California Tutorials are designed specifically for the California Common Core State Standards and the California Next Generation Science Standards to prepare students for the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) exams and the California Science Tests.

English Tutorials offers targeted instruction, practice and review designed to build students' communication and reading comprehension skills. They automatically identify and address learning gaps down to elementary-level content, using adaptive remediation to bring students to grade-level no matter where they start. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. Reading comprehension modules strengthen students' critical analysis skills as they study how nonfiction and literature can be used to share ideas. Writing modules combine free response exercises with drafting strategies and exemplars to help students communicate clearly and credibly in narrative, argumentative, and explanatory styles. To develop skills specific to public discourse, speaking and listening modules guide students as they evaluate clips and readings from speeches and discussions. In language modules, students build foundational grammar skills they need to articulate their ideas and understand challenging words.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible through focused content, guided analysis, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students concentrate on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

Unit 1: Elements of Literature 1

- **IMAGERY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.b: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.6: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).

- **IRONY AND SARCASM**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.6: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- **SATIRE AND PARADOX**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.6: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

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Unit 2: Elements of Literature 2

- **ALLUSIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- **CHARACTERS AND CONFLICT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **CHARACTER TYPES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **FORESHADOWING AND SUSPENSE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

Unit 3: Elements of Literature 3

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- **PLOT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
- **THEMES IN FICTION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.2: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
- **RESOLUTIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.

Unit 4: Elements of Literature 4

- **SETTING**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **POINT OF VIEW**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **POINT OF VIEW II**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

Unit 5: Reading Strategies 1

- **MAKING INFERENCES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.1: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.1: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.

- **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.1: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.1: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
- **SYNTHESIZING IDEAS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.8: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge 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 including footnotes and endnotes.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.7: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge 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.
- **USING BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and

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content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.1: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.1: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.

Unit 6: Reading Strategies 2

- **IMPLIED MAIN IDEA**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.2: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.2: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.1: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.1: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
- **DETERMINING AUTHOR'S PURPOSE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.2: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.1: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.

- **SUMMARY, ANALYSIS, AND CRITIQUE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.2: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.2: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.

Unit 7: Genres

- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 18TH CENTURY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.9: Reading Literature Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.a: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).
- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 19TH CENTURY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.9: Reading Literature Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.a: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).

- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 20TH CENTURY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.9: Reading Literature Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.a: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).
- **DRAMATIC CONVENTIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

Unit 8: Author's Voice and Method 1

- **ANALYZING AUTHOR'S STYLE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
- **ANALYZING AUTHOR'S PERSPECTIVE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.

Unit 9: Author's Voice and Method 2

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- **HYPERBOLE AND UNDERSTATEMENT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.6: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- **OXYMORON AND PARADOX**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- **TONE AND MOOD**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
- **WORD CHOICE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.2: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).

Unit 10: Strategy 1

- **CENTRAL IDEAS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.2: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.2: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
- **ANALYZING EFFECTIVE TEXT STRUCTURES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
- **TEXT STRUCTURES IN FICTION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

Unit 11: Strategy 2

- **ANALYZING LANGUAGE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
- **RHETORICAL TECHNIQUES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., appeal to logic through reasoning; appeal to emotion or ethical belief; relate a personal anecdote, case study, or analogy).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.9: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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 Lincolns Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure Determine an authors 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.9: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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 Lincolns Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.

Unit 12: Text Connections 1

- **ANALYZING INTERPRETATIONS OF FICTION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.7: Reading Literature Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.10a: Reading Literature Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.10b: Reading Literature Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **ANALYZING INTERPRETATIONS OF NONFICTION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.10a: Reading Informational Text Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.10b: Reading Informational Text Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.7: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.10b: Reading Informational Text Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 11CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **ANALYZING FICTION ACROSS MEDIUMS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.10a: Reading Literature Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.10b: Reading Literature Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 11CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

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- **PRINT AND NONPRINT TEXTS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.

Unit 13: Text Connections 2

- **FOUNDATIONAL U.S. DOCUMENTS II**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.9: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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 Lincolns Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.9: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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 Lincolns Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.b: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).
- **CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.8: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.b: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).
- **TRANSFORMING LITERATURE**

Unit 14: Text Organization 1

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- **CAUSE AND EFFECT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **COMPARE AND CONTRAST**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- **VISUAL AIDS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.7: Reading Informational Text Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 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.

Unit 15: Text Organization 2

- **CHRONOLOGY AND SEQUENCING**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.3: Reading Informational Text Key Ideas and Details 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story

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is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters/archetypes are introduced and developed).

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

- **FLASHBACK AND FRAMING**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Reading Literature Craft and Structure Analyze how an authors 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.3: Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details Analyze the impact of the authors 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/archetypes are introduced and developed).

Unit 16: Sentence Structure

- **SENTENCE STRUCTURE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.3.a: Language Knowledge of Language 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tuftes Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
- **RESTRICTIVE AND NONRESTRICTIVE CLAUSES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.3.a: Language Knowledge of Language 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tuftes Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

- **APPOSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE PHRASES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.3.a: Language Knowledge of Language 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tuftes Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
- **PARALLELISM AND VERB TENSE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.

Unit 17: Sentence Style 1

- **SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **MODIFIERS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.3.a: Language Knowledge of Language 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tuftes Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Unit 18: Sentence Style 2

- **PRONOUN-ANTECEDENT AGREEMENT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **PRONOUN CASE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **PRONOUN SHIFTS AND AMBIGUITY**

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.

Unit 19: Punctuation

- **COLONS AND SEMICOLONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.2.a: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- **COMMAS WITH PHRASES AND CLAUSES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **END MARKS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.2.a: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. Observe hyphenation conventions.
- **DASHES AND HYPHENS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.2.a: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. Observe hyphenation conventions.

Unit 20: Contextual Clues 1

- **USING CONTEXTUAL CLUES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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

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language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).

- **ANALYZING FIGURES OF SPEECH AND IDIOMS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
- **WORD PATTERNS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.b: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). Apply knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon roots and affixes to draw inferences concerning the meaning of scientific and mathematical terminology.

Unit 21: Contextual Clues 2

- **CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.b: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Analyze nuances in the

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meaning of words with similar denotations.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

- **TECHNICAL LANUGAGE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.b: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). Apply knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon roots and affixes to draw inferences concerning the meaning of scientific and mathematical terminology.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.6: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use 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.
- **FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.a: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a words position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).

Unit 22: Usage

- **FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.4: Reading Literature Craft and Structure 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.)
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.4: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Provide a concluding statement or section

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that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.6: Speaking and Listening Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

- **USING THE DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.5.b: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.1.b: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Websters Dictionary of English Usage, Garners Modern American Usage) as needed.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.d: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. 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).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.4.c: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 1112 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., college-level dictionaries, rhyming dictionaries, bilingual 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.

- **CHANGING LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.1.a: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.1.b: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Websters Dictionary of English Usage, Garners Modern American Usage) as needed.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.1.b: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Websters Dictionary of English Usage, Garners Modern American Usage) as needed.
- **SPELLING RULES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.2.b: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. Spell

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correctly.

Unit 23: Building an Essay 1

- **DETERMINING AN APPROPRIATE ESSAY FORMAT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.4: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **INTRODUCTIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- **CONCLUSIONS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.e: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Unit 24: Building an Essay 2

- **INTEGRATING GRAPHICS AND MULTIMEDIA**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.2: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.5: Speaking and Listening Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in

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presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.5.a: Reading Informational Text Craft and Structure 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. Analyze the use of text features (e.g., graphics, headers, captions) in public documents.

- **WRITING AND TECHNOLOGY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.6: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.

Unit 25: Literary Writing

- **SHORT NARRATIVES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.e: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 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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- **NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.3.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- **LITERARY ANALYSIS PARAGRAPHS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.9.a: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Apply grades 1112 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- **LITERARY ANALYSIS ESSAYS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the

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effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.

Unit 26: Expository Writing

- **EXPOSITORY THESIS STATEMENTS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- **EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the

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effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.

- **EXPOSITORY ESSAYS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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.

Unit 27: Argumentative Writing 1

- **TYPES OF EVIDENCE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the

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claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., appeal to logic through reasoning; appeal to emotion or ethical belief; relate a personal anecdote, case study, or analogy).
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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 audiences knowledge of the topic.

- **CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., appeal to logic through reasoning; appeal to emotion or ethical belief; relate a personal anecdote, case study, or analogy).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for

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each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

Unit 28: Argumentative Writing 2

- **ARGUMENTATIVE CLAIMS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., appeal to logic through reasoning; appeal to emotion or ethical belief; relate a personal anecdote, case study, or analogy).
- **ARGUMENTATIVE PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.f: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., appeal to logic through reasoning; appeal to emotion or ethical belief; relate a personal anecdote, case study, or analogy).
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

- **ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.e: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.4.b: Speaking and Listening Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Present information, findings, and supporting evidence (e.g., reflective, historical investigation, response to literature presentations), conveying a clear and distinct perspective and a logical argument, 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. Use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation. Plan and present an argument that: supports a precise claim; provides a logical sequence for claims, counterclaims, and evidence; uses rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., analogy, appeal to logic through reasoning, appeal to emotion or ethical belief); uses varied syntax to link major sections of the presentation to create cohesion and clarity; and provides a concluding statement that supports the argument presented. (11th or 12th grade.)
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.b: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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 audiences knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.

Unit 29: Research

- **REFINING A RESEARCH QUESTION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.7: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or

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solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.8: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge 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 including footnotes and endnotes.

- **GATHERING INFORMATION**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.8: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge 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 including footnotes and endnotes.
- **AVOIDING PLAGIARISM**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.8: Writing Research to Build and Present Knowledge 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 including footnotes and endnotes.

Unit 30: Revision Considerations 1

- **PREWRITING**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.4: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.
- **UNITY AND FOCUS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on

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addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.a: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Introduce a topic or thesis statement; 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.

- **WORDINESS AND REDUNDANCY**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.

Unit 31: Revision Considerations 2

- **TRANSITIONAL ELEMENTS**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.c: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.4: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.5: Writing Production and Distribution of Writing 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.
- **MAINTAINING A FORMAL STYLE**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.1.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.e: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-12.2.d: Writing Text Types and Purposes 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. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.1.a: Language Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.11-12.6: Language Vocabulary Acquisition and Use 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.

Unit 32: Speaking and Listening

- **DISCUSSION GUIDELINES**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1.a: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 1112 topics, texts, and issues, building on others ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1.b: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 1112 topics, texts, and issues, building on others ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1.c: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 1112 topics, texts, and issues, building on others ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. 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

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or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1.d: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 1112 topics, texts, and issues, building on others ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. 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.

- **ANALYZING AND DEVELOPING A SPEECH**
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.3: Speaking and Listening Comprehension and Collaboration Evaluate a speakers 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.
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.4.a: Speaking and Listening Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Present information, findings, and supporting evidence (e.g., reflective, historical investigation, response to literature presentations), conveying a clear and distinct perspective and a logical argument, 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. Use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation. Plan and deliver a reflective narrative that: explores the significance of a personal experience, event, or concern; uses sensory language to convey a vivid picture; includes appropriate narrative techniques (e.g., dialogue, pacing, description); and draws comparisons between the specific incident and broader themes. (11th or 12th grade.)
  - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.4.b: Speaking and Listening Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Present information, findings, and supporting evidence (e.g., reflective, historical investigation, response to literature presentations), conveying a clear and distinct perspective and a logical argument, 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. Use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation. Plan and present an argument that: supports a precise claim; provides a logical sequence for claims, counterclaims, and evidence; uses rhetorical devices to support assertions (e.g., analogy, appeal to logic through reasoning, appeal to emotion or ethical belief); uses varied syntax to link major sections of the presentation to create cohesion and clarity; and provides a concluding statement that supports the argument presented. (11th or 12th grade.)

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