



Dublin City Schools
K-12 English Language Arts
Graded Course of Study
2022

June 2022

K-12 English Language Arts Vision

Dublin City Schools is committed to the K-12 English Language Arts (ELA) education of every student. We believe all students can become proficient and passionate readers, writers, communicators, listeners, and thinkers. Through interdisciplinary connections, our English Language Arts instruction will develop students to be lifelong learners that can access information as global citizens.

We support students' curiosity and critical thinking skills by providing diverse and authentic literacy learning opportunities. We nurture creativity, compassion, and empathy through thoughtful collaborative learning and a rigorous curriculum to ensure that students have the literacy skills necessary for the future.

Instructional Agreements

- Teachers will cultivate a safe learning environment, where students are represented in their learning and have agency to design their learning experiences
- Learning occurs within a differentiated workshop with focused lessons, guided/shared/independent practice, and purposeful reflection.
- Students will have equitable access to high quality texts that meet student learning needs and represent a wide range of experiences and perspectives.
- Students will have opportunities to develop critical thinking and flexible thinking skills to become effective communicators and literate members of a diverse society
- Teachers will provide time for shared and independent reading practice that encourages student choice
- Students will engage with literacy in a way that honors the demands of a highly technological society

English II/Honors English II

Course Goals:

English II focuses on composition skills, vocabulary development, research skills, nonfiction reading, and literature study. Students write short essays (narrative, argumentative and informational) and study grammar through the writing process.

Honors English II encompasses English II and focuses on higher order thinking about novels, nonfiction works, short stories, poems, and plays. Literary analysis is emphasized and evaluated through narrative, argumentative and informational compositions, in-class essays and projects. This course is designed for students who have a passion for reading and writing, preparing them for AP and IB courses.

Strand	Key Features	Student Competencies
Reading Literature	Key Ideas and Details	RL.9-10.2. Analyze literary text development. a. Determine a theme 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. b. Provide an objective summary of the text that includes the theme and relevant story elements.
	Craft and Structure	RL.9-10.6. Analyze how a point of view, perspective, or cultural experience is reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature. Standard Elaboration: RL.9-10.6
	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	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 treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux-Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
Reading Informational	Key Ideas and Details	RI.9-10.2. Analyze informational text development.

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		<p>a. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details.</p> <p>b. Provide an objective summary of the text that includes the development of the central idea and how details impact this idea.</p>
	Craft and Structure	RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's perspective or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that perspective or purpose.
	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RI.9-10.7. Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	<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> <p>a. Establish a clear and thorough thesis to present information.</p> <p>b. 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 to aid comprehension, if needed.</p> <p>c. 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.</p> <p>d. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationship among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>e. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p>

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		<p>f. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>g. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
	Production and Distribution of Writing	W.9-10.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	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.
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	SL.9-10.3. Evaluate a speaker's perspective, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
Language	Conventions of Standard English	L.9-10.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Use parallel structure.* b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.

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		<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>
	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	<p>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.</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., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).</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, part of speech, or 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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Reading Literature	Key Ideas and Details	<p>RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from 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>
	Craft and Structure	<p>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 such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.</p>
Reading Informational	Key Ideas and Details	<p>RI.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from 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>
	Craft and Structure	<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>
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	<p>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.</p> <p>a. Establish a clear and thorough thesis to present an argument.</p>

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		<p>b. 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.</p> <p>c. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>d. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>
	Production and Distribution of Writing	W.9-10.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	<p>W. 9-10.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply grades 9-10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Analyze how an author alludes to and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9-10 Reading standards to literary non-fiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).</p>

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	Range of Writing	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.
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	<p>SL.9-10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9/10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.issues, presentation of alternate</p>
Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	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.

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Reading Literature	Craft and Structure	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, mood, and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place or an emotion; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
Reading Informative	Craft and Structure	RI.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's perspective or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RI.9-10.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
Writing	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	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. 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.

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	Range of Writing	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.
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	SL.9-10.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
Language	Knowledge of Language	L.9-10.3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. a. Write work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type. b. Edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

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Reading Literature	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RL.9-10.9. Analyze how an author alludes to and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).

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	Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	RL.9-10.10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9/10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range, building background knowledge and activating prior knowledge in order to make personal, historical, and cultural connections that deepen understanding of complex text.
Reading Informational	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RI.9-10.9. Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.
	Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	RI.9-10.10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9/10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	<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>

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		e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
	Production and Distribution of Writing	W. 9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically
	Range of Writing	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.
Speaking and Listening	Presentation and Knowledge of Ideas	<p>SL.9-10.5. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.</p> <p>SL.9-10.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>
Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	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.