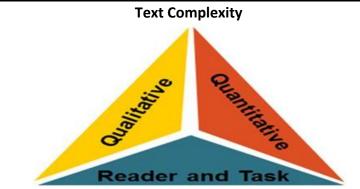
#### Curriculum Development Course at a Glance Planning for 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Reading, Writing, and Communicating

| Co  | ntent Area  | Reading, Writing, and Communicating Grade Level 7 <sup>th</sup> Grade  |  |                      |                      |
|---|---|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Co  | urse Name/Course Code   |  |  |                      |                      |
| Sta   | indard  | Grade Level Expectations (GLE)   |  |                      | GLE Code             |
| 1.  | Oral Expression and   | 1. Formal presentations require preparation and effective del  | ivery  |                      | RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1 |
|   | Listening   | 2. Small and large group discussions rely on active listening ar   | d the effective contributions of             | all participants     | RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2 |
| 2.  | Reading for All<br>Purposes   | 1. Literary elements, characteristics, and ideas are interrelated and guide the comprehension of literary and fictional texts    |  |                      | RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1 |
|   |   | 2. Informational and persuasive texts are summarized and evi   | RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2                         |                      |                      |
|   |   | 3. Purpose, tone, and meaning in word choices influence liter  | RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3                         |                      |                      |
| 3.  | Writing and Composition   | 1. Composing literary and narrative texts that incorporate a range of stylistic devices demonstrates knowledge of genre features |  | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1 |                      |
|   |   | 2. Organization is used when composing informational and pe  | rsuasive texts                               |                      | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2 |
| 3. Editing writing for proper grammar, usage, mecha |   | 3. Editing writing for proper grammar, usage, mechanics, and   | nechanics, and clarity improves written work |                      | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3 |
| 4.  | . Research and 1. Answering a research question logically begins with obtaining and analyzing information from a variety of sources |  | om a variety of sources                      | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1 |                      |
|   | Reasoning   | 2. Logical information requires documented sources   |  | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2 |                      |
|   | 3. Reasoned material is evaluated for its quality using both its logic and its use of a medium                                      |  |  | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3 |                      |

# Colorado 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills Critical Thinking and Reasoning: Thinking Deeply, Thinking Differently Information Literacy: Untangling the Web Collaboration: Working Together, Learning Together Self-Direction: Own Your Learning Invention: Creating Solutions



| Unit Titles                            | Length of Unit/Contact Hours | Unit Number/Sequence |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Stories Shape Us (Conflict, Identity)  | 8-9 weeks                    | 1                    |
| Living in a Googled World (Inquiry)    | 8-9 weeks                    | 2                    |
| Everything's An Argument (Perspective) | 8-9 weeks                    | 3                    |
| Why Words Matter (Communication)       | 8-9 weeks                    | 4                    |

| <b>Unit Title</b>                              | Stories Shape Us  | L  | Length of Unit 8-9 Weeks   |         |   |
|--|---|--|--|---------|---|
| Focusing Lens(es)                              | Conflict<br>Identity  | Standards and Grade<br>Level Expectations<br>Addressed in this Uni | RWC10-GR.7-S.:   | 1-GLE.2 | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2        |
| Inquiry Questions<br>(Engaging-<br>Debatable): | <ul> <li>How do stories reflect cultural values and shape citizens? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-IQ.1) and (S.2-GLE.1-IQ.1; S.2-GLE.1-IQ.2)</li> <li>How does understanding conflict impact our understanding of a story and ourselves?</li> <li>What makes some stories timeless? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-N.1)</li> </ul> |  |  |         |   |
| Unit Strands                                   | Oral Expression and Listening, Reading for all Purposes, Writing and Composition, Research and Reasoning  |  |  | oning   |   |
| Concepts                                       | In content:   |  | n reading:   |         | In writing:   |
|  | Conflict (internal/external), Ide<br>Relationships, Connections, Be<br>Perspective, Collaboration, Con  | liefs, Choices,  | nferences, Mood/Tone, <sup>-</sup><br>Evaluation, Analysis, Chai | •       | Story elements (setting), Narrative/Poetic techniques, Organization/sequence, Point of view Editing |

| Generalizations  My students will Understand that  | Guiding<br>Factual   | Questions<br>Conceptual   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| A deep analysis of literary texts and the study of characterization, cultivates an understanding of personal/cultural identities and a range of interpretations. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-IQ.1; IQ.3; RA.1) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-IQ.4) | Which characters are most memorable to you and what aspects of those characters do you remember? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-IQ.3) | How do authors develop characters? How does characterization help readers identify with characters? Why do certain characters resonate with the audience? |  |
| Differences in beliefs and perspectives between characters generate conflict in stories which provides insight into real-world conflicts. (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-RA.1; IQ.2) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE 1-IQ.4; N.1)                         | What contributed to the conflict in this text? What types of conflict exist in stories?                                      | How might the outcome have been different if the character had made a different decision?   |  |
| The comparing and contrasting of texts broadens a reader's perspective and facilitates deeper connections to diverse media and points of view. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO c.i, ii; N.1)  | What similarities and/or differences can a reader find when examining (text) and (text)?                                     | Why is it important to consider a variety of texts when forming opinions?   |  |
| Story elements guide the writer's craft by providing a range of techniques and style possibilities. (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-IQ.1, 3, 5; RA.2; N.1, 2)  | What is the definition of 'theme'? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.a.ii)  | How do we determine a theme in a story? Why is theme important?   |  |

| Critical Content: My students will Know   | Key Skills: My students will be able to (Do)   |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul> <li>Story elements including character, conflict, point of view, plot, setting, etc. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.a.ii-iv)</li> <li>Narrative techniques and genre features (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a.iii)</li> <li>The writing process (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a.b)</li> <li>Difference sentence types (simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex) (RWC10-GR.7-S.3.GLE.3-EO.b.ii)</li> <li>Standard conventions for capitalization, spelling and punctuation (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.b) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3)</li> <li>Expectations for effective discussions and active listening (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.a; IQ.ALL; N.1, 2)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.a.i)</li> <li>Determine a theme or central idea of a text and support using text-based evidence (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.a.ii)</li> <li>Analyze how particular elements of a story interact (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.a.iii)</li> <li>Compare and contrast two or more texts for theme, style, plot, - etc. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.c.i,ii)</li> <li>Compose a narrative using a range of literary techniques (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a)</li> <li>Revise and edit a narrative (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.b, RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3-EO.a, b, c, e)</li> <li>Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.a)</li> </ul> |  |

Critical Language: includes the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.

EXAMPLE: A student in Language Arts can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the hypocrisy of slavery through the use of satire."

A student in \_\_\_\_\_ can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement(s):

In the story "Seventh Grade" by Gary Soto the reader can infer that the main character's conflict is the result of his internal struggle to impress a classmate.

Academic Vocabulary:

Analysis, Evidence, Citing/citation, Summarize, Determine, Compare/contrast, Infer/inference, Collaboration, Identity, Resonate

Technical Vocabulary:

Characterization, Setting, Mood, Tone, Plot, Theme, Conflict (internal/external), Point of view, Narrative/literary

#### Curriculum Development Overview

Unit Planning for 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Reading, Writing, and Communicating

| Unit Title                                     | Living in a Googled World  |   | Len  | <b>Length of Unit</b> 8-9 weeks |   |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Focusing Lens(es)                              | Inquiry<br>Discovery   | Standards and Grad<br>Level Expectations<br>Addressed in this U   | RWC10-GR.7-S.2-0   | GLE.2<br>GLE.3<br>GLE.2         | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3  |
| Inquiry Questions<br>(Engaging-<br>Debatable): |  | How does inquiry impact and possibly change our thinking? (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-RA.1)  How do historical or social contexts impact our understanding of texts? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-N.2) |  |                                 |   |
| Unit Strands                                   | Oral Expression and Listening,   | Reading for all Purpo   | ses, Writing and Compositior   | n, Research and Reasoni         | ing   |
| Concepts                                       | In content:  |   | In reading:  |                                 | In writing:   |
|  | Inquiry, Collaboration/coopera<br>solving, Choice, Change, Balan<br>Discovery, Interaction, Comple<br>Cause/effect, Fact/opinion | ce, Connections,  | Analyze, Summarize, Evalua<br>Synthesize, Determining cre<br>question, make connection | edibility, infer,               | Structure/format, organization (including transitions), composing/editing/revision, word choice/ vocabulary |

| Generalizations My students will Understand that  | Guiding (<br>Factual   | Questions<br>Conceptual  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Research stimulates inquiry and discovery and provides writers with new information and perspectives. (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.b) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-RA.1; N.2)      | What questions were answered in the previous text(s)/research? (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1.EO.a)   | How are multiple sources valuable when you are learning new information? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-IQ.3)   |  |
| Connections between texts provide researchers with balanced and organized viewpoints. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.c.iv) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-N.1)                         | What are the differences and similarities between (text) and (text)?   | How does using multiple perspectives and points of view expand people's thinking? (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-IQ.3)  |  |
| Responsible researchers evaluate sources for credibility and cite information accurately and ethically to acknowledge the work of others. (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-EO.b; RA.2) | What is a primary source? What is a secondary source? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-RA.3) Which of the following sources is most/least credible? Why? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-IQ.3) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-N.3) | Why is it important to use effective research strategies when finding information on a topic? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-IQ.2) What are the implications if people receive poor, unreliable information? How does that influence outcomes? (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3IQ.8) |  |

| Researchers analyze word choice and differentiate word  |
|---|
| meanings of technical and domain-specific vocabulary to |
| enhance informational writing. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-   |
| EO.b) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.b)                   |

When examining the word [contract] how does a writer select the correct usage? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-IQ.2)

What does the Greek root "thermo" mean? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-IQ.1)

How can use of vocabulary help or hinder a piece of writing? (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3-IQ.3)

Why does word choice play such an important part in writing?

How does understanding affixes and roots assist writers in using precise and accurate vocabulary?

| Critical Content: My students will Know   | Key Skills: My students will be able to (Do)   |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul> <li>The difference between paraphrasing and plagiarizing (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-RA.1)</li> <li>The difference between a main idea and supporting details (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.b)</li> <li>The features (including text and visual representations) and formatting options present in informational text (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.b.ii, iii)</li> <li>The ways that researchers use and organize multiple sources (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.c) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-EO.a) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-IQ.1-3; RA. 3-6) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-IQ.4, N.2)</li> <li>Methods that researchers use to identify a topic and develop an idea to explore (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-RA.2) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-EO.a.i)</li> <li>The uses of general and specialized referenced materials in the research and writing process(RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.a; RA.1; N.1-2)</li> <li>The writing process, including conducting research (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1.EO.a, b, c.)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Paraphrase and summarize a variety of texts (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-RA.1) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-RA.1) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-IQ.1)</li> <li>Analyze main ideas and details from a variety of sources and apply information to research question (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.b) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-EO.b)</li> <li>Evaluate the credibility of a variety of sources and cite accurately and ethically (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.a.i) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-RA.1,3; N.1)</li> <li>Analyze the structure and format of informational texts (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.b.ii)</li> <li>Interpret a variety of graphical representations and connect them to information in the text (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.b.ii, iii)</li> <li>Organize and synthesize information from multiple sources (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.c.iv) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-EO.a)</li> <li>Use a variety of strategies to determine word meaning and usage (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.a; RA.1-3, N.1-2)</li> <li>Conduct research project to answer a question, drawing on several relevant sources. (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1.EO.a-ALL, bALL, c.)</li> <li>Compose an informative text based on research (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.b – ALL, S.4-GLE.2-EO.b-c)</li> <li>Revise and edit an informative text (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3-EO.a-ALL, b.ii, c., d., e.i, ii, v, vi, viii, viii, f.)</li> <li>Correctly cite and reference resources (direct and indirect)</li> </ul> |  |

| EXAMPLE: A stud   | Critical Language: includes the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.  EXAMPLE: A student in Language Arts can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the hypocrisy of slavery through the use of satire." |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| A student inability to apply and comp through the following sta |  | By effectively investigating research pertaining to global warming and exploring the research question (How has our climate changed between the 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> century?), I learned that different groups hold varied beliefs regarding the causes of climate change. |  |  |  |
| Academic Vocabulary:  | lity, Differentiate, Analyze, Summarize, Synthesize, Evaluate, Clarify, Interpret, Citing/citation/works cited, Determining mary/secondary sources, Claims, Evidence   |  |  |  |  |
| Technical Vocabulary:   | Text/topic dependent based on research question (Ex: global warming, climate change, etc.)   |  |  |  |  |

| <b>Unit Title</b>                              | Anything's An Argument  |   | Length of Unit 8   | <b>Length of Unit</b> 8-9 weeks   |  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Focusing Lens(es)                              | Influence   | Standards and Grade   | RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1   | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2  |  |
|  |   | Level Expectations  | RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2   | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3  |  |
|  |   | Addressed in this Unit  | RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2   | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1  |  |
|  |   |   |  | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2  |  |
|  |   |   |  | RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3  |  |
| Inquiry Questions<br>(Engaging-<br>Debatable): | 7   | to people try to influence others? Deople consider the needs and wants of the audience? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-RA.2) |  |   |  |
| Unit Strands                                   | Oral Expression and Listening,  | Reading for all Purposes, V   | Vriting and Composition, Research and Reaso  | ning  |  |
| Concepts                                       | In content:   | In re   | eading:  | In writing:   |  |
|  | Influence, Bias, Perspective, Ba<br>Conflict/Argument, Value, Pas<br>Communication, Credibility, Sp | sion, Eval  | os, pathos, logos, paraphrasing, Analysis,<br>uation, Synthesis, Claims/evidence<br>npare/contrast, Cause/effect, Fact/opinion | Range of rhetorical devices to persuade/argue, Writing process – composing/revising/editing, Word choice, Presentation skills/speech/formal style, Audience and purpose, Persuasive devices |  |

| Generalizations  My students will Understand that  | Guid<br>Factual  | ling Questions  Conceptual   |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Audiences/readers can make informed decisions about the influence of a text when they recognize a writers' possible bias/slant. (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-RA.2)                | What is bias? What is slant? What are common logical fallacies? (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-RA.1) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-IQ.1)                                      | How do consumers sort for accuracy, clarity and organization to make informed decisions? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-RA.3) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-IQ.2)   |  |
| Multiple perspectives help develop an informed understanding of an issue/idea. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-b.iv, c)  | What is the difference between a fact and an opinion? What is an example of fact in (text)? What is an example of opinion in (text)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-IQ.2) | How can readers distinguish between facts and an author's opinion? Why does this matter? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-N.1)  |  |
| Author's use compelling claims, relevant evidence and persuasive devices to effectively communicate their perspective. (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.c; RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2.a) | What is the writer's claim in (text)? What is the writer's evidence in (text)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.a)   | How can a writer effectively persuade readers? (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-IQ.3) Why does word choice play such an important part in persuasive writing? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-IQ.1) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-IQ.2) |  |
| Speakers temper individual/personal passions to speak with diverse audiences. (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-EO.a)  | Who is the intended audience of (text)? What is the intended message in (text)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-RA.2) and (RWC10-GR.7-s.4-GLE.3-RA.2)                      | What makes a speech powerful and influential? Why/how do speakers connect with the audience? (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-N.1,2)  |  |

| Critical Content: My students will Know   | Key Skills: My students will be able to (Do)   |
|---|--|
| <ul> <li>Expectations for a formal presentation (eye contact, volume, pronunciation, etc.) (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-EO.a)</li> <li>Expectations for audience behavior including active listening, participation and feedback (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-IQ.3)</li> <li>The ways that researchers use and organize multiple sources (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.c) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-EO.a) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-IQ.1-3; RA. 3-6) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-IQ.4, N.2)</li> <li>Writing and research processes (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.a) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3)</li> <li>The importance of format and delivery in relation to the effectiveness of the text (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-IQ. 2, 3, 5)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Present a formal persuasive speech that includes multimedia and visual components to engage an audience (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1; RA. 4-5) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-RA.4) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-EO.c)</li> <li>Effectively organize a formal presentation that includes all key components (introduction, claim/evidence, etc.) (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.1-IQ.4)</li> <li>Evaluate and trace a speaker's argument and provide constructive feedback (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-IQ.3) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1-EO.c.ii) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-RA.2) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-RA.4-6)</li> <li>Evaluate the credibility of a variety of sources and cite accurately and ethically (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.2-EO.a.i) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-RA.1,3; N.1)</li> <li>Effectively select and adjust words for context and audience (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-IQ.4)</li> <li>Compose a compelling and organized argument with relevant evidence (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.2-EO.c; RA.1)</li> <li>Edit and revise a compelling and organized argument (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3; IQ.2,5; RA. 1-2)</li> <li>Strategically choose the format and delivery of their message (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.2-IQ. 2, 3, 5) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.3-EO.d)</li> <li>Synthesize a variety of sources/data into a cogent and compelling argument.</li> </ul> |

Critical Language: includes the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.

EXAMPLE: A student in Language Arts can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the hypocrisy of slavery through the use of satire."

A student in \_\_\_\_\_ can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement(s):

The author references Ruby Payne in order to help establish credibility as an expert on poverty.

Academic Vocabulary:

Analysis, Evaluate, Paraphrasing, (Determine/establish) credibility, Synthesis, Delineate/Differentiate, Citing/citation, Compare/contrast, Cause/effect, Fact/opinion, Bibliographic (footnotes, endnotes, citation/citing, quotations, documentation), Logical fallacies, Claim, Evidence, Argument

Technical Vocabulary:

Agenda, Ethos (authority/credibility), pathos (emotion), logos (logic), Text/topic dependent technical vocabulary based on argument/persuasive issue (Ex: Poverty)

| <b>Unit Title</b>                              | Why Words Matter   |  |  | Length of Unit           | 8-9 weeks  |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| Focusing Lens(es)                              | Communication  | Standards and Grad<br>Level Expectations<br>Addressed in this Ur | RWC10-GR.7   | -S.1-GLE.2<br>-S.2-GLE.1 | RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3<br>RWC10-GR.7-S.4-GLE.1   |
| Inquiry Questions<br>(Engaging-<br>Debatable): | <ul> <li>What effect does word choice have on purpose? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-IQ.3)</li> <li>How/why do writers experiment with language?</li> <li>Why do some words have multiple meanings and how do word meanings evolve over time?</li> </ul> |  |  |                          |  |
| Unit Strands                                   | Oral Expression and Listening, Reading for all Purposes, Writing and Composition, Research and Reasoning   |  |  |                          |  |
| Concepts                                       | In content:  |  | In reading:  |                          | In writing:  |
|  | Communication, Collaboration<br>Relationships, Connection, Pat<br>Compare/contrast   | terns, Complexity,   | Literal, connotative an<br>Analogies, Analyze, De<br>Question, Assess, Sum | construct, Predict,      | Audience, purpose, poetic techniques, figurative language/imagery, and graphic elements, specific vocabulary, tone, mood |

| Generalizations  My students will Understand that   | Guiding (   | Questions<br>Conceptual   |
|---|---|---|
| Literal, figurative and connotative meanings of words can enhance communication and help the creation of thoughtful, purposeful writing. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3.EO.b)  | What is the literal meaning of (word)? What is the connotative meaning of (word)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.b.i, iv.)  | Why might an author choose to use words/phrases? figurative vs. literal?                        |
| Writers experiment with language to creatively communicate with and engage readers. (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a.ii)  | Where does this author experiment with language (use interesting literary techniques – etc.)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.b.i) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.b.i) | Why do authors experiment with language? What effect do poetic techniques have on readers?      |
| Collaboration amongst reader and writers deepens individuals' understanding of language and word relationships and enhances the reading/writing experience. (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.a) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.b.iii) | What is the relationship between (word) and (word)? (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.b.iii)   | How does collaboration and discussion with others expand a reader's vocabulary?                 |
| Patterns and relationships in texts guide understanding of complex words and phrases. (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.a.iii; b.iii)  | What patterns did you notice in this text?  | How does recognizing and analyzing patterns and relationships in text help shape comprehension? |

| Critical Content: My students will Know  | Key Skills: My students will be able to (Do)   |
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| <ul> <li>Expectations for collaborative discussion (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2-EO.a)</li> <li>Greek and Latin roots and affixes (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.a)</li> <li>The difference between literal, connotative and figurative meanings (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.b)</li> <li>Figurative language, figures of speech, poetic techniques, sensory language and graphic elements (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.b.i) and (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a.ii, ix)</li> <li>The writing process (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Discuss language – including individual words, phrases, relationships, patterns, meanings and usages (RWC10-GR.7-S.1-GLE.2)</li> <li>Determine the meaning of words or phrases as they are used in text, including figurative, connotative, and literal meanings (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.b.i)</li> <li>Analyze the impact of rhetorical techniques and specific word meanings/usages (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.1-EO.b)</li> <li>Use a range of words with various roots and affixes for a specific effect/purpose (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.a)</li> <li>Interpret figurative language and figures of speech (RWC10-GR.7-S.2-GLE.3-EO.b.i)</li> <li>Compose a piece of writing that creatively and effectively experiments with poetic techniques, graphic elements, figurative language and sensory language (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.1-EO.a.ii, ix)</li> <li>Revise and edit a creative piece of writing that experiments with language (RWC10-GR.7-S.3-GLE.3)</li> </ul> |

| EXAMPLE: A stud       |   | cabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline. strate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the |
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|                       | can demonstrate the prehend critical language stement(s):   | In the text Tangerine, Paul calls Eric "a dog" and Eric's friends, "his owners." This metaphor shows the reader the connotation of the power Eric's friends have over him.   |
| Academic Vocabulary:  | Literal, figurative, analysis, summary, deconstruction, summary, connotation, denotation, compose/composition   |  |
| Technical Vocabulary: | Figures of speech (literary, biblical, allusions), Figurative language (simile, metaphor, personification), Poetic techniques (rhyme, repetition, stanza, alliteration, onomatopoeia), Sensory language, Graphic elements (line length, word position, capital letters, etc.) |  |