


Course: Intensive Language Arts- 1000400

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BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1000400
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Remedial, Intensive Language Arts, Intensive, INTENS LANG ARTS, Elective, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: Remedial
Course Title:	Intensive Language Arts
Course Abbreviated Title:	INTENS LANG ARTS
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to

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	<p>successfully read and write grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.</p> <p>The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student’s grade level and/or instructional needs.</p> <p>General Notes: The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with

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emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers
- developing a command of language skills including conventions and sophisticated vocabulary

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading and writing skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency

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should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (76)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each

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succeeding year’s grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening


Standard Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standard Notes: The following language benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following skills and understandings that are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades beginning at grade 3 as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking: LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Blended Curriculum: The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013-2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

<u>LA.1112.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.1112.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.1112.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with

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	subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u>	Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.</p>

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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.

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<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature,

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	including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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

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	<p>that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions,

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	<p>concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. 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>d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</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 information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</u></p>	<p>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>

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<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u></p>	<p>By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</u></p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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><u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	writing or presentations.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.,

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	<p><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>
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings;</p>

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	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).

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<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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

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	evidence and reasoning presented.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u>	<p>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"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details,

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	<p>quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</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 information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u></p>	<p>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>

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LAFS.910.W.3.9:


Draw evidence from literary or 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).
- b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).



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Course: Intensive Reading- 1000410

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3823>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1000410
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Remedial, Intensive Reading, Intensive, Reading, INTENS READ, Elective, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: Remedial
Course Title:	Intensive Reading
Course Abbreviated Title:	INTENS READ
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes

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<p>Version Description:</p>	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide instruction that enables students to accelerate the development of reading and writing skills and to strengthen those skills so they are able to successfully read and write grade level text independently. Instruction emphasizes reading comprehension, writing fluency, and vocabulary study through the use of a variety of literary and informational texts encompassing a broad range of text structures, genres, and levels of complexity. Texts used for instruction focus on a wide range of topics, including content-area information, in order to support students in meeting the knowledge demands of increasingly complex text. Students enrolled in the course will engage in interactive text-based discussion, question generation, and research opportunities. They will write in response to reading and cite evidence when answering text dependent questions orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers. Scaffolding is provided as necessary as students engage in reading and writing increasingly complex text and is removed as the reading and writing abilities of students improve over time.</p> <p>The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student’s grade level and/or instructional needs.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.</p> <p>General Notes: The course includes, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining central ideas or themes of a text and analyzing their development as well as summarizing the key supporting details and ideas; • interpreting words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyzing how specific word choices shape meaning or tone; • analyzing the structure of texts, including how specific

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sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole;

- integrating and evaluating content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words;
- delineating and evaluating the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the source, relevance and sufficiency of the evidence;
- analyzing how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take;
- writing in response to reading, emulating authors' structures, word choices, styles, etc.

Additional Notes: Students entering the upper grades who are not reading on grade level have a variety of reading intervention needs. No single program or strategy can be successful in remediating the needs of all students. The reading intervention course should require that students increase the amount and complexity of text they read independently throughout the school year, as these students do not have enough exposure to various text structures and academic vocabulary to develop skills necessary for college and career readiness.

It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of literacy skills in older readers.

The following practices should be incorporated in the course:

1. Scaffolding of close reading is provided but does not preempt or replace text.
2. Systematic instruction in vocabulary is provided.
3. Explicit instruction in applying grammatical structures and conventions is provided.
4. Student independence is cultivated.

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Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Achievement on standardized tests assessing reading skills is a reflection of students' confidence and competence in reading. Therefore, instruction throughout the school year should ensure students possess the ability to read and comprehend difficult texts and perform challenging tasks associated with those texts. Time spent engaging students in practice tests should be limited, given most students' vast experiences with standardized tests and the relatively small role that knowledge of test format plays in student test performance.

In those instances when this course is repeated for credit, the content should be differentiated based on reliable and valid assessment data. If repeated, the required level of student proficiency should increase. If students are making adequate progress (accelerated growth) in a given intervention, that intervention should be continued. If students are not making adequate progress, a new intervention should be implemented.

The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define

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the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (70)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing


Standard Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.*

<u>LA.1112.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.1112.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.1112.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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 to provide a complex analysis;</p>

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	provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band


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	independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature,


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	including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<u>LAFS.1112.SI.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse

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	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</u>	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u> .
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</u>	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. 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 texts from the same

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	<p>period treat similar themes 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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spell correctly.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

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	<p>sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>). 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).
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	<p>Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how</p>

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	they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

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	text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, 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. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the

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	grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.

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Course: English 2- 1001340

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3770>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001340
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 2, ENG 2, Core
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 2
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 2
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 10 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

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- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (48)

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure

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that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.


*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year.*

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<u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	writing or presentations.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a

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	<p>sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>). 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).
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	<p>Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how</p>

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	they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

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	text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, 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. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the


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	grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.

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<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u>	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.


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the

	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

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	<p>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 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 nonfiction (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>
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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Course: Intensive Writing- 1000420

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3825>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1000420
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Remedial, Intensive Writing, Intensive, Writing, INTENS WRIT, Elective, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: Remedial
Course Title:	Intensive Writing
Course Abbreviated Title:	INTENS WRIT
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Version Description:	The course emphasizes the development and use of fundamental

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	<p>writing and language skills for original expression in a variety of academic, technical, and creative formats using a variety of grade appropriate texts encompassing a range of complexity. Students enrolled in the course will engage in research, write in response to reading, and cite evidence to answer text dependent questions both orally and in writing. The course provides extensive opportunities for students to collaborate with their peers.</p> <p>The Intensive courses have been designed for the teacher to select and teach only the appropriate standards corresponding to a student’s grade level and/or instructional level.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>Important Note: Reading and writing courses should not be used in place of English language arts courses; reading and writing courses are intended to be used to supplement further study in English language arts.</p> <p>General Notes: The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of exemplar writing models to examine o text craft, structure, and conventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ effects of figurative, denotative, and connotative language choice ○ power and impact of appropriate voice and/or tone ○ influence on idea development of sentence structures, sentence rhythm, and grammatical choices ○ reciprocal nature of content and form • writing for varied purposes, including o developing and supporting argumentative claims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ digital writing platforms ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a

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claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers, especially during drafting and redrafting peer edits

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

Additional Notes: These CCSS standards which address key ideas and details, craft and structure, integration of knowledge and ideas, and range of reading and level of text complexity, offer a focus for instruction and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts and perform increasingly complex tasks related to text. Students may need substantial scaffolding to meet the standards. This scaffolding should not take the place of students writing and reading, but should instead provide enough support for students to complete the tasks associated with the standards.


It is necessary to implement a combination of research-based programs and strategies that have been proven successful in **accelerating** the development of reading skills in older readers. The instructional approaches should meet the needs of each

Course: English 1- 1001310

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3756>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001310
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, English, English 1, ENG 1, Core, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 1
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 1
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation Requirement:	•EN English
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide English 1 students, using

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	<p>texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes:</p> <p>Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student</p>

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learning.


1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (49)

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the

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grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.*

HE.912.B.3.3:


Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information.

Remarks/Examples

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	Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.
<u>HE.912.C.1.2:</u>	Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.
<u>HE.912.C.2.5:</u>	Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health. Remarks/Examples Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	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><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and


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	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	<p>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>

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<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.


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<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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,</p>

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	<p>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 issues, presentation of alternate 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.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>

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LAFS.910.W.1.1:

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 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.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

LAFS.910.W.1.2:

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.

- a. 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.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to

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	<p>manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on</p>

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	<p>page 54.) Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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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<p><u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u></p>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<p><u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u></p>	<p>Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.</p>



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	<p>student based on results of individual diagnostic assessments and progress monitoring.</p> <p><i>The CCR anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.</i></p>
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STANDARDS (50)

Writing Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Language: Beginning in grade 3, the following skills and understandings are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking: LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Blended Curriculum: The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

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<u>LA.1112.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.1112.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.1112.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.

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<u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3a:</u>	Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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).
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS 1112 SL 1 1</u>	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative


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	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey</p>

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	<p>complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See</p>

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	<p>grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on</p>

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	<p>page 54.) Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).

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<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines

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	<p>in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

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	expression.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization


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	<p>that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows

	<p>from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is</p>

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	from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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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<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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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Course: English 1 for Credit Recovery-1001315

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3760>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001315
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 1 for Credit Recovery, Credit Recovery, English 1 CR, CR, Elective
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 1 for Credit Recovery
Course Abbreviated Title:	English 1 CR
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Multiple (M) - Course length can vary
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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<p>Version Description:</p>	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide grade 9 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and

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- extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Common Core State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously

attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.


STANDARDS (48)

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

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Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.*

HE.912.C.1.2:	Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples
	Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.
HE.912.C.2.5:	Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health. Remarks/Examples
	Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer

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	skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p>


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	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; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums

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	(e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).


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<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals

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	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient</p>

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	<p>evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command</p>

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	<p>of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</p>	<p>Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research,</p>

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	reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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Course: English Honors 1- 1001320

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3764>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001320
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, English, English Honors 1, Honors, ENG HON, Core, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Honors 1
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG HON 1
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide grade 9 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.</p> <p>Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and

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- extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

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<p><u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u></p>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Use parallel structure.</p>

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	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <p>a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9–10 reading and</i></p>

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	<p><i>content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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>). 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. 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><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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; provide an objective</p>

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	summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.

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<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, 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

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	<p>the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>

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<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

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LAFS.910.W.1.2:

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.

- a. 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.
- b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
- 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.
- f. 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).

LAFS.910.W.1.3:

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 introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
- b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

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	<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>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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</p>

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	flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

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Course: English Skills 2- 1001330

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3767>

The course was/will be terminated at the end of Year 2013-2014

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001330
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English Skills 2, ENG SKLS 2
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Skills 2
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG SKLS 2
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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Course Size?	Yes
Version Description:	<p>Graduation Requirements: <i>Fundamental or basic courses. For a student with an individual educational plan (IEP) who enters the 9th grade prior to the 2013-14 school year, if the IEP team determines and documents, in accordance with Section 1003.43(7)(d), F.S., that a rigorous course of study would be inappropriate, the student may be granted credit toward a standard high school diploma for any Level 1 course. For students with disabilities with an IEP entering the 9th grade in the 2013-14 school year or later, no credit towards a standard diploma (including an elective credit) will be granted for a Level 1 course. Students with disabilities pursuing a special diploma in accordance with Section 1003.438, F.S., who successfully complete a Level 1 course, will receive credit towards a special diploma.</i></p> <p>Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 10 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical

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purposes

- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations

described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (40)

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study:***

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)

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- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT - assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.*


<p><u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u></p>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u></p>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u></p>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.1.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English</p>

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	<p>grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol 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><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol 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. Spell correctly. <p>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

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<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development</p>

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	over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in


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	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals

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	<p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u>	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately


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	<p>through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.

	<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>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</p>	<p>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 draws on 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 nonfiction (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</p>

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Course: English 2 for Credit Recovery-1001345

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3782>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001345
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 2 for Credit Recovery, Credit Recovery, English 2 CR, CR, Elective
Course Path:	<p>Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses</p> <p>Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses</p> <p>Subject: Language Arts</p> <p>SubSubject: English</p>
Course Title:	English 2 for Credit Recovery
Course Abbreviated Title:	English 2 CR
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Multiple (M) - Course length can vary
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 10 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in

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	reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes:</p> <p>Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose.</p>

Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Common Core State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course.

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	Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.
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STANDARDS (48)

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

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Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year.*

<u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs,</p>

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	illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol 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. Spell correctly. <p>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

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<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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; provide an objective</p>

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	summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of

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	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, 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. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature,

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	including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio,

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	visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.1.2:	<p>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"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and

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	<p>distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the

	course of the narrative.
LAFS.910.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.910.W.2.5:	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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or 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 or the Bible or how a later

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	<p>author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”).</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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>
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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	sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
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Course: English Honors 2- 1001350

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3784>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001350
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English Honors 2, ENG HON 2, English, Honors
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Honors 2
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG HON 2
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide grade 10 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.</p> <p>Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and

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- extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (48)

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused

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through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language


*The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a***

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.


- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is*

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explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

<p><u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u></p>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u></p>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u></p>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	writing or presentations.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a

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	<p>sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>). 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).
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	<p>Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how</p>

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	they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

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	text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, 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. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the


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	grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.

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<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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>


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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the

	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

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	<p>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 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 nonfiction (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>
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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Course: English Skills 3- 1001360

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4237>

The course was/will be terminated at the end of Year 2013-2014

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001360
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English Skills 3, ENG SKLS 3, English, English Skills
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Skills 3
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG SKLS 3
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 11 students, using

	<p>texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.</p> <p><i>Fundamental or basic courses. For a student with an individual educational plan (IEP) who enters the 9th grade prior to the 2013-14 school year, if the IEP team determines and documents, in accordance with Section 1003.43(7)(d), F.S., that a rigorous course of study would be inappropriate, the student may be granted credit toward a standard high school diploma for any Level 1 course. For students with disabilities with an IEP entering the 9th grade in the 2013-14 school year or later, no credit towards a standard diploma (including an elective credit) will be granted for a Level 1 course. Students with disabilities pursuing a special diploma in accordance with Section 1003.438, F.S., who successfully complete a Level 1 course, will receive credit towards a special diploma.</i></p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with

emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013-2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common core State*

Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013-2014 school year. All other FCAT-assess NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

<p><u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u></p>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u></p>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u></p>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including

	how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.910.L.1.1:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. a. Introduce precise, 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. b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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

	<p>counterclaims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in</p>

	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p>

	<p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific</p>

	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	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; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.

<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u>	<p>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"> a. 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. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is</p>

	from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.910.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.910.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
LAFS.910.W.4.10:	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.
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

Course: English 3- 1001370

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4830>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001370
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 3, ENG 3, Core
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 3
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 3
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 11 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes: Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend</p>

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longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (45)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

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Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practice are applicable to all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

HE.912.B.4.1:	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.
	Remarks/Examples Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.

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<p><u>HE.912.B.4.2:</u></p>	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Validate other’s opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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 to provide a complex analysis;</p>

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	provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band

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	independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature,

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	including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<u>LAFS.1112.SI.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse

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	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples
	Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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

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	<p>manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation

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	<p>presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p>

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	<p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research,

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	reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u>	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
<u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u>	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples
	Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.



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Course: English 3 for Credit Recovery-1001375

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BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001375
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 3 for Credit Recovery, Credit Recovery, CR, English 3 CR
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 3 for Credit Recovery
Course Abbreviated Title:	English 3 CR
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Multiple (M) - Course length can vary
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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<p>Version Description:</p>	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide grade 11 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.</p> <p>Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Common Core State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims

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- crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
- responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- writing to sources (short and longer research) using text based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further

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	<i>develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.</i>
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STANDARDS (45)

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in

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all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

<p><u>HE.912.B.4.1:</u></p>	<p>Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.4.2:</u></p>	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>Apply knowledge of language to understand how language</p>

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	<p>functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

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<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of

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	public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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

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	aesthetic impact.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to

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	<p>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; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</p>	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>

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LAFS.1112.W.1.1:

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

- a. Introduce precise, 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

LAFS.1112.W.1.2:

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.

- a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. 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

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	<p>topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

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<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</u>	<p>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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).</p>

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	<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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u></p>	<p>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><u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.</p>
<p><u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u></p>	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>



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Course: English Honors 3- 1001380

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4270>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001380
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English 3 Honors, ENG HON 3, English, Honors
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Honors 3
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG HON 3
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	<p>Course Description: The purpose of this course is to provide grade 11 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.</p> <p>Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a

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claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions

- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (47)

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Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

HE.912.B.4.1:

Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family,

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	<p>peers, and others to enhance health.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.4.2:</u></p>	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts

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	when reading.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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).
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	<p>Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of</p>

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	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction

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	<p>in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text.

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	(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is

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	required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples
	Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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,

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	<p>and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone

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	<p>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 information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>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 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.</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 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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

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	<p>audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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

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	addresses]”).
<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u>	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
<u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u>	Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents. Remarks/Examples Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.
<u>SS.912.C.4.3:</u>	Assess human rights policies of the United States and other countries.
<u>SS.912.C.4.4:</u>	Compare indicators of democratization in multiple countries.




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 Amended Standard

Course: English Skills 4- 1001390

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4283>

The course was/will be terminated at the end of Year 2013-2014

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001390
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English Skills 4, ENG SKLS 4, English, English Skills
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Skills 4
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG SKLS 4
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	1
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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Course Size?	Yes
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 12 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in preparation for college and career readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes: Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose.</p>

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	<p>Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex. 2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons. 3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments. 4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text. 5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence). <p><i>The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.</i></p>
<p>Version Requirements:</p>	<p><i>Fundamental or basic courses. For a student with an individual educational plan (IEP) who enters the 9th grade prior to the 2013-14 school year, if the IEP team determines and documents, in accordance with Section 1003.43(7)(d), F.S., that a rigorous course of study would be inappropriate, the student may be granted credit toward a standard high school diploma for any Level 1 course. For students with disabilities with an IEP entering the 9th grade in the 2013-14 school year or later, no credit towards a standard diploma (including an elective credit) will be granted for a Level 1 course. Students with disabilities pursuing a special diploma in accordance with Section 1003.438, F.S., who successfully complete a Level 1 course, will receive credit towards a special diploma.</i></p>

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STANDARDS (34)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*

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- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

<p><u>HE.912.B.4.3:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.4.4:</u></p>	<p>Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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 <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5b:</u></p>	<p>Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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>

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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).

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<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u>	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u>	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio,

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	visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.1.2:	<p>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"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the

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	significance of the topic).
<u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u>	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.)
<u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is</p>

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	from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	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.
SS.912.C.2.10:	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
SS.912.C.2.11:	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

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Course: English 4- 1001400

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4291>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001400
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English 4, ENG 4, English
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 4
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 4
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 12 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes: Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend</p>

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longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (45)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

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Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. The following standards are not required in British literature courses: LAFS.1112.RI.3.8, LAFS.1112.RI.3.9*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

HE.912.B.4.3:	Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others. Remarks/Examples Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.
HE 912 R 4 4	Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to

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	<p>enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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 to provide a complex analysis;</p>

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	provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band

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	independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature,

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	including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<u>LAFS.1112.SI.1.2:</u>	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse

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	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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

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	<p>manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation

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	<p>presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p>

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Course: English 4 for Credit Recovery-1001402

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4295>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001402
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 4 for Credit Recovery, Credit Recovery, CR, English 4 CR
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 4 for Credit Recovery
Course Abbreviated Title:	English 4 CR
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Multiple (M) - Course length can vary
Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to provide grade 12 students, using texts of high complexity, integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes: Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student</p>

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learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

Credit Recovery courses are credit bearing courses with specific content requirements defined by Next Generation Sunshine State Standards and/or Common Core State Standards. Students enrolled in a Credit Recovery course must have previously attempted the corresponding course (and/or End-of-Course assessment) since the course requirements for the Credit Recovery course are exactly the same as the previously attempted corresponding course. For example, Geometry (1206310) and Geometry for Credit Recovery (1206315) have identical content requirements. It is important to note that Credit Recovery courses are not bound by Section 1003.436(1)(a), Florida Statutes, requiring a minimum of 135 hours of bona fide instruction (120 hours in a school/district implementing block scheduling) in a designed course of study that contains student performance standards, since the students have previously attempted successful completion of the corresponding course. Additionally, Credit Recovery courses should ONLY be used for

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	credit recovery, grade forgiveness, or remediation for students needing to prepare for an End-of-Course assessment retake.
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STANDARDS (45)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. **The following standards are not required in British literature classes: LAFS.1112.RI.3.8, LAFS.1112.RI.3.9***

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings*

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mastered in preceding grades.

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

HE.912.B.4.3:	<p>Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.</p>
HE.912.B.4.4:	<p>Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
LAFS.1112.L.1.1:	<p>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., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p>
LAFS.1112.L.1.2:	<p>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>

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar

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	denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts,

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	including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure

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	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions

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	<p>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; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</p>	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is</p>

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	<p>from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most

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	<p>significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the

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	course of the narrative.
LAFS.1112.W.2.4:	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.)
LAFS.1112.W.2.5:	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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and

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	<p>early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes 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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u></p>	<p>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><u>SS.912.C.2.8:</u></p>	<p>Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.</p> <hr/>
<p><u>SS.912.C.3.13:</u></p>	<p>Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.</p> <hr/>

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	<p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).
LAFS.1112.W.4.10:	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research,

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	reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
<u>SS.912.C.2.8:</u>	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
<u>SS.912.C.3.13:</u>	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.



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Course: English 4: Florida College Prep-1001405

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4304>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001405
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 4: Florida College Prep, College Prep, ENG 4: FL COLL PREP, Core
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 4: Florida College Prep
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 4: FL COLL PREP
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes

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Graduation Requirement:	•EN English
Version Description:	<p>This course incorporates reading and writing study through writing a variety of informative texts using grade-level writing craft and through the in-depth reading and analysis of informational selections in order to develop critical reading and writing skills necessary for success in college courses. This course prepares students for successful completion of Florida college English courses. The benchmarks reflect the Florida Postsecondary Readiness Competencies necessary for entry-level college courses and are also related to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards, the exit standards of Florida's K -12 Common Core Standards.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following: demonstrating successful reading of argument, including recognizing bias and supporting details; demonstrating successful reading of fact and opinion, including recognizing inferences and main ideas; demonstrating knowledge of a variety of organizational patterns and their relationships in the comprehension of text, including recognizing purpose and tone of informational reading; demonstrating successful understanding of vocabulary in context and through writing effective sentence structures; effectively implementing patterns of paragraph development; recognizing and solving common sentence development problems; reading and modeling mentor essays; and understanding and using language, grammar, and mechanics effectively.</p> <p>Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex. 2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.

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3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards

STANDARDS (50)

Reading Informational Text

Benchmark Notes: *These reading informational text benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.*

Writing

Benchmark Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

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Speaking and Listening

Benchmark Notes: *The following speaking and listening benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Benchmark Notes: *The following language benchmarks offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standard may be addressed at higher grade levels using more rigorous text:** LAFS.3.L.1.1f, LAFS.4.L.1.1f, LAFS.5.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1c, LAFS.6.L.1.1d, LAFS.6.L.1.1e, LAFS.7.L.1.1c, LAFS.910.L.1.1a. These standards are likely to require continued attention in higher grades, including grades 11-12, as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking (Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects, p .30.).*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

<u>HE.912.B.4.3:</u>	Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others. Remarks/Examples Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.
<u>HE.912.B.4.4:</u>	Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others. Remarks/Examples Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4a:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4b:</u></p>	<p>Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4c:</u></p>	<p>Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.</p>

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<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4d:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u>	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.

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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and

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	<p>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; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. 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</p>

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	<p>that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on</p>

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	<p>addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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

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	addresses]”).
<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.3.L.1.1f:</u>	Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.
<u>LAFS.4.L.1.1f:</u>	Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.
<u>LAFS.4.RI.2.5:</u>	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
<u>LAFS.5.L.1.1d:</u>	Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense.
<u>LAFS.6.L.1.1c:</u>	Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.
<u>LAFS.6.L.1.1d:</u>	Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).
<u>LAFS.6.L.1.1e:</u>	Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
<u>LAFS.6.L.1.2:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. b. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.7.L.1.1c:</u>	Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.
<u>LAFS.7.L.2.3a:</u>	Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1a:</u>	Use parallel structure.
<u>LAFS.K12.R.2.8:</u>	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text,

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	including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
<u>SS.912.C.2.8:</u>	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
<u>SS.912.C.3.13:</u>	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.



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Course: English Honors 4- 1001410

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4311>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001410
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English Honors 4, ENG HON 4, English, Honors
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English Honors 4
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG HON 4
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation	•EN English

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Requirement:	
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to provide grade 12 students, using texts of high complexity, advanced integrated language arts study in reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.</p> <p>Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and

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- extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (45)

Reading Literature

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Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. **The following standards are not required in British literature classes: LAFS.1112.RI.3.8, LAFS.1112.RI.3.9***

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

[HE.912.B.4.3:](#)

Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve

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	<p>interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Effective verbal and nonverbal communication, compromise, and conflict-resolution.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.4.4:</u></p>	<p>Analyze the validity of ways to ask for and offer assistance to enhance the health of self and others.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Verbal and written communication, active listening, and how to seek help for a friend.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts

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	when reading.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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).
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	<p>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>
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of

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	what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction

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	<p>in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text.

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	(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is

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	required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	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 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples
	Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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,

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	<p>and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone

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	<p>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 information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>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 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.</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 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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

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Course: Applied Communications 1-1001460

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4324>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001460
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, Applied Communications 1, Applied Communications, Communications, APPL COMMS 1, Core
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	Applied Communications 1
Course Abbreviated Title:	APPL COMMS 1
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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Graduation Requirement:	•EN English
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to develop initial college and career readiness communication skills within the context of a career and technical work environment, including community collaboration and leadership.</p> <p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using problem solving skills and research skills primarily in career and technical profession contexts • reading on-grade level informational and technical texts to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text • writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas with an emphasis on career, technical, and occupational tasks • using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas regarding career and technical workforce collaboration and success • understanding interpersonal relationships in business, career, and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents • using digital, multimedia, and electronic tools appropriately to enable and enhance workplace transactions • understanding interpersonal relationships in business career and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents • using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tools to enable and enhance workplace transactions • using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaborating amongst peers

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General Notes:**Special Notes:**

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (45)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through*

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the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)
- Attend to precision. (MP 6)

<u>HE.912.B.4.1:</u>	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health. Remarks/Examples Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal
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	<p>experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.</p>
<u>HE.912.B.4.2:</u>	<p>Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Validate other’s opinions, use direct statement, use active statement, and offer alternatives.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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., conceive, conception, conceivable). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage. 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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>

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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

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	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u></p>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while

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	<p>pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows

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	<p>from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p>

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	<p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.2.6:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.8:	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.
LAFS.1112.W.3.9:	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).

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<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u>	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
<u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u>	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>



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	<p>audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</p>	<p>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>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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

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	addresses]”).
<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.8:</u>	Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change. Remarks/Examples Examples are e-mail campaigns, boycotts, blogs, podcasts, protests, demonstrations, letters to editors.
<u>SS.912.C.3.13:</u>	Illustrate examples of how government affects the daily lives of citizens at the local, state, and national levels. Remarks/Examples Examples are education, transportation, crime prevention, funding of services.



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Course: Applied Communications 2-1001470

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4331>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001470
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, Applied Communications 2, Applied Communications, Communications, APPL COMMS 2, Core
Course Path:	<p>Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses</p> <p>Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses</p> <p>Subject: Language Arts</p> <p>SubSubject: English</p>
Course Title:	Applied Communications 2
Course Abbreviated Title:	APPL COMMS 2
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending

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Graduation Requirement:	•EN English
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to develop complex college and career readiness communication skills within the context of a career and technical work environment, including community collaboration and leadership.</p> <p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using problem solving skills and research skills primarily in career and technical profession contexts • reading on-grade level informational and technical texts of high complexity to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text • reading on-grade level literary text to obtain information and integrate knowledge of selected texts in listed standards • writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas with an emphasis on career, technical, and occupational tasks • using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas regarding career and technical workforce collaboration and success • understanding interpersonal relationships in business, career, and technical environments through the study of appropriate on grade-level fiction and related primary documents • using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tools to enable and enhance workplace transactions • using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaborating amongst peers
General Notes:	<p>Special Notes:</p> <p>Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area</p>

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knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (43)

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

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Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Additional Requirements:

The following Common Core State Standards for Mathematical Practices are applicable in all content areas.

- *Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. (MP 1)*
- *Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. (MP 3)*
- *Attend to precision. (MP 6)*

HE.912.B.4.1:	Explain skills needed to communicate effectively with family, peers, and others to enhance health. Remarks/Examples
	Using "I" messages, voice pitch/volume, eye contact, journal experiences, writing letters, persuasive speech, and assertive communication.
HE.912.B.4.2:	Assess refusal, negotiation, and collaboration skills to enhance health and avoid or reduce health risks. Remarks/Examples
	Validate other's opinions, use direct statement, use active

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	statement, and offer alternatives.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Observe hyphenation conventions. b. Spell correctly.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 reading and content</i>, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<p>indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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, its etymology, or its 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.</p>

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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.8:</u>	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 majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including

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	how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.1.3:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.4:</u>	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.2.6:</u>	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.7:</u>	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.3.9:</u>	Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.1:</u>	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse

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	<p>partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio,</p>

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	visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
LAFS.1112.W.1.1:	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.1112.W.3.7:	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a

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	<p>problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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).

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 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). d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and</p>

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	update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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]”).
<u>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.1.3:</u>	Evaluate the ideals and principles of the founding documents (Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Federalist Papers) that shaped American Democracy.
<u>SS.912.C.2.9:</u>	<p>Identify the expansion of civil rights and liberties by examining the principles contained in primary documents.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <hr/> <p>Examples are Preamble, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments, Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p> <hr/>

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Course: Advanced Communications Methodology/Communications Methodology Honors- 1001480

Direct link to this page: <http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/4837>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001480
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	Language Arts, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, English, Advanced Communications Methodology/Communications Methodology Honors, ADV COMMS MTH/COMMS MTH HON, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education
Course Path:	<p>Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses</p> <p>Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses</p> <p>Subject: Language Arts</p> <p>SubSubject: English</p>
Course Title:	Advanced Communications Methodology/Communications Methodology Honors
Course Abbreviated Title:	ADV COMMS MTH/COMMS MTH HON
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)

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Course Type:	Elective
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Honors?	Yes
Version Description:	<p>The purpose of this course is to enable students to highly refine communication and critical-thinking skills important for success in college and career readiness.</p> <p>Honors and Advanced Level Course Note: Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work. Through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted, students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning.</p>
General Notes:	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using problem solving skills and research skills • reading on-grade level informational and technical texts of high complexity to obtain and analyze information and synthesize into evidence supporting the text • reading on-grade level literary text to obtain information and integrate knowledge of selected texts in listed standards • writing informational and argument texts to communicate information and ideas • using listening and speaking skills to obtain and communicate information and ideas • using highly complex digital and multimedia informational text, along with appropriate electronic tool • using listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaborating amongst peers <p>Special Notes: Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area</p>

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knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (31)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: *These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

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Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: *These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.*

Writing

Standards Notes: *Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

Speaking and Listening:

Standards Notes: *The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.*

Language

Standards Notes: *The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.*

<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage</i> , <i>Garner's Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.1.2:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Observe hyphenation conventions.

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	<p>b. Spell correctly.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <p>a. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s <i>Artful Sentences</i>) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 11–12 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., conceive, conception, conceivable).</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, its etymology, or its 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><u>LAFS.1112.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p>

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	b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
<u>LAFS.1112.L.3.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.1:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.2:</u>	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 to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.7:</u>	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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<u>LAFS.1112.RI.3.9:</u>	Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
<u>LAFS.1112.RI.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.1112.SI.1.1:</u>	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative

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	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. 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. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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>

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<p><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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. b. 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.1112.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey</p>

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	<p>complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 when useful to aiding comprehension. b. 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. c. 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. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.1112.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p>

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	<p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.2.6:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.1112.W.3.9:</p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”). 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>LAFS.1112.W.4.10:</p>	<p>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>

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Course: English 1-Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate- 1001800

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3786>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001800
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	English, English 1-Preinternational Baccalaureate, Preinternational Baccalaureate, ENG 1-PRE IB, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 1-Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 1-FL PRE IB
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation Requirement:	•EN English

<p>Version Description:</p>	<p>The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Common Core State Standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.</p> <p><i>Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course." Source: What is meant by "the pre-IB"? Published 12/06/2010 Updated 05/23/2011</i></p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of highly advanced, varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual

- evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- advanced writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning
- astute listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- extensive collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former

providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (48)

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study:

LAFS.910.L.1.1a.

Blended Curriculum: *The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.*

<u>HE.912.C.1.2:</u>	Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.
<u>HE.912.C.2.5:</u>	Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health. Remarks/Examples Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources, participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence,

	<p>paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u></p>	<p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in</p>

	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

	<p>well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient</p>

	<p>evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 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.c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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">a. 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.b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.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>f. 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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and</p>

Course: English 2-Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate- 1001810

Direct link to this page:<http://www.cpalms.org/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/3792>

BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1001810
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	English, English 2-Preinternational Baccalaureate, Preinternational Baccalaureate, ENG 2-PRE IB, PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts
Course Path:	<p>Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses</p> <p>Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses</p> <p>Subject: Language Arts</p> <p>SubSubject: English</p>
Course Title:	English 2-Florida's Preinternational Baccalaureate
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 2-FL PRE IB
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	3
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation Requirement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EN English

<p>Version Description:</p>	<p>The purpose of this Pre-IB course is to prepare students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme (DP). As such, this course will provide academic rigor and relevance through a comprehensive curriculum based on the Common Core State Standards taught with reference to the unique facets of the IB. These facets include interrelatedness of subject areas, a holistic view of knowledge, intercultural awareness, embracing international issues, and communication as fundamental to learning. Instructional design must provide students with values and opportunities that enable them to develop respect for others and an appreciation of similarities and differences. Learning how to learn and how to critically evaluate information is as important as the content of the disciplines themselves.</p> <p><i>Pre-IB courses have been created by individual schools or school districts since before the MYP started. These courses mapped backwards the Diploma Programme (DP) to prepare students as early as age 14. The IB was never involved in creating or approving these courses. The IB acknowledges that it is important for students to receive preparation for taking part in the DP, and that preparation is the MYP. The IB designed the MYP to address the whole child, which, as a result, has a very different philosophical approach that aims at educating all students aged 11-16. Pre-IB courses usually deal with content, with less emphasis upon the needs of the whole child or the affective domain than the MYP. A school can have a course that it calls "pre-IB" as long as it makes it clear that the course and any supporting material have been developed independently of the IB. For this reason, the school must name the course along the lines of, for example, the "Any School pre-IB course." Source: What is meant by "the pre-IB"? Published 12/06/2010 Updated 05/23/2011</i></p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of highly advanced, varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual

- evidence
 - power and impact of language
 - influence of history, culture, and setting on language
 - personal critical and aesthetic response
- advanced writing for varied purposes
 - developing and supporting argumentative claims
 - crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts
 - responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
 - writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
 - astute listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- extensive collaboration amongst peers

Special Notes:

Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students' content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose. Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements - the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity - that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students

	advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.
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STANDARDS (48)

Reading Literature

These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades.

Writing

Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year's grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a**

Blended Curriculum: The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children

toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

<p><u>HE.912.B.3.3:</u></p>	<p>Justify the validity of a variety of technologies to gather health information. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Internet, telephone, 911 access, and medical technology, including X-rays, ultrasounds, mammograms, thermal imaging, and MRIs.</p>
<p><u>HE.912.B.5.1:</u></p>	<p>Determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations. Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Defining healthy boundaries and relationships, sexual activity, alcohol consumption, organ-donor decisions, child care, protection against infectious agents, wellness promotion, and first-aid-treatment options.</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u></p>	<p>The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;</p>
<p><u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u></p>	<p>The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u></p>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g.,

	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u></p>	<p>Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed</p>

	and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.4.10:</u>	<p>By the end of grade 9, 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.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.

	<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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.SL.2.5:</p>	<p>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>LAFS.910.SL.2.6:</p>	<p>Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p>LAFS.910.W.1.1:</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>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),</p>

	<p>counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.1.2:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 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.b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.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.f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found <u>here</u>.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u></p>	<p>Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a</p>

	problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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<u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
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<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	<p>Monitor current public issues in Florida.</p> <p>Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.</p>
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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Course: English 1 Through ESOL- 1002300

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BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	1002300
Grade Levels:	9,10,11,12
Keyword:	PreK to 12 Education, Pre K to 12 Education, Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education, High School, Secondary, 9-12, 9 to 12, Language Arts, English, English 1 Through ESOL, ESOL, ENG 1 THROUGH ESOL, Core
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses Subject: Language Arts SubSubject: English
Course Title:	English 1 Through ESOL
Course Abbreviated Title:	ENG 1 THROUGH ESOL
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course length:	Year (Y)
Course Type:	Core
Course Level:	2
Status:	Draft - Board Approval Pending
Course Size?	Yes
Graduation Requirement:	•EN English
Version Description:	The purpose of this course is to enable students who are native speakers of languages other than English to develop proficient

	<p>listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills in the English language. Emphasis will be on acquisition of integrated English communication skills in a wide range of content and activities using texts of high complexity to ensure college and career preparation and readiness.</p>
<p>General Notes:</p>	<p>General Notes: The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as the logical inferences that can be drawn • analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ text craft and structure ○ elements of literature ○ arguments and claims supported by textual evidence ○ power and impact of language ○ influence of history, culture, and setting on language ○ personal critical and aesthetic response • writing for varied purposes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing and supporting argumentative claims ○ crafting coherent, supported informative/expository texts ○ responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes ○ writing narratives to develop real or imagined events ○ writing to sources using text- based evidence and reasoning • effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions • collaboration amongst peers <p>Special Notes:</p> <p>Instructional Practices: Teaching from well-written, grade-level instructional materials enhances students’ content area knowledge and also strengthens their ability to comprehend longer, complex reading passages on any topic for any purpose.</p>

Using the following instructional practices also helps student learning.

1. Reading assignments from longer text passages, as well as shorter ones when text is extremely complex.
2. Making close reading and rereading of texts central to lessons.
3. Asking high-level, text-specific questions and requiring high-level, complex tasks and assignments.
4. Requiring students to support answers with evidence from the text.
5. Providing extensive text-based research and writing opportunities (claims and evidence).

The College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate at each grade level. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade specific benchmarks, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the CCR anchor standards.

STANDARDS (48)

Reading Literature

Standard Notes: These reading literature standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year’s grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Reading Informational Text

Standard Notes: These reading informational text standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts

through the grades.

Writing

Standards Notes: Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific writing standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

Speaking and Listening

Standards Notes: The following speaking and listening standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of communication skills and applications.

Language

Standards Notes: The following language standards offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of language skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each succeeding year’s grade-specific benchmarks and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. **The following standards may be addressed again in higher grades at a more rigorous level of study: LAFS.910.L.1.1a**

Blended Curriculum: The Common Core State Standards are designed to lead all children toward college and career readiness. To enhance clarity in Florida's transition to the Common Core State Standards, the following three Next Generation Sunshine State Standards are part of a blended curriculum design to be used during the 2013- 2014 school year. These three standards are implicitly interwoven into several of the Common Core State Standards; however, due to this rigorous, deeply embedded design, each one is explicitly listed here to ensure their inclusion in the English language arts curriculum for the 2013- 2014 school year. All other FCAT- assessed NGSS standards are clearly taught in the CCSS.

<u>HE.912.C.1.2:</u>	Interpret the significance of interrelationships in mental/emotional, physical, and social health. Remarks/Examples Substance abuse, eating disorders, sexual behaviors, healthy/unhealthy relationships, self-esteem, stress/anger management, and regular exercise.
<u>HE.912.C.2.5:</u>	Evaluate the effect of media on personal and family health. Remarks/Examples Compares brand-name/store-brand items in home, analyzes television viewing habits, identifies effective PSAs, consumer skills, advertisements of health-related community resources,

	<p>participation in risky behaviors, and deconstructs media to identify promotion of unhealthy stereotypes, and normalization of violence.</p>
<u>LA.910.1.7.4:</u>	The student will identify cause-and-effect relationships in text;
<u>LA.910.1.7.5:</u>	The student will analyze a variety of text structures (e.g., comparison/contrast, cause/effect, chronological order, argument/support, lists) and text features (main headings with subheadings) and explain their impact on meaning in text;
<u>LA.910.2.2.1:</u>	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.1:</u>	<p>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<u>LAFS.910.L.1.2:</u>	<p>LACC.910.L.1.2 (2013-2014): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>LAFS.910.L.1.2 (2014-2015): Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two of more closely related independent clauses. b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. c. Spell correctly.

<p><u>LAFS.910.L.2.3:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Turabian’s Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.4:</u></p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). 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).
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.5:</u></p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.L.3.6:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

	considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.2:</u>	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; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.5:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.2.6:</u>	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.7:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.8:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.3.9:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in

	<p>the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>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.</p>
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.1:</u>	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.2:</u>	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.1.3:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.4:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.5:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.2.6:</u>	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.
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.7:</u>	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).
<u>LAFS.910.RL.3.9:</u>	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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
<u>LAFS.910.RI.4.10:</u>	By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including

	<p>stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p>By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.1:</u></p>	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 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. 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.
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.2:</u></p>	<p>Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.SL.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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</p>

	style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.
LAFS.910.SL.2.5:	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.
LAFS.910.SL.2.6:	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on page 54 for specific expectations.) Remarks/Examples Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here .
LAFS.910.W.1.1:	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
LAFS.910.W.1.2:	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and

	<p>information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 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. f. 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><u>LAFS.910.W.1.3:</u></p>	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.4:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.2.5:</u></p>	<p>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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.) Remarks/Examples</p> <p>Note: The referenced “page 54” in the standard descriptor is from the adopted standards document that can be found here.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.2.6:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.3.7:</u></p>	<p>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><u>LAFS.910.W.3.8:</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><u>LAFS.910.W.3.9:</u></p>	<p>Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]”). b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (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”).
<u>LAFS.910.W.4.10:</u>	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.
<u>SS.912.C.2.10:</u>	Monitor current public issues in Florida. Remarks/Examples Examples are On-line Sunshine, media, e-mails to government officials, political text messaging.
<u>SS.912.C.2.11:</u>	Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.



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