

READINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

Eighth Grade English Language Arts Curriculum 2023

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I. PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

The Readington School District middle school literacy program provides a balanced instructional approach which includes study of authentic and rich literature, word study, and experience and practice in effective writing traits. By the time our students are in eighth grade, they are able to handle difficult texts independently. Students will focus on reading texts in the 6-8 grade band level independently as well as sustained practice with texts in the 9-10 grade band level as “stretch” texts, which will require scaffolding by teachers. Students will read a wide variety of genres; narratives, dramas, poetry, and informational text. At this grade level, students will read subgenres of adventure stories, biographies, memoirs, historical fiction, mysteries, folktales, legends, fables, tall tales, myths, fantasy, science fiction, realistic fiction, and graphic novels. Poetry in the form of narrative poems, lyrical poems, free verse, odes, ballads, and epics will be read. At this level, students will read expository as well as argument in the form of essays, opinion pieces as well as other documents and digital media sources on a range of topics.

In writing, students focus on specific text types: narrative, informative and explanatory text, and argument. In the study of vocabulary, students focus both on understanding words and their nuances and on acquiring new words through conversation and reading and by being taught them directly. Students will grow to understand the proper meanings of words with the means (context, word analysis, and so on) so that they can select words based on the situation. Our curriculum is designed to be responsive to the developmental stages. Our differentiated approach allows students to be engaged with reading and writing experiences appropriate to their point in development, and our teachers assess students at regular intervals to inform their instructional decisions. Instruction focuses on assisting students in building independence as readers, writers, speakers, listeners, and language users. Students will build a base of knowledge across a wide range of subject matter by engaging with words of quality and substance. They will respond to the varying demands of audience, task, purpose, and discipline.

II. GOALS

This curriculum is linked to the 2016 New Jersey Student Learning Standards for English Language Arts. Each unit is connected directly to the Anchor Standards, Strands, and Progress Indicators outlined in the document. 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.

III. ASSESSMENT

Student learning will be assessed through

- Student/teacher conferences
- Reading logs
- Reading pace and stamina
- Contributions to book clubs
- Running Record Assessment conducted at least four times a year for students that are below benchmark at the beginning of 8th grade. A student that is on a reading benchmark for comprehension, pace, and accuracy at the beginning of 8th grade does not need to have a running record in order to assess reading skills, other methods may be utilized.
- Teacher’s College Scored Common Assessment Student Writings in Narrative, Argument and Information
- Writing samples and student writing portfolios
- Student presentations
- Writer’s notebooks
- Student Performance Checklists

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- Student self-reflection
- Standards Based Writing Rubrics
- Writing Pathways Performance Assessments
- Learning Progressions
- Rubrics

[Accommodations and modifications](#) are available for those students who demonstrate a need and can be located on the curriculum page of the district website.

IV. PACING GUIDE

	Reading	Writing
Unit 1 Sept.	Textual Lineages: My Reading History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting on reading • Writing about reading • Setting goals, time, and space for reading • Establishing social clubs around reading 	Textual Lineages: Writing History/Reflective Essay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting on writing • Building writing stamina • Setting goals, time, and space for writing • Sharing our writing with others
Unit 2 Sept./ Oct.	Close Reading for Text Evidence: Analyzing Characters using Contemporary Young Adult Fiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infer traits, motivations, and changes • Analyze the development of characters • Critique and evaluate the author's use of characterization to reveal theme 	Narrative Writing: Extending Stories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and develop small moment story ideas • Organize writing to suit genre and audience • Use elaboration and craft to develop story elements information
Unit 3 Nov.	A Study of Structure: Describing Organizational Choices & Purpose of Structural Choices of Expository Nonfiction, Narrative Nonfiction & Hybrid Nonfiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process texts with a variety of complex layouts • Monitor for meaning and use the text structure to construct summaries • Analyze underlying organizational structures 	Journalism: Writing to Inform & Explain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write to reveal key concepts and make clear why concepts are important • Choose an organizational structure that explains key concepts logically • Use relevant information and trustworthy sources to elaborate on main points
Unit 4 Dec.	Close Reading for Mood, Atmosphere, Tone: Considering Setting, Environment and Author's Intent in Historical Fiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice aspects of historical fiction • Analyzing setting, conflict and word choice to reveal mood and tone • Critique and evaluate the author's use of setting to reveal theme 	Writing to Take Stand and Propose a Solution Major Unit: Composing Arguments Minor Unit: Visual Literacy & Digital Media: Analyzing the Purpose of Information Presented in Diverse Media Formats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize claims, counterclaims, reasons, and evidence into sections and clarify how sections are connected • Incorporate trustworthy and significant

		sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the relevance of the reasons and evidence for claims
Unit 5 Jan.	Close Reading for Word Choice, Usage, and Symbols in Classic Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify writer's craft (figurative language, symbols, word choice) Analyze author's use of word choice, figurative language and symbolism to reveal theme Cite evidence by summarizing, paraphrasing and directly quoting from the text 	Writing to Analyze & Interpret: Theme & Craft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cite evidence by summarizing, paraphrasing and directly quoting from the text Organize claims, reasons and evidence into sections and clarify how sections are connected Clarify and explain relationships between evidence and ideas
Unit 6 Feb./ March	Close Reading Across Multiple Texts using Science Fiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze characters, setting and writer's craft across texts Analyze similarities and differences and how they make meaning Analyze how authors reveal theme 	Writing to Analyze & Interpret: Comparative Literature Analysis Major Unit: Multiple Texts Minor Unit: Comparison of Text to Film <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cite evidence by summarizing, paraphrasing and directly quoting from the text Organize claims, reasons and evidence into sections and clarify how sections are connected Clarify and explain relationships between evidence and ideas using a compare and contrast text structure
Unit 7 March	Close Reading Multiple Perspectives: Examining and Understanding Multiple Points of View and Arguments in Nonfiction Texts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the author's qualifications to write an informational text Identify fact, opinion and reasoned judgement Analyze texts to determine the writer's point of view or bias Identify specific language that reveals bias or qualifies as propaganda Critique texts in terms of the writer's bias or the use of exaggeration and subtle misinformation (propaganda) 	Writing to Evaluate and Judge: Writing Reviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create convincing writing by angling writing to make points and by knowing the audience Concentrating on word choice and tone to lift the level of an essay Organize writing based on purpose
Unit 8 April	Developing Analytical Reading Practices: Children of War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor understanding closely, searching for information within and outside the text 	Writing to Inquire & Explore: Multigenre Research Essay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection,

	<p>when needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire new content and perspective through reading both fiction and nonfiction texts about diverse times and places Read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed 	<p>metacognition/self correction and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes and audiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection and research Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others
Unit 9 May	<p>Developing Analytical Lenses for Reading Narrative Nonfiction: Memoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize why the story matters to determine importance and synthesize Identify and analyze the lessons learned as a result of a victory or struggle Express changes in ideas or perspective across the reading 	<p>Writing to Express & Reflect: Powerful Speeches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner Use relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning and well-chosen details Use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation
Unit 10 June	<p>Developing Analytical Lenses for Reading Nonfiction using Texts on Self-Reflection, Mindfulness and Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring knowledge from personal experiences to the interpretation of characters and events Make connections between multiple texts Use text to develop new perspectives on readers' own lives 	<p>Narrative Writing: Stories of Self-reflection and Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience Write to comment on a social issue, teach a lesson, and/or develop a point of view Reflect on writing

8th GRADE READING

Reading: Unit 1
Textual Lineages: My Reading History
1-2 Weeks (September)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Readers are reflective Readers set goals to improve focus, increase stamina and build 	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Developing Lifelong Reading Practices from Essential Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using artifacts to reflect on and 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom</p>

<p>lifelong reading practices</p> <p>GOALS: Reading: RL. 8.1, 8.2, 8.10 RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed</p> <p>RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.</p> <p>Speaking and Listening: SL.8.1, 8.4, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence,</p>	<p>improve our reading lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating systems for record keeping • Building relationships within book clubs <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage your mind by asking questions as you read • Reflect on the past reading and plan for future reading • Monitor your stamina and pace <p>Bend 2: Writing About Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing about books and deciding upon whether to write long or write short • Using annotation tools to keep track of thinking while reading • Noticing the text's message between the lines; what details suggest or imply about characters • Sketching, mapping, using entries to engage closely with novels we are reading • Jotting as we read, writing part way through about our thoughts as readers • Retelling and analyzing texts <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a sticky note that you think has a strong starting idea written on it and use it to write long • Take two books with something in common (setting, theme, character) and write about their similarities and differences • Use strong emotional responses to a book as a place to stop and write • Write to question and critique what you have read • Look across your notes and write about connections you see 	<p>Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Text Choices: Summer Reading Independent Choice Fiction (based on lineage)</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher conferences • Reader's Notebooks • Reading Logs • Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended responses <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running Records • Above Expectations: Level Z+ • Meeting Expectations: Level Z • Approaching Expectations: Level Y • Below Expectations: Below Y <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vlog • Student self-reflections • Presentations
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<p>observations, and ideas. D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Reading: RL 9-10.1, 9-10.2 RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain 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 and provide an objective summary of the text</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p>	<p>Bend 3: Social Clubs around Reading (Speaking & Listening)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stirring up excitement about books we've read and creating partnerships with other readers • Using notebooks to organize our thinking for book clubs • Comparing audio, written text, and film versions of books. • Using statistics to reflect on our reading • Selecting books to read that are appropriate using various resources • Pay attention to characters and to story elements in stories read • Get to know your peers and recommend books to them based on who they are as readers • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world, or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, 	
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<p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking • Create norms to guide group discussions and behavior 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryUP.2:Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups. Activity: Presentation: Students synthesize characters in the novel, the different groups, and roles the characters take on. Create connections to societal groups and how that reflects different cultures.</p>		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.8.DC.5: Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure. 9.4.8.IML.15: Explain ways that individuals may experience the same media message differently. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Students reflect on their reading passages and discuss how a quote or a part of their book made an impact on them. Students will then create a presentation to share out their reflection.

9.2.8.CAP.5: Develop a personal plan with the assistance of an adult mentor that includes information about career areas of interest, goals and an educational plan. 9.4.8.CI.3: Examine challenges that may exist in the adoption of new ideas (e.g., 2.1.8.SSH, 6.1.8.CivicsPD.2). Activity: Students conference with the teacher to set up reading goals for the year.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

8.1.8.CS.2: Design a system that combines hardware and software components to process data. Activity: Vlog: students create video book review.

8.1.8.DA.1: Organize and transform data collected using computational tools to make it usable for a specific purpose. Activity: Digital Portfolio: students create a personal website to be used as a reading digital portfolio.

Reading Unit 2 Close Reading for Text Evidence: Analyzing Characters using Contemporary Young Adult Fiction 3-4 Weeks (September/October)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Close reading means making careful observations about the text and then making interpretations based on those observations Readers study a text closely to think more powerfully about characters and reflect on what the evidence reveals Authors thoughtfully select details about characters to reveal a lesson, message, or theme GOALS: Reading:	READING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Analyzing Characters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use systems (charts, diagrams, etc.) to collect evidence Utilize a variety of reading strategies flexibly while reading, including the use of context, Greek and Latin affixes and roots, and reference materials Verify the meaning of an unknown word or phrase Use evidence to back up ideas Track character traits, feelings, actions, dialogue, thoughts Think about what character traits are helpful and those that are problematic Using text clues and background knowledge to state an idea (make an inference) Track critical moments where 	Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries Text Choices: Independent Choice Contemporary Young Adult Fiction Summer reading options that may be used as mentor texts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting by 7s Drums, Girls, and Dangerous Pie Dunk Honors: Independent Choice Contemporary Young Adult

<p>RL. 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10</p> <p>RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.</p> <p>RL.8.6. Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor</p> <p>RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.</p> <p>RL.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6</p> <p>SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material</p>	<p>significant lessons are learned or traits change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider various perspectives of characters and the points of view they may bring to what an event means Analyze the use of dramatic irony in a text Compare characters and analyze the differences by paying attention to their backgrounds, pressures, perspectives, ways they respond to trouble Analyze how characteristics affect the way the text suggests particular aspects of an idea or theme Analyze the ways in which characters respond to trouble in thematically linked texts Compare the choices of characters to ones we make ourselves in our own lives (empathize to understand) Understand motivations of characters <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice secondary characters and their actions, thoughts and dialogue and how they might interact with the main character Notice when a character's behavior is contradictory with previous actions Identify what the character knows and does not know to think deeply about characters Notice all influences on a character (problems, other characters, setting) Notice if the characters external actions are in or out of sync with the character's internal thinking Think about how the internal problems connect to the external problems and what it might mean Compare the points of view of 	<p>Fiction</p> <p>Summer reading options that may be used as mentor texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenger Deep <p>Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freak the Mighty, Level W Wonder, Level V <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/teacher conferences Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended responses <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Sociogram
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<p>under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>Language:</p> <p>L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede).</p> <p>C. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise</p>	<p>various characters with our own and consider as well whose points of view are invisible, or partial, and how that affects the text's meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the literary tradition, especially the archetypes and narrative arcs that usually inform this tradition, and then consider how this text follows or transgresses this tradition and what that may mean for the meaning of the text. <p>BEND 2: Analyzing Characters to Identify Theme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readers can identify theme by thinking about the lesson learned Think about what the author leaves you with to identify theme Think about the mistakes the character made and the lesson learned to identify theme Notice the place where the character's feelings change to identify the lesson learned Think about the character's traits at the beginning and how they changed by the end to identify theme, idea, or message <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think about the actions of one character and the effects on others as a way to identify the lesson learned Look for places where an older or wiser secondary character gives advice as it relates to theme Notice a place where the character reflects and thinks about the message of the passage and how it relates to the theme Consider identities of any character and how it relates to the problem or what they learn 	
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<p>meaning or its part of speech. D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Reading: RL 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3 RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>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 and provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.9-10.3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts</p>	<p>to identify theme</p> <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are 	
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<p>and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>discussing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking • Create norms to guide group discussions and behavior 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryUP.2: Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups. Activity: Journal Entry- connection of novel elements and content to historical events of the time period.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee. 9.4.8.DC.4: Explain how information shared digitally is public and can be searched, copied, and potentially seen by public audiences. 9.4.8.IML.13: Identify the impact of the creator on the content, production, and delivery of information (e.g., 8.2.8.ED.1). 9.4.8.TL.5: Compare the process and effectiveness of synchronous collaboration and asynchronous collaboration. 9.4.8.GCA.1: Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.C1a). 9.4.8.GCA.2: Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal. Activity: Students participate in group discussions both in person and online. They will go over the appropriate responses and feedback.		

9.2.8.CAP.12: Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential. Activity: Discussion- students learn to collaborate and work effectively in various discussion modes.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data.

Activity: Crush Conflict- create a “thing” that the main character could use to help them solve one of the novel’s conflicts.

Reading Unit 3 A Study of Structure: Describing Organizational Choices & Purpose of Structural Choices of Expository Nonfiction, Narrative Nonfiction & Hybrid Nonfiction 4 Weeks (November)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readers analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text relate to each other and the whole 2. Readers study the structure of a text to get a better understanding of the author’s purpose or message <p>GOALS: Reading: RI 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.10 RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Expository Nonfiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preview the text and read the title and subtitles to synthesize a larger section of text • Before reading, thinking about what you know for sure, what you think you know and what you wonder • Identify topic, subtopic, details • Utilize a variety of reading strategies flexibly while reading, including the use of context, Greek and Latin affixes and roots, and reference materials • Verify the meaning of an unknown word or phrase • Collect questions as you read and work to actively answer questions • Paraphrase chunks of text, then put it together • Readers talk to let texts get through to us, to let texts change our minds, and grow ideas • Readers use tools like drawing sketches to visualize, determine importance and synthesize • Identify main idea and supporting details • Readers use topic sentences to get clues about what the section 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries <i>Literary Nonfiction</i> by Katie Clements</p> <p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Good, the Bad, Barbie • Eyes Wide Open • Chew on This • Superman vs KKK • Omnivore’s Dilemma • Going Blue • Lincoln’s Spymaster, Level Y • Chasing Lincoln’s Killer, Level Z • Girl Code • De-Extinction • Shackles from the Deep • The Playbook • The Boys Who Challenged Hitler • Alice Paul & the Fight for Women’s Rights <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden Sea

<p>RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).</p> <p>RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.</p> <p>RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.</p> <p>RH.6-8.5. Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).</p> <p>RH.6-8.7. Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.</p> <p>RH.6-8.8. Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.</p> <p>Language: L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or</p>	<p>may be about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider structure and think about how the text is organized to help identify the main idea Monitor for meaning by reading with curiosity and interest Monitor for meaning by stopping and rereading when feeling confused Monitor for meaning by using tools (symbol systems) to annotate the text Identify important details vs interesting details Readers slow down when the author uses numbers in the text Notice when the author uses analogies to understand the facts Keep track of questions and think about whether your question was answered based on what you read Notice bold words as a signal of importance Use nonfiction text features like pictures, diagrams, captions, numbers, etc. to monitor for meaning Preview the glossary to get a basic understanding for words use in the text <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you are reading and the author shows you a difference between what you know and what is happening in the text OR a difference between two or more things. Think: What is the difference and why does it matter? When you are reading notice if the author uses language that leaves no doubt, exaggerates, or pushes the limit. Think about the author's purpose and point of view When you are reading and you notice specific numbers, number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind The Day the World Came to Town We Are the Weather Makers <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/teacher conferences Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended response <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Blog
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<p>phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede).</p> <p>C. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual</p>	<p>words, or amounts. Make a conclusion, comparison or infer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you are reading notice if the author quotes a voice of authority, a personal perspective, or cited another's words. Think about the author's point-of-view, purpose, bias, or conclusions • Authors use technical vocabulary a reader will need to know the meaning of in order to understand the text <p>Bend 2: Narrative Nonfiction & Hybrid Nonfiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers know that narrative nonfiction will still have an overall topic with subtopics even though it is told like a story. Identifying time and parts will help to determine importance and summarize • In narrative nonfiction, true information is told in stories. Readers should think about why the story matters to determine importance and synthesize • Tracking causes and effects will help to show the relationship between events and determine the importance • After reading a true story, readers ask what are the lessons learned as a result of his or her victory or struggle <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and connect the information the author is given with what you already know or read • Readers find the unifying idea behind the texts we read, to make coherence and find meaning out of what would otherwise be strings of events and facts • Analyze what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, 	
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<p>roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Reading: RI 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5 RI.9-10.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.) and make relevant connections, to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RI.9-10.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.9-10.3. Analyze how the</p>	<p>including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain by looking at what the author says and doesn't say in the text</p> <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, 	
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<p>author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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., a section or chapter).</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear</p>	<p>the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
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<p>goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>Science:MS-LS4-1. Analyze and interpret data for patterns in the fossil record that document the existence, diversity, extinction, and change of life forms throughout the history of life on Earth under the assumption that natural laws operate today as in the past. Activity: Reading Graphs and Charts: conduct mini lesson, modeling, and application of reading and analyzing various charts to help students apply to students' choice novel.</p>		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.8.DC.8: Explain how communities use data and technology to develop measures to respond to effects of climate change (e.g., smart cities).

9.4.8.IML.8: Apply deliberate and thoughtful search strategies to access high-quality information on climate change (e.g., 1.1.8.C1b). 9.4.8.CI.1: Assess data gathered on varying perspectives on causes of climate change (e.g., crosscultural, gender-specific, generational), and determine how the data can best be used to design multiple potential solutions (e.g., RI.7.9, 6.SP.B.5, 7.1.NH.IPERS.6, 8.2.8.ETW.4). 9.4.8.TL.2: Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4).

Activity: Article Analysis- students analyze article for the decision someone made and the impact it had; students present to class their findings.

9.2.8.CAP.11: Analyze potential career opportunities by considering different types of resources, including occupation databases, and state and national labor market statistics. **Activity:** Students analyze articles for facts vs. opinions on different careers.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data.

Activity: Graph Creation: students track facts about a particular issue (from mentor texts) and create a graphic representation based on conclusions drawn from facts. Students must determine whether all facts presented are accurate and relevant.

Reading Unit 4:

Close Reading for Mood, Atmosphere, Tone:
Considering Setting, Environment and Author's Intent
in Historical Fiction
4 Weeks (December)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Readers interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text including determining connotative and figurative meanings and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone Mood, tone, and atmosphere are interconnected elements that authors develop to convey perspective, emotion, and purpose Constructing interpretations about 	READING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Identifying Author's Craft Moves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use systems to collect evidence to back up ideas Utilize a variety of reading strategies flexibly while reading, including the use of context, Greek and Latin affixes and roots, and reference materials Verify the meaning of an unknown word or phrase Pay close attention to details given at the beginning of the story to gather clues about the 	Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries Text Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lions of Little Rock Watsons Go to Birmingham, 1963 Brown Girl Dreaming Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry Watsons Go to Birmingham, 1963, Level U

<p>mood, tone and atmosphere helps readers investigate the deeper meaning of a text and the author's intent</p> <p>GOALS: Reading: RL. 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.6 RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts</p> <p>RL.8.6. Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor</p> <p>Speaking & Listening SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p>	<p>setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify conflicts and whether the setting is causing the problem and if the problem is connected to the overall theme of the story or a social issue within the story Consider the setting and how the story would change if it was different Using verb tenses as a clue to flashback and backstory Notice vivid setting descriptions and its impact on the character Think about the general mood or feeling in the sentence and explain keeping context in mind Think about how differences in the points of view or characters and the audience or reader relate to / create mood and tone <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text (figurative & connotative) Analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events, or setting creates an effect (e.g. tension) <p>BEND 2: Analyze How Writer's Craft Moves Reveal Theme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the social, economic, and political atmosphere and its effect on character Compare texts that share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mississippi Trial, 1955, Level S <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warriors Don't Cry To Kill a Mockingbird Poem or short text from outside the U.S. that reflects a particular point of view or cultural experience <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/teacher conferences Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended response <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running Records Above Expectations: Level Z+ Meeting Expectations: Level Z Approaching Expectations: Level Y Below Expectations: Below Y <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Digital Tour Map
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<p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Reading: RL: 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>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 and provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).</p> <p>RL.9-10.5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a</p>	<p>similar themes, recalling texts we've already read and remaining alert to new texts, both literary and nonfiction, that seem to deal with similar ideas or themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze differences (setting) in the texts with similar themes and how those differences affect possible meanings <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think about an issue that keeps showing up in the book (race, class, gender, fairness, etc) and think about what characters and narrator say about it to identify theme Consider levels of setting (micro- / meso- / macro environment) and how those levels of setting affect characters <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing Read through your notes to start conversations In academic conversations, strong communicators 	
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text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g. mystery, tension, or surprise).

RL.9-10.6. Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

Language:

L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

B. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede).

C. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.

D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

Speaking & Listening:

SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6

SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on *grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.

B. Collaborate with peers to set

elaborate and clarify

- In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples
- In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea
- In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding
- In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points
- Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect
- Create norms to guide group discussions and behavior

Additional Teaching Points for Honors:

- In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing
- Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question
- Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted
- In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going
- Questions can keep the conversation going strong by

<p>rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>Social Studies: 6.1.8.HistoryCC.4.b: Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey's role in the Underground Railroad. 6.1.8.A.5.a Explain how and why the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address continue to impact American life. Activity: Journal Entry- Connection of novel elements and content to historical events of the time period (social, political, economic atmosphere analysis).</p>		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
<p>Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.8.DC.5: Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure. 9.4.8.IML.10: Examine the consequences of the uses of media (e.g., RI.8.7). 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Students create a character sociogram that analyzes the various impacts on the character.</p> <p>9.2.8.CAP.5: Develop a personal plan with the assistance of an adult mentor that includes information about career areas of interest, goals and an educational plan. Activity: Students track progress from the beginning of the year and revisit their reading plan/goals and revise if necessary.</p>		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		

English Language Arts Curriculum 8th Grade | 2023

Core Idea: Advancements in computing technology can change individuals' behaviors. **Activity:** Online, Digital Discussion Boards: students participate in an online forum to discuss and analyze a novel using appropriate online behavior.

Reading Unit 5 Close Reading for Word Choice, Usage, and Symbols in Classic Literature 3-4 Weeks (January)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readers read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and make logical inferences from it 2. Readers determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development 3. Authors use figurative language, specific words, and symbols to send messages and evoke feelings <p>GOALS: Reading: RL: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.9 RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.</p> <p>RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on</p>	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Identifying Writer's Craft Moves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify figurative language as text evidence to support claims /analysis of text • Use tools like charts, diagrams to keep track of word choice, figurative language and symbols • Readers use tools to annotate text when close reading for figurative language • Notice something that repeats- an object, a person, the setting and ask what idea or concept it might represent • Locate symbols in the text and find relevant evidence to support your claim • Cite evidence by summarizing, paraphrasing and directly quoting from the text <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way readers are moved by literature is by the symbols that seem significant. Often, we may pay attention to objects that are repeated in the text, and those objects may be laden with potential meaning • Another part of the text that is often symbolic is the title. Readers often think and talk about the potential meaning of the title partway through our reading and as we finish a text <p>BEND 2: Analyzing author's use of word</p>	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Farm • Little Women • Call of the Wild • Treasure Island • Tom Sawyer • A Wrinkle in Time • A Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry • Lion, Witch, and the Wardrobe, Level T • The Pearl, Level Z • 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea • Oliver Twist <p>Short Stories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Test</i> • <i>The Landlady</i> • <i>The Kitten</i> • <i>The Monkey's Paw</i> • <i>To Build a Fire</i> • <i>A Worn Path</i> • <i>The Lady or the Tiger</i> • <i>Flowers for Algernon</i> • <i>The Ransom of Red Chief</i> • <i>The Lottery</i> • <i>The Sniper</i> • <i>The Necklace</i> • <i>The New Kid</i>

<p>meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6</p> <p>SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate</p>	<p>choice, figurative language, and symbolism to reveal theme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about why an author used a particular literary device • Consider what figurative language addresses the environmental factors (social, economic, political conditions) • Look across texts to find similar language and purposeful allusions to songs, metaphors and repetition • Consider how figurative language informs interpretations of mood, tone, theme, etc. • Consider the author's intent in using symbols and the larger ideas embedded • Refine interpretations by writing thesis statements • Look across texts to analyze how other authors use common symbols • Be alert for word choice and ask what's the feeling, mood, tone or connotation of the word based on how it is used <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers may consider the literary tradition, especially the archetypes and narrative arcs that usually inform this tradition, and then consider how this text follows or transgresses this tradition and what that may mean for the meaning of the text • Think about the author's purpose • Consider how the symbolism relates to the external and internal conflicts • Consider how symbolism reveals themes <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Moustache</i> • <i>The Treasure of Lemon Brown</i> <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord of the Flies • Animal Farm • Fahrenheit 451 <p>Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapted Classics <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher conferences • Reader's Notebooks • Reading Logs • Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended response <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student self-reflections • Presentations • Digital Poster
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<p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Reading: RL 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.4 RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>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 and provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • put multiple texts together with 	
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<p>and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>6.1.5.HistoryCC.13: Craft a claim explaining how the development of early government structures impacted the evolution of American politics and institutions. Activity: Debate- students participate in a debate related to the ideas of government formation, power, or corruption.</p>		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
<p>Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Demonstrate creativity and innovation.</p> <p>9.4.8.DC.1: Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use. 9.4.8.IML.6: Identify subtle and overt messages based on the method of communication. 9.4.8.TL.4: Synthesize and publish information about a local or global issue or event (e.g., MSLS4-5, 6.1.8.CivicsPI.3). 9.4.8.CI.3: Examine challenges that may exist in the adoption of new ideas (e.g., 2.1.8.SSH, 6.1.8.CivicsPD.2). Activity: Students create a piece of satire or allegory that satirizes some social, political, or economic issue.</p> <p>9.2.8.CAP.8: Compare education and training requirements, income potential, and primary duties of at least two jobs of interest. Activity: Journal Entry-Evaluate the various jobs on the farm and how they contributed to the larger society; Journal Entry- Analyze the roles and effectiveness of successful political leaders and how they compare to the animal leaders on the farm.</p>		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
<p>Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Activity: Digital Poster- students create a digital poster that demonstrates their analysis of major novel concepts.</p>		

Reading Unit 6
Close Reading Across Multiple Texts
using Science Fiction
4- 5 Weeks (February/March)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
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<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readers analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take 2. Readers look across texts in order to deepen interpretations about literary elements and author's intent 3. Identifying connections between texts can guide readers toward connections across our culture, our world and our lives <p>GOALS: Reading: RL. 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.10</p> <p>RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision</p> <p>RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RL.8.5. Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.</p> <p>RL.8.6. Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the</p>	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Investigating Narrative Structure, Theme, and Craft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the beginning of complex narratives, readers often talk about the literary elements of a story, that is, we will talk about what we think is happening and how events are related. And we'll talk about the characters and the place. • Often complex stories are dense, and it helps to make sense of them with reading partners. Illuminating what is actually happening will help us illuminate meanings as well. • Sometimes as we start harder fiction, we'll realize that the story takes place in a cultural or historical setting with which we are unfamiliar. Often it's worth doing some quick research to find out more about the time and place, so that the forces and pressures that are exerted on characters make more sense to us • As we read, pretty soon in a story, we remember to ask ourselves: 'What is this story starting to be about?' Sometimes we'll recognize themes and issues that other literature has dealt with, and we'll say to ourselves: 'I wonder how this story will develop this issue or theme? What will be the same or different?' Always, we know that good stories suggest more than one meaning, so we track a few ideas across stories. • As we investigate possible meanings and themes, we seek moments in the story that illuminate a theme. We also notice moments that make a critical social issue visible. Sometimes these moments are 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries <i>Dystopian Book Clubs</i> by Katy Wischow</p> <p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matched • Maze Runner, The Scorch Trials • Tripods • The Uglies • Maze Runner, Level X • The Giver, Level Y • Among the Hidden, Level Z • Awaken • Midnight at the Electric <p>Short Stories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harrison Bergeron</i> • <i>All Summer in a Day</i> • <i>There Will Come Soft Rains</i> • <i>Rain, Rain, Go Away</i> • <i>Hallucination</i> • <i>The Fun They Had</i> • <i>A Sound of Thunder</i> <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ender's Game</i> (Summer reading option that may be used as mentor text) • <i>Fahrenheit 451</i> • <i>House of the Scorpion</i> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom • Invention <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher
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<p>audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.</p> <p>RL.8.7. Evaluate the choices made by the directors or actors by analyzing the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.</p> <p>RL.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating</p>	<p>hypervisible to some readers because readers come to a text with critical lenses and ethical concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading partners sometimes form clubs as well, to investigate literature. We know that collaborative interpretations are richer than isolated ones. Each reader brings a unique perspective to a book. Club members often prepare for conversations by annotating a text, writing notebook entries, and/or flagging parts of the text with small Post-its. One way to delight in complex literature is to highlight the parts of the text that we simply like—the scenes or lines or moments that we thought were really well written. These moments often stir up strong emotions in the reader—and those moments are worth returning to, to investigate the author's craft. We may begin to notice literary devices this way, and those are also worth investigating, to analyze how the author writes. Readers know that most texts are part of a literary tradition. We might research this tradition or set out to read more texts within that tradition, especially if we enjoy a text <p>Bend 2: Dealing with Difficulty While Focusing on Interpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes complex literature can remain opaque to a reader, perhaps because the language is archaic, or the setting is entirely unfamiliar, or the characters seem unsympathetic, and we find it hard to work through the text. We'll know the text is getting hard for us because we slow down, we disengage, we 	<p>conferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended response <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running Records Above Expectations: Level Z+ Meeting Expectations: Level Z Approaching Expectations: Level Y Below Expectations: Below Y <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Board Game
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command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

HONORS GOALS:

Reading:

RL.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5

RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

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 and provide an objective summary of the text.

RL.9-10.3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

RL.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

RL.9-10.5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g. mystery, tension, or surprise).

Speaking & Listening:

SL.9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6

SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on *grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

A. Come to discussions prepared,

start to not really care about it.

Readers know we have tools that help us to re-engage.

Sometimes, we talk to another reader—we find out what he or she thinks about the text so far, and we ask what he or she likes about it. We may ask this reader to retell the story like a movie trailer, for instance, or to compare it to books we've loved, or to highlight the most fascinating aspect.

- Often partners or clubs may read parts of a text aloud, first figuring out any new words, then talking about what is actually happening in the text, then reminding each other of what came before and what tone the scene has, and then reading it aloud in a readers' theater.
- Readers often compare film versions of a classic text, focusing on how directors and actors interpret scenes and characters and settings and comparing those interpretations with our own.
- Sometimes when we struggle to understand what is actually happening in a text, it's helpful to see if there are summaries of it online or through curricular supports. If we read a summary first and then return to the text, sometimes it opens up to us because we know something about it before tackling the language. We may also find that there are some easier versions of classic texts available, and those may help us get started as well.
- When we want to know what other critics have thought about a text, we can turn to literary criticism and curricular supports. If I read the

<p>having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>SparkNotes, for instance, I'll know what people tend to talk about when they talk about Romeo and Juliet. If I read Harold Bloom, I'll know what he tends to say. So we may gain a history of the discourse around texts by seeing what others have said. These resources may illuminate fresh meaning in the text, and we compare these interpretations with our own.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers remember the skills we carry with us as readers for tackling difficulty, such as looking up unfamiliar vocabulary, researching the background of a text, rereading, and reading forward. We keep an eye on our reading rate as we do this work, and if it's taking a really long time to try to access a text, we also try easier versions, audio and film, and curricular supports to help us comprehend a particularly difficult text. • Readers keep going with our independent reading while we struggle with a hard text. Sometimes turning to reading we enjoy actually gives us new energy for reading a hard text. It's as if we warm up, and then we try to get some more reading done on something hard while we're warmed up. If we schedule our time, almost as if we were training for a sport, we can help ourselves get the reading done that we want <p>Bend 3: Reading Across Texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In texts that suggest similar themes, readers often analyze differences in the texts and how those differences affect possible meanings. One difference we may focus on is the difference in setting—in the time and 	
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	<p>place where stories occur—and how it affects the way a theme or idea develops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As readers begin to compare texts, we often need to develop some systems to help us recall the texts we've read. Sometimes making charts that list the titles, issues or themes, and characters helps us to quickly recall texts so that we can move on to analyzing them. Often we return to a text as well, revisiting parts of a text that seem of more importance as we place a text we read before against one we are reading now • Just as we may analyze the differences in the settings of stories that are linked by theme, knowledgeable readers often analyze the differences in characters as well. We may pay attention to their backgrounds, pressures, perspectives, ways they respond to trouble, and how those characteristics affect the way the text suggests particular aspects of an idea or theme • As we begin to think and talk about the ways in which characters respond to trouble in thematically linked texts, we may compare those choices to ones we make ourselves in our own lives, with the goal of thinking how character traits are always revisable, whether they exist in the pages of a book or in an article or our own traits • Just as an athlete accesses all his or her skills from the moment a competition begins, so readers access all our reading practices from the moment we start reading. We try to process what is happening in the story at the same time as we ask ourselves, 'What is this story starting to be 	
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	<p>about?’ And then we keep adding new information and having new insights as we read</p> <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors: Bend 3: Reading across Texts: Allusions, Context, Criticism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers often take up certain literary and critical theories to investigate the effect of a text. These may help us analyze stereotypes, discourse, and embedded stances on social issues • We may take up gender and feminist theory, for instance, to examine issues of representation and the policing of gender norms and transgressive characterizations • We may examine the pressures that are exerted on characters and how those shape identity construction—especially pressures from different sources • We may take up Foucauldian analysis to analyze power and how it shifts, and resistance to it, in a text • We may study the hidden curriculum of a text to examine possible subtext— what it teaches and implicit lessons that may be embedded in the text • We may analyze the narrative trajectory of a text and moments of narrative disruptions when the story line or a character seems to bump into oppressive discourse and possibility closes down • We may analyze the residue of reading—the indelible images that linger when we finish a text and what those images mean to us • We often make references to other texts as we read, analyze, 	
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	<p>talk, and write, comparing and contrasting characters, narrative structures, tone, and craft</p> <p>Bend Four: Readers Become Expert at Literature, Authors, and Reading Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers know how to make action plans for a novel. We may seek out literary criticism, curricular supports, alternate versions, and nonfiction support. We seek out friends with whom to read, and we make a plan for how we'll get started • As we begin a novel, we carry with us all we know about how to deal with difficulty. We talk to our friends about the text and also about what work we're doing as readers. • As we move through a novel, we'll design our interpretations, using the literary and critical theories we find most fascinating. We may compare interpretive lenses and what parts of the text those illuminate. • We often think of our reading as a project—rarely does a text exist in isolation. If we read Sherman Alexie, we may want to research the Spokane reservations or look up Seattle. If we read Harper Lee, we may want to research the civil rights movement. Or we may make our own text sets of texts that go together thematically or are similar in their literary tradition. • If we love an author, we'll often study that author deeply. We may begin to be able to recognize that author's work, so that we're able to say, 'That's so Alexie.' We read everything we can get our hands on. 	
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	<p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • in social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.3.8.CivicsPD.3: Construct a claim as to why it is important for democracy that individuals are informed by facts, aware of diverse viewpoints, and willing to take action on public issues. Activity: Create a society, explain its formation, and determine if the members will be informed by facts, aware of diverse viewpoints, and willing to take action on public issues.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Demonstrate creativity and innovation. 9.4.8.TL.6: Collaborate to develop and publish work that provides perspectives on a real-world problem. 9.4.8.DC.8: Explain how communities use data and technology to develop measures to respond to effects of climate change (e.g., smart cities). 9.4.8.IML.7: Use information from a variety of sources, contexts, disciplines, and cultures for a specific purpose (e.g., 1.2.8.C2a, 1.4.8.CR2a, 2.1.8.CHSS/IV.8.AI.1, W.5.8, 6.1.8.GeoSV.3.a, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.4.b, 7.1.NH. IPRET.8). Activity: Invention presentation- students create a new invention to better society and present why society needs this new invention.		
9.2.8.CAP.4: Explain how an individual's online behavior (e.g., social networking, photo exchanges, video postings) may impact opportunities for employment or advancement. Activity: Students evaluate social media posts and discuss how their character would react to them.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		

8.1.8.AP.7: Design programs, incorporating existing code, media, and libraries, and give attribution. Activity:
Invention: create a new invention to better society and analyze the impact this invention will have.

Reading Unit 7:
Close Reading Multiple Perspectives:
Examining and Understanding Multiple Points of View
and Arguments in Nonfiction Texts
4 Weeks (March)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Readers assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text 2. Readers 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 3. Readers look closely at text evidence, word choice, and structure to see the subtle messages in texts and in their lives to help them to be strong and capable consumers of ideas and reflective, caring members of society 4. Examining issues and the complex actions of people leads readers toward the work of identifying and understanding multiple perspectives and a developing a deepened interpretation of the text <p>GOALS: Reading: RI 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text</p>	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider what the most important idea is and what the author thinks is the most important idea. Look back to the text to see which of those is supported by more detail • Looking across texts on the same topic in which authors have different perspectives and consider which has the most compelling, persuasive, or logical argument • If the text is written in a problem-solution structure, first identify the problem then notice what solution the author offers. Think about what the author is arguing for and how it is different than other possible solutions • Notice how the text is organized - does the author state an opinion then back it up or give details then conclude with an opinion to determine the main idea • Main idea is more than a topic. To state the main idea, it's important to know what the text is about. The "so what" can be the angle, idea or perspective that the author brings to the topic • Consider the author's reason/purpose for writing and any potential bias that comes from that (learn about who the author is, what stake the author 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Choice - Nonfiction texts • print & multimedia <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Choice - Nonfiction texts • print & multimedia <p>Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Choice - Nonfiction texts • print & multimedia • Biography Series-Photographic Stories of a Life- Harry Houdini, Abraham Lincoln, Princess Diana, Amelia Earhardt, Level S/T <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher conferences

<p>and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).</p> <p>RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.</p> <p>RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.</p> <p>RI.8.7. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.</p> <p>RI.8.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.</p> <p>RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.</p> <p>RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above,</p>	<p>has in the topic and what facts are being included and what is being excluded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider if any opinion words are being used alongside factual information Read the title and identify the topic, think about the author's perspective; then read, collect details, and connect to main idea Nonfiction isn't always straight-up facts and readers must pay close attention to tricks of persuasion (word choice, voice, etc.) Once you understand a main idea of the text, consider the perspective of the author in crafting a text with that main idea Consider whose perspective is represented and whose is omitted <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider perspectives and whether they disrupt the commonplace Consider the perspectives and views of others and pay attention to and seek out the voices of those who have been silenced or marginalized Focus on sociopolitical issues to challenge unequal power relationships such as those influenced by gender, race and class Consider social action and think about what can be done to promote change Readers keep a lens on the author's point of view and argument (ideas, claims, reasons the claim is right, evidence supporting the reasons, counterargument, logic, validity, relevance) to understand validity and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended responses <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Digital Timeline
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<p>with scaffolding as needed.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.</p> <p>SL.8.3. Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims</p>	<p>strength of argument and author's style</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers keep a lens on what makes the point of view /argument persuasive (word choice, structure, emotional appeals, voice, sense of audience, nods to commonly held beliefs or stereotypes, cacophony, rhetorical devices) to understand validity and strength of argument and author's style <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When giving a presentation, good speakers have poise • When giving a presentation, good speakers pay attention to voice (volume and clarity) • When giving a presentation, good speakers add life (passion, expression, emotion) • When giving a presentation, good speakers have strong eye contact • When giving a presentation, good speakers use appropriate gestures • When giving a presentation, good speakers use appropriate speed • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing 	
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<p>and evidence, and add interest.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Reading: RI:9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.7, 9-10.8</p> <p>RI.9-10.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.) and make relevant connections, to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RI.9-10.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>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., a section or chapter).</p> <p>RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.</p> <p>RI.9-10.7. Analyze various perspectives as presented in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.</p> <p>RI.9-10.8. Describe 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 reasoning.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing, providing support, or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character, or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by 	
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<p>effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p> <p>SL.9-10.3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any false reasoning or distorted evidence.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.5. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance findings,</p>	<p>exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
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reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryCC.15: Analyze key historical documents to determine the role they played in past and present-day government and citizenship (i.e., the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Bill of Rights). Activity: Discussion- using articles found on current government or citizenship issues, hold a discussion that analyzes information.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively. 9.4.8.DC.6: Analyze online information to distinguish whether it is helpful or harmful to reputation. 9.4.8.CT.1: Evaluate diverse solutions proposed by a variety of individuals, organizations, and/or agencies to a local or global problem, such as climate change, and use critical thinking skills to predict which one(s) are likely to be effective (e.g., MS-ETS1-2). 9.4.8.IML.4: Ask insightful questions to organize different types of data and create meaningful visualizations. 9.4.8.TL.1: Construct a spreadsheet in order to analyze multiple data sets, identify relationships, and facilitate data-based decision-making. Activity: Students research an issue in their community and find articles to determine how to alleviate the issue.		
9.2.8.CAP.15: Present how the demand for certain skills, the job market, and credentials can determine an individual's earning power. Activity: Students research the job market and analyze the articles for bias.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Digital Brochure: students create a digital brochure that highlights information learned about a topic of their choosing		

Reading Unit 8:
Developing Analytical Reading Practices:
Children of War
4 Weeks (April)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> By examining a text closely, readers can begin to examine real world issues and bring their own meaning and life experiences to a text Readers look at ways that texts connect with one 	READING TEACHING POINTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good readers uses specific lenses to find patterns. Readers can use these patterns to develop a new understanding of the text Readers keep a lens on characters/people and what they say, think, and do to think 	Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries Text Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irena's Children

<p>another, and the people, institutions, ideas, and culture that surrounds them</p> <p>GOALS: Reading: RL: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision</p> <p>RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RL.8.5. Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.</p> <p>RL 8.6 Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared,</p>	<p>about the character's feelings, traits, relationships, motivations and/or symbols, metaphors, motifs, themes, and lessons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers keep a lens on relationships to think about the character's feelings, traits, relationships, motivations and/or symbols, metaphors, motifs, themes, and lessons. • Readers keep a lens on characters' expressions, gestures and appearance to think about the character's feelings, traits, relationships, motivations and/or symbols, metaphors, motifs, themes, and lessons. • Readers keep a lens on setting descriptions or time period to think about the character's feelings, traits, relationships, motivations and/or symbols, metaphors, motifs, themes, and lessons. • Readers keep a lens on recurring objects to think about the character's feelings, traits, relationships, motivations and/or symbols, metaphors, motifs, themes, and lessons. • Readers keep a lens on word choice: words that evoke strong emotions, strong images, a clear idea to understand author's tone, purpose, and relationship to the subject or theme as well as the text's central idea, issues, lessons, symbols, metaphors, motifs, and themes • Readers keep a lens on word choice: words that reveal style (formal, informal, clear voice) to understand author's tone, purpose, and relationship to the subject or theme as well as the text's central idea, issues, lessons, symbols, metaphors, motifs, and themes • Readers keep a lens on word 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night • Unlikely Warrior • I am Malala • Long Walk to Water • Broken Memory • Hare in the Elephant's Trunk • Forgotten Fire • The Boy Who Dared • The Children of Willesden Lane <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Persimmon Tree • God Grew Tired of Us • The Book Thief • Representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom • Virtual History Museum <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher conferences • Reader's Notebooks • Reading Logs • Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended response <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student self-reflections • Presentations • Living History Museum
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<p>having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p> <p>B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate</p> <p>Language:</p> <p>L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede,</p>	<p>choice: particular kinds of words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) to understand author's tone, purpose, and relationship to the subject or theme as well as the text's central idea, issues, lessons, symbols, metaphors, motifs, and themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers keep a lens on the author's choice in organizational structures and the purpose of that organization to understand a character's development, changes, critical moments as well as the whole text's themes, central ideas, lessons, symbols, metaphors, and motifs • Readers keep a lens on characters, subjects, themes, settings, authors across two or more texts and compare word choice, text structure or points of view to have new understandings of central ideas • Utilize a variety of reading strategies flexibly while reading, including the use of context, Greek and Latin affixes and roots, and reference materials • Verify the meaning of an unknown word or phrase <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <p>BEND 2: Looking Across Texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers use a lens on comparison of characters or subjects to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of themes or central ideas to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about 	
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recede, secede).

C. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.

D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

HONORS GOALS:

Reading:

9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.7

RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

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 and provide an objective summary of the text.

RL.9-10.3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

RL.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).

RL.9-10.5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g. mystery, tension,

author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.

- Readers use a lens on comparison of settings to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.
- Readers use a lens on comparison of authors to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.
- Readers use a lens on comparison of genres to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.
- Readers use a lens on comparison of styles to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, point of view, etc.
- Readers use a lens on comparison of social issues to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.
- Readers use a lens on comparison of time period to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc.

Speaking & Listening:

- In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before

<p>or surprise).</p> <p>RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.</p> <p>RL.9-10.7. Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each work (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i>).</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6</p> <p>SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in</p>	<p>you said and think, What do I think about that?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, 	
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<p>light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.5. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>disagreeing providing support or asking a question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
<p>Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee. 9.4.8.TL.2: Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4). 9.4.8.IML.1: Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information. 9.4.8.DC.6: Analyze online information to distinguish whether it is helpful or harmful to reputation. Activity: Scenario analysis- students read short stories about different groups of people during the Holocaust and students analyze whether the group was a bystander, upstander, or aggressor and the impact that group had on society.</p> <p>9.2.8.CAP.10: Evaluate how careers have evolved regionally, nationally, and globally. Activity: Character follow up- students research how a character that survived the Holocaust progressed in life. How did the Holocaust and WWII impact the careers available?</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryCC.13: Craft a claim explaining how the development of early government structures impacted the evolution of American politics and institutions. Activity: Debate- students participate in a debate that looks at the amount of involvement the government should have with its people.</p>		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
<p>Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Activity: Living History Museum: students create a museum exhibit that focuses on some of the big ideas discussed in the unit.</p>		

Reading Unit 9
Developing Analytical Lenses
for Reading Narrative Nonfiction: Memoir
4 Weeks (May)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Readers analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact during the course of a text Themes are embedded throughout texts to reveal the author's deeper messages Readers develop theories about themes in a text by drawing connections between ideas in the text and their own lived experiences <p>GOALS: Reading: RI 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text. RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories). RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts. RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in</p>	<p>READING TEACHING POINTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readers know that narrative nonfiction will still have an overall topic with subtopics even though it is told like a story. Identifying time and parts will help to determine importance and summarize In narrative nonfiction, true information is told in stories. Readers should think about why the story matters to determine importance and synthesize Tracking causes and effects will help to show the relationship between events and determine the importance After reading a true story, readers ask what are the lessons learned as a result of his or her victory or struggle We can use what we know about getting to know characters in fiction books to get to know main ideas in narrative nonfiction books. We can often get to some big ideas by stretching the definition of main character to apply to a different sort of main presence in the text Narrative nonfiction readers keep in mind that as they read, you want to discern what is and is not important. It can help to see that beneath the details, many true stories are tales either of achievement or of disaster, and each of those kinds of stories follows a predictable path. That path can help readers determine what matters most in the story—which details to pay the most attention to and which to pay less attention to 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am Malala Soul Surfer I Will Always Write Back Unlikely Warrior Night Warriors Don't Cry Warrior's Heart Hope Solo Guts Brown Girl Dreaming Enchanted Air My Thirteenth Winter Guts, Level X Marley, A Dog Like No Other, Level P <p>Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various perspectives as presented in different mediums (life stories) Documents of historical or literary significance that relate in terms of themes and significant concepts Summer reading option that may be used as mentor texts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuesdays with Morrie <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom

<p>a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.</p> <p>RI.8.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.</p> <p>RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation</p> <p>RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6 SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas. D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most powerful readers don't already know what every single word in a book means. The most powerful readers work hard to figure out what a technical word means. One of the ways we can do that is to get a picture in our minds of what's going on in that part of the story and to think about what would make sense <p>Additional teaching points for Honors: BEND 2: Looking Across Texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers use a lens on comparison of characters or subjects to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of themes or central ideas to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of settings to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of authors to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of genres to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. 	<p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/teacher conferences • Reader's Notebooks • Reading Logs • Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended response <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student self-reflections • Presentations • Concept/Mind Map
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<p>contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Reading: RI 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.7, 9-10.8, 9-10.9 RI.9-10.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.) and make relevant connections, to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RI.9-10.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.9-10.3. Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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., a section or chapter).</p> <p>RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.</p> <p>RI.9-10.7. Analyze various perspectives as presented in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers use a lens on comparison of styles to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of social issues to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. • Readers use a lens on comparison of time period to look for patterns in text evidence, word choice, structure, point of view to have new ideas about author's choices, messages, style, point of view, etc. <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples 	
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<p>multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.</p> <p>RI.9-10.8. Describe 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 reasoning.</p> <p>RI.9-10.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) 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", Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.), including how they relate in terms of themes and significant concepts.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the texts can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to get the conversation going • Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone • Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
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<p>justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.8.HistoryCC.4.a: Explain the changes in America's relationships with other nations by analyzing policies, treaties, tariffs, and agreements. Activity: Journal Entry: students compose a journal entry that analyzes character's relationships with outside forces and relation to the setting.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Attend to financial well-being. 9.4.8.DC.5: Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure. 9.4.8.IML.3: Create a digital visualization that effectively communicates a data set using formatting techniques such as form, position, size, color, movement, and spatial grouping (e.g., 6.SP.B.4, 7.SP.B.8b). 9.4.8.TL.2: Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4). Activity: Students complete a mock budget based on a specific lifestyle. 9.2.8.CAP.12: Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential. 9.4.8.GCA.1: Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.CIa). Activity: Students critique a character's performance and choices in the novel as if the student were the character's boss.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Activity: Concept Map: students create a digital concept map outlining elements of the novel.		

Reading Unit 10
 Developing Analytical Lenses for
 Reading Nonfiction using texts on
 Self-Reflection, Mindfulness, and Empowerment
4 Weeks (June)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Good readers use strategies to gather information to understand the central idea and make connections with their own lives 	READING TEACHING POINTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing about nonfiction will help you hold onto important information and ideas as you read so it is important to stop 	Core Materials: Units of Study for Reading Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries

<p>Goals: RI .8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6</p> <p>RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).</p> <p>RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.</p> <p>RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.</p> <p>RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 8.1, 8.4, 8.6</p> <p>SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.</p>	<p>and jot when you learn something new, see a strong image, feel curious, or want to hold on to main information in the section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meaning you make in a text is like a conversation between what's in the book and what's in your mind. Your reactions, thoughts, and questions to the story matter When you find you have a strong emotional response to a book, stop to react and respond Read actively, thinking about your own questions and critiques as you read and think: what do you believe, what do you wonder and when do you think the author is wrong <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good readers use a variety of notetaking strategies (linear/nonlinear) to capture the gist Think about the text says and write concise summaries using notes Consider what makes effective headlines, headings, subheadings and how they work in a text Good readers collect questions, key ideas, important words and concepts to think more deeply about the meaning of the text Good readers think about what is said and then what is left out of the text Good readers infer claims and ask themselves, "Why might this be?" Good readers recognize audience and author's purpose 	<p>Text Choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiet Power What Do You Really Want A Teen's Guide to the 5 Love Languages The Mindful Teen What Are My Rights? * Parent Permission 7 Habits of Highly Effective Teens, Level-grade 7 and up <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/teacher conferences Reader's Notebooks Reading Logs Discussions <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open-ended response <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above Expectations: Level Z+ Meeting Expectations: Level Z Approaching Expectations: Level Y Below Expectations: Below Y <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student self-reflections Presentations Infographic
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<p>B. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.</p> <p>D. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented.</p> <p>SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p> <p>SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate</p> <p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Reading:</p> <p>RI 9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.8</p> <p>RI.9-10.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.) and make relevant connections, to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RI.9-10.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.</p> <p>RI.9-10.3. Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>when trying to make meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers keep a lens on a subjects' facts, phrases, descriptions to understand definitions of unknown concepts or terms, main idea of a section, central idea of an entire text, author's bias or point of view, comparisons • Readers keep a lens on photos or graphics to understand definitions of unknown concepts or terms, main idea of a section, central idea of an entire text, author's bias or point of view, comparisons • Readers keep a lens on quotes from experts to understand definitions of unknown concepts or terms, main idea of a section, central idea of an entire text, author's bias or point of view, comparisons • Readers keep a lens on author's stated opinions to understand definitions of unknown concepts or terms, main idea of a section, central idea of an entire text, author's bias or point of view, comparisons • Readers keep a lens on comparisons to understand definitions of unknown concepts or terms, main idea of a section, central idea of an entire text, author's bias or point of view <p>Speaking & Listening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, listen to what the person before you said and think, What do I think about that? • In social clubs around reading, know when it is time for your voice to be heard, make eye contact, and wait for a quiet space in time to speak • In social clubs around reading, 	
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<p>specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).</p> <p>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., a section or chapter).</p> <p>RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.</p> <p>RI.9-10.8. Describe 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 reasoning.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening: SL 9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.6 SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on <i>grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g. informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g. student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.</p> <p>C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new</p>	<p>state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read through your notes to start conversations • In academic conversations, strong communicators elaborate and clarify • In academic conversations, strong communicators support ideas with examples • In academic conversations, strong communicators build on and/or challenge a partner's idea • In academic conversations, strong communicators paraphrase to check for understanding • In academic conversations, strong communicators synthesize conversation points • Strong communicators actively listen with eyes and body, take turns and show respect <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In social clubs around reading, state a connection to yourself, the world or another text and bring it back to the book you are discussing • Think about the topic that the person is talking about and consider how you can respond by adding on, agreeing, disagreeing providing support or asking a question • Put multiple texts together with a common topic, theme, character or setting and discuss how the tests can be compared or contrasted • In social clubs around reading, ask questions of each other to 	
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<p>connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.</p> <p>SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.</p>	<p>get the conversation going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions can keep the conversation going strong by exploring new aspects of ideas that individuals hadn't explored alone Debate can sometimes make conversations seem more interesting and can open up our thinking 	
Interdisciplinary Connections		
<p>Science: MS-LS4-4. Construct an explanation based on evidence that describes how genetic variations of traits in a population increase some individuals' probability of surviving and reproducing in a specific environment.</p> <p>Activity: Environmental Impact- students analyze their genetic makeup and their personalities and create a chart on how they would fare in various environments</p>		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
<p>Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Attend to financial well-being.</p> <p>9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally.</p> <p>9.4.8.IML.4: Ask insightful questions to organize different types of data and create meaningful visualizations.</p> <p>9.4.8.DC.1: Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.</p> <p>Activity: Design a plan to improve your mental and physical health using the 7 habits.</p> <p>Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation: 9.2.8.CAP.1: Identify offerings such as high school and county career and technical school courses, apprenticeships, military programs, and dual enrollment courses that support career or occupational areas of interest. Activity: Students complete the "Great Discovery" activity in the <i>7 Habits</i> book and research a future career possibility.</p>		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
<p>Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data.</p> <p>Activity: Personal Report- students create a personal report of their 7 habits profile.</p>		

8th GRADE WRITING

Writing Unit 1: Reflective Essay on Textual Lineages 1-2 Weeks (September)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings:	WRITING TEACHING POINTS:	Core Materials:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writers are reflective 2. Writers set goals for gaining independence, increasing volume, and developing a writing identity <p>GOALS: Writing: W 8.2 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10 W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and</p>	<p>BEND 1: Time & Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about places where you’ve gotten your best writing done. Describe the qualities of that space • When your energy and attention starts to fade, refocus by envisioning what it will be like when your piece is finished • Create a habit of writing regularly, perhaps by promising yourself a certain amount of writing each day, done at a consistent time in a consistent place. <p>BEND 2: Setting Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the project you are working on and what you want to accomplish and make a plan • Think about how many lines you tend to write in one writing period. Set a goal for yourself to write more • Break up your total writing time into smaller chunks. Set a goal for yourself and adjust as you grow • Imagine your audience. Think about who you are writing for or who you hope will read your piece • Be realistic when setting goals <p>BEND 3: Using resources to keep going</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you feel stuck, use the resources in the classroom • Reading your writing aloud to a partner can help and cheer you on to keep going • Writers are problem solvers. First, writers need to identify the problem, then find a resource or friend to help. Keep trying solutions until one works. • Partners can give gentle reminders to stay on track • Reread to jump back into writing • If you find yourself at a loss for words, unable to write, it might 	<p>Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/Teacher Conferences • Writing Samples • Student Performance Checklists • Writer’s Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Self-Reflections • Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Presentations • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. B. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede). C. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech. D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations</p>	<p>be worthwhile to step away and read a text on the same topic or in the same genre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult a fellow writer to help get a jump-start • Take it one bite at a time. Don't focus on the whole piece, just focus on one part <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a spot in your draft that isn't working well and rewrite it in an entirely new way. Look back at all your experiments to choose which fits best with your final piece • Why do you write? Think about the piece you are working on and why you are writing it. Tap into what it is that you care about in the piece and why you want your writing out in the world • Think about the topic you are writing about, not just during writing time but away from your desk as well. See if anything in your everyday life helps you to make connections to your topic or helps you think more about your topic. Bring those connections back to your writing 	
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(associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).

L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

HONORS GOALS:

Writing:

W9-10.2, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.10

W.9-10.2. Write

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

1. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
2. 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.
3. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
4. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
5. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and

<p>conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>6. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure. • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, 		
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<p>adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p> <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.</p> <p>A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary</p>		
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<p>determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryUP.2: Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups. Activity: Written Reflection- students write a reflection that shows who they are and what they believe in the scope of the class, school, and society		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.8.DC.3: Describe tradeoffs between allowing information to be public (e.g., within online games) versus keeping information private and secure. 9.4.8.IML.10: Examine the consequences of the uses of media (e.g., RL.8.7). 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Reflection that focuses on educational pursuits and past practices.		
9.2.8.CAP.5: Develop a personal plan with the assistance of an adult mentor that includes information about career areas of interest, goals and an educational plan. Activity: Students create writing goals for the year.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: The manner in which data is collected and transformed is influenced by the type of digital device(s) available and the intended use of the data. Activity: Digital Portfolio- students create a personal website to be used as a writing digital portfolio.		

Writing Unit 2:

Narrative Writing: Extending Stories
3-4 Weeks (September/ October)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative writers use effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences to tell a strong story Narrative writers draw from literary texts as mentor texts for support, reflection, and research <p>GOALS: Writing: W8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10 W.8.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. D. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Generating and Collecting Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit a moment in a book that had strong feelings. Think about the details the author used to create that feeling. Think about what that tells you about the characters Reread your notebook and look for patterns that you noticed as you read. Think about how you might use those patterns in your writing Go back and look at details about a specific character. make notes about the author's decisions Go back and look at specific details about the setting. Make notes about the author's decisions Go back and look at events that happened again and again. Think about how the pattern might change or continue in the story Start with a trigger line or borrowed line for the author as a place to jump-start the rest Put a word related to your story in the circle in the middle of your page and create a word map of ideas that connect to it as a way to brainstorm new ideas Ask yourself questions about the original story, then try to answer them Think about the abstract concepts (themes) from the original story and jot down ideas Think about the characters and conflicts they encountered. How might they change, reemerge, resolve? What new conflicts might pop up? Think back to the defining moments of the character. What might this mean if the story 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memoir Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Narrative Writing Assessment <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Podcast Student Presentations Student Self-Reflections

<p>strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6</p> <p>L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A.</p>	<p>continued</p> <p>BEND 2: Developing, Drafting & Revising Organization & Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about the order of events and make a plan. Once you have the order right, then you can draft • Think about the ending of your piece. remember to keep it close to the important idea in the story • Remember to use transition words to connect ideas and show changes in time, place, events • Reread the beginning of your piece. Identify some of the story elements (setting, characters, events) and consider an ending that returns to one or more of the elements you describe at the beginning • Reread your piece and think about the big idea you want to leave your readers with <p>Elaboration & Word Choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you feel like a part of your draft needs work but you are cautious about making changes right on the page, take a strip of scrap paper and try them out there • Revisit your notes about author's craft moves used in the original piece and add them into yours • Read one event in your story and ask yourself, "what else happened?" What did you leave out that you assume your reader would know but really doesn't. Go back and add those details • Return to your draft looking for places that may need more description or detail. Underline single nouns or noun phrases that seem to summarize rather than describe • Add as many sensory details as you can then go back and reread, deciding which to keep and which to cut 	
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<p>Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Writing: 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.10</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.</p> <p>D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.</p> <p>E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find a feeling word in your draft and ask, "What does it look like when I have that emotion?" Use a phrase to describe, or show the feeling rather than telling the reader Let your readers know who is talking using dialogue tags. Vary their placement in the sentence Reread the mentor text and focus on images, interesting words, and or figurative language. Name what the author did and try it in your piece Consider using internal thoughts to show the reactions characters have to events Think about external descriptions of characters Return to your draft looking for dull verbs and replace with a verb or phrase that describes or explains the action Be patient and go slow. Be careful not to jump too quickly from one idea to the next-include all the details you can Think of how the characters talk in the original piece (voice, cadence, slang, dialect, accents) and plan to revise for those details Be your own harshest critic and annotate your story with your thoughts and reactions to the details in your piece Find a sentence in the original text that you admire for its power, cadence or rhythm. Revise your sentences with the mentor sentence's rhythm and syntax in mind Find a sentence in your story where you want to give the readers clues about the kind of person your character is or how your character is feeling. Visualize the gestures and actions that your character might have to show this trait or feeling 	
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<p>organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6</p> <p>L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure. • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations. <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think about an abstract idea or issue (symbol) from the original story and think about how you might use it <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuation and paragraphing speech • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Know when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to 	
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<p>B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.</p> <p>A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar</p>	<p>vary sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence Consider sentences to match the feeling /mood /tone Using semicolons Rephrase for clarity Think about when the action happened. Choose simple, continuous and perfect tense <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use parallel structure Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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denotations. L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.5.HistoryUP.2: Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups. Activity: Small moment story: students compose a flash draft small moment about family structure and its impact on who they are.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. 9.4.8.TL.2: Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4). 9.4.8.IML.11: Predict the personal and community impact of online and social media activities. 9.4.8.DC.4: Explain how information shared digitally is public and can be searched, copied, and potentially seen by public audiences. 9.4.8.CT.2: Develop multiple solutions to a problem and evaluate short- and long-term effects to determine the most plausible option (e.g., MS-ETS1-4, 6.1.8.CivicsDP.1). Activity: students write a small moment story that reflects on an issue they've faced and how it could be solved.		
9.2.8.CAP.2: Develop a plan that includes information about career areas of interest. Activity: Future me- students write a snapshot of where they feel they will be 10 years in the future.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: The manner in which data is collected and transformed is influenced by the type of digital device(s) available and the intended use of the data. Activity: Problem portfolio- students generate a list of problems they've faced at various levels of their life (socially, politically, environmentally) as potential narrative writing ideas.		

Writing Unit 3:
Journalism: Writing to Inform and Explain
4 Weeks (November)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
Enduring Understandings: 1. Writers examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization and analysis of content	WRITING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Reporting the Real Story: Newscasts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journalists develop their powers of observation to capture events Turning moments of drama 	Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries

<p>2. Journalists observe the world closely and often write to call their readers to action and affect change</p> <p>GOALS: Writing: W.8.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.10 W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. A. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information, using text structures (e.g., definition, classification, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, etc.) and text features (e.g., headings, graphics, and multimedia). B. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E. Establish and maintain a formal style/academic style, approach, and form. F. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional</p>	<p>into cogent newscasts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capturing quotes to enliven and provide perspective • Researching and reporting experience • Lifting the level of literary language and attending to tone • Making news stories matter to the community; angling for social significance • Working to meet deadlines • Journalists live for feedback <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing lean, efficient & incisive • Using descriptive language the way journalists do • Writers live as protagonists, but journalists write as the narrator: shifting from first to third person • Stringing scenes together to suggest meaning • Writing partners use academic language to give specific, high-level feedback • Setting ambitious goals and publishing <p>Bend 2: Writing to Inform and Illuminate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journalists delve deeply to reveal underlying issues • Generating and telling anecdotes from a journalistic stance • Transforming lived experiences into narrative nonfiction: sustaining a journalist's pronouns and tone • Harnessing narrative craft to reveal central ideas and stir empathy • Using tools to set ambitious writing goals 	<p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom • Newscast <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/Teacher Conferences • Writing Samples • Student Performance Checklists • Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newscast • Investigative Journalism Article • Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Information Writing Assessment <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video • Website • Student Presentations • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L.8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing to a story idea • Harnessing narrative and information writing techniques to engage the reader • Daring the moves of master journalists: bold writers alternate between time frames and pace details strategically • Varying sentence structure to affect pacing and build tension • Elaborating to deepen readers' connections • Elaborating perspectives while maintaining truth-telling approach • Developing the points of view of diverse characters • Attending to voice and verb tense when editing for publication • Sharing feedback with other writers <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going public with investigations to share research materials • Developing partnerships and study groups, and setting ambitious goals • Mentoring oneself to a published journalist <p>Bend 3: Investigating the Bigger Story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring oneself to a pro to envision the arc of an investigative reporting • Finding and documenting stories that will anchor investigative pieces • Journalists use statistics to add authority to their assertions • Expanding a repertoire of research tools 	
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<p>particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Writing: 9-10.2, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.7, 9-10.8, 9-10.10 W.9-10.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. 2. 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. 3. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. 4. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 5. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuring investigative pieces and leading the reader with key transitions • Organizing an investigation and fitting all the parts together into an investigative piece • Being flexible with investigative structure • Crafting endings that call readers to action <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Know when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement 	
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<p>which they are writing.</p> <p>6. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>W.9-10.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p> <p>W.9-10.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation (MLA or APA Style Manuals).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentences to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an 	
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<p>L9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure. • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations. <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.</p> <p>A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise</p>	<p>understanding of the influence of language</p>	
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<p>meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.8.HistpryUP.5.c: Explain how and why the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address continue to impact American life. Activity: Featured article- compare/contrast speeches of the time period and the impact the speech had on society.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Use technology to enhance productivity, increase collaboration, and communicate effectively. 9.4.8.CT.3: Compare past problem-solving solutions to local, national, or global issues and analyze the factors that led to a positive or negative outcome. 9.4.8.DC.2: Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8). 9.4.8.IML.12: Use relevant tools to produce, publish, and deliver information supported with evidence for an authentic audience. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Students choose an influential person throughout history to research and produce a news-report.		
9.2.8.CAP.11: Analyze potential career opportunities by considering different types of resources, including occupation databases, and state and national labor market statistics. Activity: Students compose a journalism piece on aspects of different careers.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
8.1.8.CS.1: Recommend improvements to computing devices in order to improve the ways users interact with the devices. Activity: Interview- students conduct recorded interviews to recommend improvements on a technology-related topic		

Writing Unit 4:
Writing to Take Stand and Propose a Solution
Major Unit: Composing Arguments
Minor Unit: Visual Literacy & Digital Media
4 Weeks (December)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Writers compose arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence Argument writers seek to persuade audiences to accept a particular position on a controversial issue <p>GOALS: Writing: W.8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, .8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: Writing a Position Paper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debating positions to develop a complex argument Flash-drafting arguments while working on specific writing goals Supporting students to connect claims, reasons and evidence Writers commit to qualities of writing such as those on the checklist Mentoring oneself to exemplars Angling evidence to support specific points Framing, adapting, and evaluating references Writers clarify deadlines to manage research and revision Writing more effective introductions Using connotative language to paint a tone Analyzing author's craft as well as author's evidence Writers consider connotations of words that convey tone Analyzing and commenting on a source's bias or tone Writing powerful conclusions Unleashing the inner dramatist to give writing more impact Writers attend to clarity and conventions after rehearsal The role of direct address in argument Polishing writing and attending to conventions <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising the level of argument 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom Online Citation Resources Infographic <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argument Research Essay Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infographic Student Presentations Student Self-Reflections

<p>strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration. W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. A. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). B. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>WHST.6-8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice, and</p>	<p>and the level of independence and self-monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writers recall what they already know and turn to exemplars to plan their writing • Mentoring oneself to exemplars • Targeted research to support conclusion writing and big-picture essentials • Writers synthesize their writing to consolidate a draft <p>Bend 2: Writing a Position Paper on a Complicated Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using writer’s notebooks as a thinking tool • Writers consider more than one side of an issue • Developing preliminary positions and revising thinking • Debating to draft more balanced and principled arguments • Transitions help you move gracefully through parts of a complex argument • Capturing language and logic: from debating to drafting • Qualifying the conditions under which an argument holds true • Strengthening, framing and pacing evidence • Using transitions to guide the reader into and out of parts of arguments • Tips for framing evidence • Nonfiction writers attend to pacing and other literary devices • Attending to alternative arguments and points of view • Expanding introductions to include context or background information • Writers assess fairness in addressing counterarguments • Writers take inspiration from mentor texts • Using the organizational structure of your piece to help build your argument 	
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<p>style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>WHST.6-8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>WHST.6-8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>Language: L.8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying mentor texts to engage in independent revision • Breaking with tradition: paragraphing for a purpose <p>Additional Teaching Points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grappling with issues of intensity and developing initial understanding • Rethinking responses from an argumentation stance • Studying mentor texts to engage in independent revision • Attending to audience and presentation • Writing arguments of fact • Writing arguments of judgement • Writing arguments of policy • How are complex arguments of judgements made in the real world • Learning to make judgements based on criteria • Analyzing evidence critically in light of existing knowledge • Interpreting the evidence to explain what it shows • Developing warrants (explanations) that show why the evidence is relevant • Using the evidence and explanations to solve the problem • Developing and supporting criteria for arguments of judgement <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for 	
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<p>figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Writing: W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are</p>	<p>places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentence to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. Choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, 	
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<p>defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. B. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6</p>	<p>prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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<p>L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening. A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>		
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<p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Science: MS-ESS3-5. Ask questions to clarify evidence of the factors that have caused climate change over the past century. Activity: Developing research questions- students practice developing research questions using global warming as a model issue.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
<p>Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.8.CI.1: Assess data gathered on varying perspectives on causes of climate change (e.g., crosscultural, gender-specific, generational), and determine how the data can best be used to design multiple potential solutions (e.g., RI.7.9, 6.SP.B.5, 7.1.NH.IPERS.6, 8.2.8.ETW.4). 9.4.8.TL.6: Collaborate to develop and publish work that provides perspectives on a real-world problem. 9.4.8.IML.5: Analyze and interpret local or public data sets to summarize and effectively communicate the data. 9.4.8.DC.6: Analyze online information to distinguish whether it is helpful or harmful to reputation. Activity: Students research a debatable/controversial topic to find evidence for a research paper.</p> <p>9.2.8.CAP.1: Identify offerings such as high school and county career and technical school courses, apprenticeships, military programs, and dual enrollment courses that support career or occupational areas of interest. 9.2.8.CAP.10: Evaluate how careers have evolved regionally, nationally, and globally. Activity: Flash draft argument on whether or not a college degree is needed in today's society.</p>		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: The manner in which data is collected and transformed is influenced by the type of digital device(s) available and the intended use of the data. Activity: Infographic- students will create an infographic from scratch and can use a spreadsheet to create a chart for their graphic		

Writing Unit 5:
Writing to Analyze & Interpret: Theme & Craft
4 Weeks (January)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Academic writers are on the lookout for themes in all of the texts they read, and are able to explain, with details from the text, why they believe that theme to be present When analyzing a text, literary essayists pay attention to the details of the plot and character development as well as the author's crafting decisions, reflecting on the connection between the author's message and his or her craft <p>GOALS: Writing: W.8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: Bend 1: The Thematic Essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking for themes all around us Writing about themes of personal significance Reading closely to develop themes Planning for ways to clarify what themes are-- and are not The bigger the idea, the smaller you write Revising your ideas about themes Fine-tuning themes by studying author's craft Keeping momentum high Adopting voice of a literary scholar Writing claims Remember the power of evidence Revising as you draft Using peers as inspiration Clarifying relationships between evidence and ideas Using partners effectively Counterargument within literary essays When the alternative arguments are better than yours Editing using all you know <p>Bend 2: The Author's Craft Essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noticing how an author tends to write Motivating students to write more Exceptional craft moments The power of symbolism Helping students unlock the power of a symbol Looking for patterns across your entries Writing claims about craft Planning your writing Framing essays with relevance and context: introductions and 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom Online Citation Resources <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Literary Analysis Essay Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website Student Presentations Student Self-Reflections

<p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. A. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L.8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p>	<p>conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reminding students to draw on all their resources • Crafting powerful conclusions • Adopting an essayist’s tone <p>Additional Honors Teaching Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and supporting criteria for arguments of judgement • Constructing the meanings from text-- making inferences and judgments in order to comprehend the work • Making inferences about a character's values, virtues, vices, heroism or villainy, etc. • Making inferences about generic plot structures and the conjunction of character and plot in standards genres • Making inferences when you encounter writer’s tools such as irony, exaggeration, understatement, symbolism, unreliable narrators, etc. • Making inferences about values inherent in a work of literature as a whole (authorial and cultural) by attending to some critical theories <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don’t over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic 	
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<p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Writing: W9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 9-10.8, 9-10.9, 9-10.10 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. A. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies, propaganda devices, and using sound reasoning, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between</p>	<p>pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentences to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related 	
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<p>claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>W.9-10.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation (MLA or APA Style Manuals).</p> <p>W.9-10.9. Draw evidence from literary or nonfiction informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>A. Apply <i>grades 9–10 Reading standards</i> to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid mythology or the Bible or how a later</p>	<p>independent clauses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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<p>author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6</p> <p>L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.</p> <p>A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis,</i></p>		
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<p><i>analytical; advocate, advocacy).</i></p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.8.CivicsDP3.a: Use primary and secondary sources to assess whether or not the ideals found in the Declaration of Independence were fulfilled for women, African Americans, and Native Americans during this time period. Activity: Flash draft- students compose an analysis paragraph analyzing word choice in the Declaration of Independence.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Demonstrate creativity and innovation. 9.4.8.IML.1: Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Flash draft-students choose a short story and analyze an element of author's craft with evidence to support it.		
9.2.5.CAP.7: Identify factors to consider before starting a business. 9.4.8.CI.4: Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries. Activity: Product analysis- students effectively communicate analysis of a product and identify factors to consider before investing in this business.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		

English Language Arts Curriculum 8th Grade | 2023

Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data.

Activity: Works cited- students create a works cited page.

Writing Unit 6:
Literary Analysis: Comparative Essay
Major Unit: Multiple Text
Minor: Comparison of Text to Film
4-5 Weeks (February/March)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Literary essayists often write as a way to think about more than one text at a time, comparing and contrasting similar ideas across different texts Literary essayists support claims in an analysis of texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence <p>GOALS: Writing: W.8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring ideas about texts through writing Revisiting pivotal moments in texts Analyzing characters to uncover big ideas Comparing craft as well as theme Collecting and testing evidence Writing a comparative claim Using a variety of evidence to support ideas Drafting a cohesive essay Identifying ways essayists compare and contrast two texts Revising with an eye for coherence, flow and effect Presenting and refuting counterarguments Revising with an eye for literary elements <p>Additional Honors Teaching Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and supporting criteria for arguments of judgement Constructing the meanings from text- making inferences and judgments in order to comprehend the work Making inferences about a character's values, virtues, vices, heroism or villainy, etc. Making inferences about generic plot structures and the conjunction of character and plot in standards genres Making inferences when you encounter writer's tools such as irony, exaggeration, 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom Online Citation Resources <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative Literary Analysis Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions Student Presentations Student Self-Reflections

<p>standards 1–3 above.) W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>A. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L.8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6</p> <p>L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an</p>	<p>understatement, symbolism, unreliable narrators, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making inferences about values inherent in a work of literature as a whole (authorial and cultural) by attending to some critical theories <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don’t over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary 	
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<p>ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Writing: W9-10.1, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.8, 9-10.9, 9-10.10 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. A. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies, propaganda devices, and using sound reasoning, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. C. Use transitions (e.g. words,</p>	<p>sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentence to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.

W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

W.9-10.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation (MLA or APA Style Manuals).

W.9-10.9. Draw evidence from literary or nonfiction informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

A. Apply *grades 9–10 Reading standards* to literature (e.g., “Analyze

how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid mythology or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]").

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.

Language:

L.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6

L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. C. Spell correctly.

L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening. A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.

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.

A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or

<p>text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.5.GeoPP.6: Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed. Activity: T-chart- students create t-chart to practice comparing and contrasting.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Demonstrate creativity and innovation. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. 9.4.8.IML.12: Use relevant tools to produce, publish, and deliver information supported with evidence for an authentic audience. 9.4.8.DC.2: Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).		

Activity: compare/contrast essay- students write an essay comparing a novel to a movie.

9.2.8.CAP.12: Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential. Activity: Students keep track of goals and accomplishments for writing pieces on a productivity log.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Activity: Flash draft: students compose an analysis paragraph in which they will cite multiple sources.

Writing Unit 7: Writing to Evaluate and Judge: Writing Reviews 4 Weeks (March)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When writing to evaluate and judge, the writer focuses on the worth of the person, object, idea, or other phenomenon and specifies the criteria for their evaluation and judgment When writing to evaluate and judge, writers consider author's purpose, audience, and the power of propaganda techniques to deepen their evaluations <p>GOALS: Writing: W.8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s),</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Generating Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using mentor texts to shape ideas about topics Generate ideas by connecting to a strong feeling about a topic Generate ideas by thinking about something you want to see happen or change Generate ideas by interviewing people who are important to you and asking them questions about what help they need and what you can do Generate ideas by creating a word map Generate ideas by asking yourself questions and then answer them through research Generate ideas by thinking about subtopics of a topic that you've written before Generate ideas by thinking about abstract concepts and issues that are important Generate ideas by starting an entry with an outlandish claim as a springboard for writing Writers explore mentor texts including reviews, commercials, and other forms of advertisements to gather techniques used 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom Online blogs <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Argument Writing <p>Alternative:</p>

<p>counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format</p>	<p>BEND 2: Drafting & Revising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating convincing writing by knowing your audience • Concentrating on word choice and tone to lift the level of an essay • Angling writing to make points • Writing effective introductions and conclusions • Imagine your audience and consider your purpose • To keep focus, underline one line that says the most and see if you need to change or reword that one line • Use a search engine to find connections and explore different angles • Crafting a thesis • Think about your topic and your unique spin/slant/idea about that topic and ask yourself the “so what” • Let available sources steer your focus • Shape your focus with active verbs • Think of a list of questions your reader might have about your topic --how might you answer • To improve organization, add transitions to move from part to part • Add a lead (narrative, contrast, addressing audience, etc) • Outline, re-outline, outline again • Conclude with a big idea • Think of your idea/claim/thesis and see if you’ve proven with enough detail • Research from people (interview) • Keeping a research notebook • Check for clarity and understanding with a partner • Use imagery to make a fact come alive • Anecdotes can teach and give evidence • Use figurative language • Write with authority using 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blogs • Student Presentations • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. B. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p>	<p>domain-specific vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vary words to eliminate repetition • Watch your tone • Know when to keep an adverb • Work for more precise language • Use precise nouns • Use surprising verbs <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate models and what is said, how it is said and what is not said • Use intentionally short, one sentence paragraphs • Weave in narrative elements to support your claim • Use humor to connect with reader • Ask rhetorical questions to connect with reader • Make a claim that is implied rather than directly stated • Consider paragraphing when studying real-world models <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't overdo it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use 	
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<p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Writing: W.8.1, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p>	<p>punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentences to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence 	
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<p>D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>B. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p>	of language	
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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.

Language:

L.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6

L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.

B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.

C. Spell correctly.

L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.

A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.

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.

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

<p>a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Science: MS-LS4-3. Analyze displays of pictorial data to compare patterns of similarities in the embryological development across multiple species to identify relationships not evident in the fully formed anatomy. Activity: Review draft- students complete a flash draft reviewing a fake “Jurassic Park” company.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions. 9.4.8.DC.5: Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure. 9.4.8.IML.8: Apply deliberate and thoughtful search strategies to access		

high-quality information on climate change (e.g., 1.1.8.C1b). 9.4.8.TL.2: Gather data and digitally represent information to communicate a real-world problem (e.g., MS-ESS3-4, 6.1.8.EconET.1, 6.1.8.CivicsPR.4). Activity- Review draft- students review an item and defend review with reasons and evidence.

9.2.8.CAP.14: Evaluate sources of income and alternative resources to accurately compare employment options. Activity: Students choose a career, research it, and write a review about the career.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: The manner in which data is collected and transformed is influenced by the type of digital device(s) available and the intended use of the data. 9.4.8.CI.2: Repurpose an existing resource in an innovative way (e.g., 8.2.8.NT.3). Activity: Digital review: Students create a video review of an item.

Writing Unit 8: Writing to Inquire & Explore: Multigenre Research Essay 4 Weeks (April)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Writers conduct research based on focused questions, to gain an understanding of the subject under investigation Writers gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism <p>GOALS: Writing: W. 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Generating & Collecting Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate ideas by making a list of important people Generate ideas by rereading your notebook and look for patterns Generate ideas by thinking about what you want to see happen or you want to see change Generate ideas by making observations of the world around you Generate ideas by interviewing others to dig for and uncover topics Mine mentor texts for topics Get sparked by setting from a text you've read Generate ideas by creating a word map Generate ideas by asking questions Generate ideas by thinking about subtopics hiding in topics Generate ideas by scanning the newspaper Generate ideas by reading something on an unfamiliar topic <p>BEND 2: Drafting & Revising</p>	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital Portfolio Online notebooks Google Classroom Online Citation Resources Digital magazine creator (optional) <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student/Teacher Conferences Writing Samples Student Performance Checklists Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multigenre Research

<p>D. Establish and maintain a formal style. E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. A. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information, using text structures (e.g., definition, classification, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, etc.) and text features (e.g., headings, graphics, and multimedia). B. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E. Establish and maintain a formal style/academic style, approach, and form. F. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.</p> <p>W.8.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. D. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions to focus your topic • Thinking about your topic and the aspect of that you are most connected to develop further • Imagine your audience and consider your purpose • Use a search engine to find connections • Craft a thesis • Letting available sources to steer your focus • To organize, think about the parts of a topic (features and characteristics) • Use transitions to move from part to part • Start drafting with a plan in mind -- try different organizational structure as a way to plan • Try narrative leads • Lead by addressing the reader • Think about your audience and choose a text type and structure that matches the audience you plan to write to • Outline, reoutline, and outline again to find the best structure • Take a piece and rework the genre of structure several times • Concluding with a big idea • Read mentor texts with two lenses: information and aesthetic • Keeping a research notebook • Look over your draft for facts that could use more explaining • Make sure you explain the what and the how • Use empathy to figure out what to add • Use imagery to make a fact come alive • Anecdotes and narrative elements can teach and give evidence • Weave in symbolism <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Website • Google Drawing Ads, posters • Timelines • Infographics • Student Presentations • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. A. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). B. Apply grade 8 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended</p>	<p>draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetical expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentence to match the feeling /mood /tone • using semicolons • rephrase for clarity • think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. 	
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<p>time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences</p> <p>Language: L 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4,8.5, 8.6</p> <p>L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when</p>	<p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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<p>considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS:</p> <p>Writing:</p> <p>W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>A. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>B. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>C. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>D. Establish and maintain a formal style.</p> <p>E. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W.9-10.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. 2. 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. 3. Use appropriate and varied 		
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<p>transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 5. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. 6. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.</p> <p>D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.</p> <p>E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p>		
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<p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>A. Apply <i>grades 9–10 Reading standards</i> to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid mythology or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>B. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and</p>		
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<p>the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L.9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6</p> <p>L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p> <p>L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.</p> <p>A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.</p> <p>L.9-10.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or</p>		
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<p>text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>).</p> <p>C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.3.8.CivicsPD.2: Propose and defend a position regarding a public policy issue at the appropriate local, state, or national level. Activity: Planning practice- students practice making a planning web or chart for the muligenre project.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Demonstrate creativity and innovation. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. 9.4.8.IML.12: Use relevant tools to		

produce, publish, and deliver information supported with evidence for an authentic audience. 9.4.8.DC.1: Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use. Activity: Multigenre- students use various models of writing to create a multigenre project.

9.2.8.CAP.19: Relate academic achievement, as represented by high school diplomas, college degrees, and industry credentials, to employability and to potential level. 9.4.8.CI.4: Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries. Activity: Students complete a “get it done” plan for their multigenre project in which they must outline in detail how they will achieve the project with deadlines.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: The manner in which data is collected and transformed is influenced by the type of digital device(s) available and the intended use of the data. Activity: Research for project- students explore issues and collect data for their multigenre project.

Writing Unit 9: Writing to Express & Reflect: Powerful Speeches 3 Weeks (May)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A memoir is focused on a significant relationship between the writer and a person, place, or object 2. Memoirists write to express or reflect on his or her own life and experiences, often looking back in order to look forward 3. Memoirists often start with a big, important idea they want to explore and to communicate then collect small moments around the idea, bringing out themes through a variety of narrative and expository techniques <p>GOALS: Writing: W8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.10 W.8.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS: BEND 1: Collecting: Writing “Big” and “Small” to Discover Meaningful Topics, Patterns, and Questions to Explore in Memoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw on known strategies to collect and develop small-moment story ideas • Generate ideas by making a list of people in your life that matter • Generate ideas by making a list of moments with strong feelings • Generate ideas by observing an object that matters to you • Generate ideas by studying a photograph • Generate ideas by rereading your entries and looking for patterns • Generate ideas by taking notes about the world around you • Interview to dig for and uncover topics • Scrapbook your life and to write about it later • Mine mentor texts for topics • Generate ideas by making a list of your favorite things 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/Teacher Conferences • Writing Samples • Student Performance Checklists • Writer’s Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech • Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Presentations

<p>and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. D. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.) W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed. W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others. W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L.8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate ideas by thinking about life events that have happened over and over again, then thinking about events that stands out for happening only once • Generate ideas by writing about defining moments • Writing to find depth in already uncovered ideas: exploring the unknown and in the known • Using mentors to inspire stories worth telling <p>BEND 2: Drawing on the Qualities of Good Writing to Write and Revise a Shapely Memoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing a story on you-not the events • Using mentor texts to adjust structure • Flash-drafting • Revising for structure on the run • Setting goals for revision using checklists and partners • Developing methods for editing <p>BEND 3: Writing a Second Memoir with a Focus on Bringing Out Meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning a Second Memoir • Tinkering with structure • Elaborating out the most important part of a memoir • Experimenting with structure to evoke meaning • Creating a blend of dialogue, thinking, and action to revise for meaning • Revising endings with help from mentor texts <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p> <p>L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>HONORS GOALS: Writing: 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. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and</p>	<p>in the same sentence - revise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetic expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentences to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. Choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases 	
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<p>introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.</p> <p>B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.</p> <p>D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.</p> <p>E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Language: L9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6 L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or</p>	<p>(noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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speaking. Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. C. Spell correctly.

L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.
A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.
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.
A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).
C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.

D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a

<p>dictionary).</p> <p>L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>		
Interdisciplinary Connections		
Social Studies: 6.1.8.HistpryUP.5.c: Explain how and why the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address continue to impact American life. Activity: Speech analysis- analyze the Gettysburg Address and the impact it had because of specific speech elements.		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills		
Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.8.IML.15: Explain ways that individuals may experience the same media message differently. 9.4.8.TL.3: Select appropriate tools to organize and present information digitally. Activity: Students complete a reflection on the school year and reflect on moving to the high school.		
9.2.8.CAP.12: Assess personal strengths, talents, values, and interests to appropriate jobs and careers to maximize career potential. Activity: 1-minute speeches- students participate in a 1-minute speed speech circle in which they talk about their best attributes.		
Computer Science & Design Thinking		
Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. Activity: Speech: record speech to class website to be viewed by 8th grade class.		

Writing Unit 10:
 Narrative Writing:
 Stories of Self-reflection and Empowerment
 4 Weeks (June)

Understandings	Teaching Points (Possible Mini-Lessons)	Mentor Texts/Resources
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<p>Enduring Understandings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective speech writers produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style that are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience 2. Effective speech writers develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting or trying a new approach <p>GOALS: Writing: W 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10 W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. A. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information, using text structures (e.g., definition, classification, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, etc.) and text features (e.g., headings, graphics, and multimedia). B. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E. Establish and maintain a formal style/academic style, approach, and form. F. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.</p> <p>W.8.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B. Use narrative</p>	<p>WRITING TEACHING POINTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writers reflect on their lives to find out what is important • Writers use prompts to collect ideas • Writers know and name their positive personal beliefs • Writers organize their ideas • Writers add audience appeal • Writers choose words carefully to convey meaning clearly • Writers make a personal connection to emphasize authenticity • Writers support their personal philosophies with dialogue, rhetorical questions, anecdotes, personal experiences, examples and statistics • Writers can eloquently deliver the speech • Writers use quotes and insights expressed by others to compose and express what they believe. <p>LANGUAGE: Edit for Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When you want your reader to pause with feeling or suspense, draw out an idea, or show speechlessness, you can use the ellipsis • Find a place where you have used the word <i>and</i> several times in the same sentence - revise • Check for complete sentences • Don't over do it- search for places where you used the same technique over and over again. Consider what to keep and what to change • When you want to add beat, set up a surprise, add dramatic pause, or direct your reader to pay attention to what's next, try using a colon • Punctuating quotations • Using commas • Think about the feeling (tone) 	<p>Core Materials: Units of Study for Writing</p> <p>Supporting Materials: Leveled Bookroom Classroom Libraries</p> <p>Technology: http://thisibelieve.org/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Online notebooks • Google Classroom <p>Assessment: Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student/Teacher Conferences • Writing Samples • Student Performance Checklists • Writer's Notebooks <p>Summative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Portfolio • Standards-Based Writing Rubrics <p>Alternative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student Presentations • Student Self-Reflections
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<p>techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events. D. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events</p> <p>W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.</p> <p>W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>B. Apply <i>grade 8 Reading standards</i> to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing</p>	<p>you are trying to convey and use punctuation and sentences to communicate that feeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match the number of the subject to the number of the verb • Knowing when you need a new paragraph • Irregular verbs and subject-verb agreement • Eliminate repetition that is not wanted with sentence combining • Revise run-ons • Create complex sentences using mentor texts as a guide • Use a dash where you want to leave a beat or pause to get your reader ready for extra, important information • Play with pauses • Use parenthetic expressions to vary sentences • Keep verb tense consistent within a sentence • Consider sentence to match the feeling /mood /tone • Using semicolons • Rephrase for clarity • Think about when the action happened. choose simple, continuous and perfect tense. <p>Additional teaching points for Honors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use parallel structure • Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing • Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list 	
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<p>whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”).</p> <p>W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Language: L 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6</p> <p>L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences. B. Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. C. Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood. D. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p> <p>L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break. B. Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission. C. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. A. Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).</p> <p>L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context. B. Use the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words. C. Distinguish among the connotations</p>	<p>or quotation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language 	
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(associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).

L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

HONORS GOALS:

Writing:

9-10.2, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6, 9-10.8, 9-10.9, 9-10.10

W.9-10.2. Write

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

1. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
2. 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.
3. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
4. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
5. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while

<p>attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>6. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p>W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p> <p>W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>W.9-10.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation (MLA or APA Style Manuals).</p> <p>W.9-10.9. Draw evidence from literary or nonfiction informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>B. Apply <i>grades 9–10 Reading standards</i> to nonfiction informational e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the</p>		
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evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
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.

Language:

L9-10.1, 9-10.2, 9-10.3, 9-10.4, 9-10.5, 9-10.6

L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Use parallel structure. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

L.9-10.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

A. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. B. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. C. Spell correctly.

L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.

A. Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.

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.

A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

B. Identify and correctly use

patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy*).

C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.

D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

L.9-10.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.

B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

L.9-10.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Social Studies: 6.1.8.HistoryUP.5.a: Analyze the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution from multiple perspectives. Activity: Who am I?- students create a systems map and analyze where they fit into different levels of society and how they contribute to that level.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices: Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals. 9.4.8.TL.1: Construct a spreadsheet in order to analyze multiple data sets, identify relationships, and facilitate data-based decision-making. 9.4.8.IML.13: Identify the impact of the creator on the content, production, and delivery of information (e.g., 8.2.8.ED.1). 9.4.8.DC.4: Explain how information shared digitally is public and can be searched, copied, and potentially seen by public audiences. **Activity:** Students prepare a debate on a topic covered during the year and present on it.

Career Awareness, Exploration, and Preparation: 9.2.8.CAP.4: Explain how an individual's online behavior (e.g., social networking, photo exchanges, video postings) may impact opportunities for employment or advancement. **9.4.8.GCA.2:** Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal. **Activity:** Students evaluate peers' online portfolios and determine which pieces are best for a professional/student portfolio.

Computer Science & Design Thinking

Core Idea: People use digital devices and tools to automate the collection, use, and transformation of data. **Activity:** Student portfolios- using appropriate online behaviors, students create a final piece for their personal online portfolio that reflects who they are as a writer.