctly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to appropriate writing conventions including capitalization, punctuation including hyphens, and spelling 	2
L.11-12.3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different situations 	3

<p>L.11-12.3.A. Vary syntax for effect; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices to shape the meaning and style ● Apply knowledge of language to comprehend more fully when reading, listening, or speaking ● Consult a style manual, which conforms to discipline-specific guidelines, while writing and editing a work ● Write using a variety of different syntaxes 	
<p>L.11-12.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>L.11-12.4.A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>L.11-12.4.B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).</p> <p>L.11-12.4.C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.</p> <p>L.11-12.4.D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use context clues to derive word meaning ● Use knowledge of Greek and Latin affixes and roots to understand variations of word forms and patterns ● Consult reference materials to derive word meanings and correct pronunciation of words ● Trace the etymology of words 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
<p>L.11-12.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>L.11-12.5.A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>L.11-12.5.B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interpret and analyze the use of figurative language within a text, particularly hyperbole and paradox ● Analyze slight differences in the meanings of words with similar definitions (ex: saunter and walk) 	<p>3</p>

Instructional Plan

Formative Assessment Plan	Summative Assessment Plan
<i>Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.</i>	<i>Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.</i>

<p>Daily writing Class discussions Pair and share discussions Quizzes Illustrations Creative writing Close reading of text Analysis of Literary Devices</p>	<p>Argumentative essay</p>
Texts	Supplementary Resources
<p><i>Interactions</i>, a thematic reader: eighth edition, edited by Ann Moseley & Jeanette Harris</p> <p>Unit 4: Work Unit 6: Nature and Environment Unit 7: Technology and Media Unit 5: Heroes and Role Models</p> <p><i>Night</i> by Elie Wiesel</p>	<p><i>The New York Times</i></p> <p>JSTOR OWL Purdue</p> <p><i>US Holocaust Memorial Museum Website</i></p>
Instructional Best Practices and Exemplars	
<p><i>This is a place to capture standards integration and instructional best practices.</i></p> <p>Student presentations of argumentative essays. Student teacher conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct short and more sustained research projects ● Conduct research drawing on multiple sources ● Understand steps of an investigation ● Develop an inquiry question 	

- Refocus inquiry/generate additional questions when appropriate
- Know how to broaden or narrow an inquiry
- Synthesize and summarize information from a variety of sources achieving new insights
- Evaluate multiple sources and understand their content

DIFFERENTIATION

Special Education	ELL	Intervention	Acceleration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modify and accommodate as listed in student's IEP or 504 plan ● Prioritize instruction ● Teach thoroughly ● Utilize wait-time ● Ensure directions are clear and concise ● Utilize probing and clarifying questions ● Ask higher order questions equitably ● Support instruction with scaffolding ● Model (provide step by step instructions) use of learning strategies ● Provide extended time for practice and review of learning strategies ● Identify, categorize, and teach words critical to understanding instructional texts ● Utilize multiple approaches to monitor student understanding ● Create rubrics to develop assessments ● Vary assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Get to know student ● Set high expectations ● Learn/Utilize/Display some words in student's heritage language ● Allow electronic translator ● Reword, repeat, and clarify directions ● Determine student knowledge and level of understanding ● Research instruction that best matches student need ● Utilize ongoing informal assessments ● Refer to NJDOE resources <p>*Review Special Education list for additional recommendations.*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tiered Interventions following RtI framework ● RtI Intervention Bank ● Foundations Double-Dose (Tier II) ● LLI (Tier III) ● FFI Skill Report: DRA On-Line ● enVision intervention supports NJDOE resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Process should be modified: higher order thinking skills, open-ended thinking, discovery ● Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge ● Utilize exploratory connections to higher grade concepts ● Contents should be modified: abstraction, complexity, variety, organization ● Products should be modified: real world problems, audiences, deadlines, evaluation, transformations ● Learning environment should be modified: student-centered learning, independence, openness, complexity, groups varied

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assign peer assisted reading ● Assign peer tutoring ● Provide individual help to all students ● Create opportunities for/Monitor peer collaboration ● Monitor student progress frequently ● Utilize flexible/cooperative grouping based on instructional goals ● Create lesson reminder sheets ● Prioritize and chunk lengthy assignments ● Utilize assistive technology, when appropriate ● Provide ongoing, effective, specific feedback ● Model/Utilize graphic organizers ● Provide leveled reading materials ● Utilize visual aids and props (flashcards, pictures, symbols) when possible ● Utilize a multi-sensory approach to new topics ● NJDOE Resources 			
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CROSS CURRICULAR RESOURCES

The NJ Amistad Commission’s NJSLS literacy resources: <http://njamistadcurriculum.net/commoncore/>
 The NJ Commission of Holocaust Education’s Curriculum Guides/Materials: <https://www.nj.gov/education/holocaust/curriculum/Universal9-12.pdf>

ALIGNMENT TO 21st CENTURY SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY

21st Century/ Interdisciplinary Themes: Bold all that apply	21st Century Skills: Bold all that apply
Global Awareness Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy Civic Literacy Health Literacy Environmental Literacy	Creativity & Innovation Critical Thinking & Problem Solving Communication & Collaboration Media Literacy Information Literacy

Information, Communication & Technology
Life & Career Skills

Technology Infusion

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-5e13aJdD9j0WIJGA2gdtKQ8jwwuOCP98vx5zzJI6s/edit?usp=sharing>

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Smart Board Applications

enVision applications

Evidence of Student Learning

- Common benchmark
- DRA continuum
- Guided reading observational records
- Evaluation rubrics
- Self-reflections
- Teacher-student conferences
- Running records
- Students' published pieces
- Unit tests
- Quizzes