



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 IV

Course Goals:

This class is a personalized, hands-on, blended course where our focus will be student-driven learning. The structure will be a Projects-Based Learning environment. As mature seniors, this is a new and refreshing way for you to have ownership of your learning and embody a *growth mindset* as continuous thinkers! You are seniors and have earned this right as learners! Our role will be to facilitate, guide, and encourage you as learners; we will be co-designers as you challenge yourself to a new level of creative learning.

Strand	Key Features	Student Competencies
Reading Informative	Key Ideas and Details	RI.11-12.2. Analyze informational text development. a. Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another. b. Craft an informative abstract that delineates how the central ideas of a text interact and build on one another. RI.11-12.3. Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	W.11-12.3. 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 and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.

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		<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 and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).</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>
	Production and Distribution of Writing	W.11-12.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
Language	Conventions of Standard English	<p>L.11-12.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) as needed.</p> <p>L.11-12.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Observe hyphenation conventions.</p> <p>b. Spell correctly.</p> <p>L.11-12.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p>

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		<p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed.</p> <p>b. Apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>

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Reading Literature	Key Ideas and Details	<p>RL.11-12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p>RL.11-12.2. Analyze literary text development.</p> <p>a. Determine two or more themes of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another.</p> <p>b. Produce a thorough analysis of the text.</p> <p>RL.11-12.3. Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).</p>
	Craft and Structure	<p>RL.11-12.5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.</p>

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		RL.11-12.6. Analyze a case in which grasping point of view or perspective requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement) and evaluate the impact of these literary devices on the content and style of the text.
Reading Informational	Key Ideas and Details	RI.11-12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	<p>W.11-12.2. 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 and explain information.</p> <p>b. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia to aid comprehension, if needed.</p> <p>c. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant 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 and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>e. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy 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. Students are now expected to start their informative/explanatory writing with a guiding thesis, which may be more than a single sentence at the high school level. Tech edit; phrasing The expectations for substandard b. remain the same.</p>
	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	<p>W.11-12.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more diverse texts from the same period treat similar themes and/or topics”)</p> <p>b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]”).</p>
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	<p>SL.11-12.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11?12 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>

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		<p>b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible</p>

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Reading Literature	Craft and Structure	RL.11-12.4. Determine the connotative, denotative, and figurative meanings of words and phrases as they are used in the text; analyze the impact of author's diction, including multiple-meaning words or language that is particularly evocative to the tone and mood of the text.
Reading Informational	Craft and Structure	RI.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RI.11-12.7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.

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		RI.11-12.8. Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
Writing	Production and Distribution of Writing	W.11-12.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	<p>W.11-12.7. 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.11-12.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p>
Speaking and Listening	Comprehension and Collaboration	<p>SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.</p> <p>SL.11-12.3. Evaluate a speaker's perspective, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>

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Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	<p>L.11-12.4.</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 precise meaning, part of speech, etymology, or standard usage.</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.11-12.6. Acquire and use accurate 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>

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Reading Literature	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	RL.11-12.9. Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more diverse texts from the same period treat similar themes and/or topics.
	Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	RL.11-12.10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11/CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently, building background knowledge and activating prior knowledge in order to make

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		personal, societal, and ethical connections that deepen understanding of complex text.
Reading Informational	Craft and Structure	<p>RI.11-12.5. Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.</p> <p>RI.11-12.6. Determine an author's perspective or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.</p>
Writing	Text Types and Purposes	<p>W.11-12.1. 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 a complex argument.</p> <p>b. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>c. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p>
	Production and Distribution of Writing	W.11-12.5. 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.
	Range of Writing	W.11-12.10. 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.

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Speaking and Listening	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas	<p>SL.11-12.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.</p> <p>SL.11-12.5. 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.11-12.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 11–12 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)</p>
Language	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	<p>L.11-12.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</p>