

Michigan Merit Curriculum

Course/Credit Requirements



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS • GRADE 11

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1 Credit





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Welcome

This guide was developed to assist teachers in successfully implementing the Michigan Merit Curriculum. The identified content expectations and guidelines provide a useful framework for designing curriculum, assessments and relevant learning experiences for students. Through the collaborative efforts of Governor Jennifer M. Granholm, the State Board of Education, and the State Legislature, these landmark state graduation requirements are being implemented to give Michigan students the knowledge and skills to succeed in the 21st Century and drive Michigan's economic success in the global economy. Working together, teachers can explore varied pathways to help students demonstrate proficiency in meeting the content expectations and guidelines. This guide should be used in conjunction with the High School Content Expectations document for the discipline.

Curriculum Unit Design

One of the ultimate goals of teaching is for students to acquire transferable knowledge. To accomplish this, learning needs to result in a deep understanding of content and mastery level of skills. As educational designers, teachers must use both the art and the science of teaching. In planning coherent, rigorous instructional units of study, it is best to *begin with the end in mind*.

Engaging and effective units include

- appropriate content expectations
- students setting goals and monitoring own progress
- a focus on big ideas that have great transfer value
- focus and essential questions that stimulate inquiry and connections
- identified valid and relevant skills and processes
- purposeful real-world applications
- relevant and worthy learning experiences
- varied flexible instruction for diverse learners
- research-based instructional strategies
- explicit and systematic instruction
- adequate teacher modeling and guided practice
- substantial time to review or apply new knowledge
- opportunities for revision of work based on feedback
- student evaluation of the unit
- culminating celebrations

Relevance

Instruction that is clearly relevant to today's rapidly changing world is at the forefront of unit design. Content knowledge cannot by itself lead all students to academic achievement. Classes and projects that spark student interest and provide a rationale for why the content is worth learning enable students to make connections between what they read and learn in school, their lives, and their futures. An engaging and effective curriculum provides opportunities for exploration and exposure to new ideas. Real-world learning experiences provide students with opportunities to transfer and apply knowledge in new, diverse situations.

Student Assessment

The assessment process can be a powerful tool for learning when students are actively involved in the process. Both assessment *of* learning and assessment *for* learning are essential. Reliable formative and summative assessments provide teachers with information they need to make informed instructional decisions that are more responsive to students' needs. Engagement empowers students to take ownership of their learning and builds confidence over time.

Sound assessments

- align with learning goals
- vary in type and format
- use authentic performance tasks
- use criteria scoring tools such as rubrics or exemplars
- allow teachers and students to track growth over time
- validate the acquisition of transferable knowledge
- give insight into students' thinking processes
- cause students to use higher level thinking skills
- address guiding questions and identified skills and processes
- provide informative feedback for teachers and students
- ask students to reflect on their learning

Introduction to English Language Arts

The English Language Arts Standards are built upon the expectation that students will engage in broad reading and writing experiences to encompass literary texts, nonfiction literary texts, and other informational texts. The High School Content Expectations incorporate a new emphasis on informational text comprehension and workplace reading and writing skills. They are organized into four strands, 14 standards, and 91 expectations. The skills and content addressed in these expectations will, in practice, be woven together into a coherent, integrated English language arts curriculum. The language arts processes are recursive* and reinforcing; students learn by engaging in and reflecting on these processes at increasingly complex levels over time.

Students will develop effective communication and literacy skills through rigorous and relevant units of instruction and engaging learning experiences by focusing on four key dispositions:

- Inter-Relationships and Self-Reliance
- Critical Response and Stance
- Transformational Thinking
- Leadership Qualities

English Language Arts Grade 11 Goal Statement

The goal for English Language Arts 11 is to continue to build a solid foundation of knowledge, skills, and strategies that will be refined, applied, and extended as students engage in more complex ideas, texts, and tasks. In English Language Arts 11, students will add to the list of various genre of classic and contemporary narrative and informational texts that will be read and analyzed throughout high school with a special focus on British and World literature and ACT success. Eleventh graders will connect with and respond to texts through transformational thinking. They will learn to use forward thinking to help make better decisions, to generate new ideas for solving problems, and to find wisdom. They will build a context for change in their lives and develop realistic plans for the future.

*Recursive is used in the context of the ELA HSCE as describing language arts processes as being addressed repeatedly and at increasingly complex levels throughout the units and lessons from grade 9 to grade 12.

High School Content Expectation Codes

To allow for ease in referencing expectations, each English Language Arts expectation has been coded by strand, standard, and expectation.

For example:

CE2.1.6	}	CE2: Reading, Listening, and Viewing strand
		CE2.1: Standard 1 of the Reading, Listening, and Viewing strand
		CE2.1.6: 6th expectation of Standard CE2.1

Organizational Structure

STRAND 1 Writing, Speaking, and Expressing	STRAND 2 Reading, Listening, and Viewing
STANDARDS (and number of core expectations in each standard)	
1.1: Writing Process (8) 1.2: Personal Growth (4) 1.3: Purpose and Audience (9) 1.4: Inquiry and Research (7) 1.5: Finished Products (5)	2.1: Strategy Development (12) 2.2: Meaning Beyond the Literal Level (3) 2.3: Independent Reading (8)

STRAND 3 Literature and Culture	STRAND 4 Language
STANDARDS (and number of core expectations in each standard)	
3.1: Close Literary Reading (10) 3.2: Reading and Response <i>(varied genres and time periods)</i> (5) 3.3: Text Analysis (6) 3.4: Mass Media (4)	4.1: Effective Use of the English Language (5) 4.2: Language Variety (5)

CONTENT STANDARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

- 1.1 Understand and practice writing as a recursive process.
- 1.2 Use writing, speaking, and visual expression for personal understanding and growth.
- 1.3 Communicate in speech, writing, and multimedia using content, form, voice, and style appropriate to the audience and purpose.
- 1.4 Develop and use the tools and practices of inquiry and research — generating, exploring, and refining important questions; creating a hypothesis or thesis; gathering and studying evidence; drawing conclusions; and composing a report.
- 1.5 Produce a variety of written, spoken, multigenre, and multimedia works, making conscious choices about language, form, style, and/or visual representation for each work.
- 2.1 Develop critical reading, listening, and viewing strategies.
- 2.2 Use a variety of reading, listening, and viewing strategies to construct meaning beyond the literal level.
- 2.3 Develop as a reader, listener, and viewer for personal, social, and political purposes, through independent and collaborative reading.
- 3.1 Develop the skills of close and contextual literary reading.
- 3.2 Read and respond to classic and contemporary fiction, literary nonfiction, and expository text, from a variety of literary genre representing many time periods and authors.
- 3.3 Use knowledge of literary history, traditions, and theory to respond to and analyze the meaning of texts.
- 3.4 Examine mass media, film, series fiction, and other texts from popular culture.
- 4.1 Understand and use the English language effectively in a variety of contexts and settings.
- 4.2 Understand how language variety reflects and shapes experience.

See the ELA HSCE document for the 91 ELA Content Expectations

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS UNIT FRAMEWORK FOR GRADES 9-12

Michigan teachers designed the thematic units of instruction described in this booklet. Together the newly developed units meet all of the English Language Arts High School Content Expectations. They exemplify the high standards of rigor and relevance required for post secondary success. Using the framework of common features and the models as guides, teachers will develop their own thematic units of instruction.

The units use complex anchor and linking texts to teach the content expectations and to make connections that lead to the dispositions: Inter-Relationships and Self-Reliance, Critical Response and Stance, Transformational Thinking, and Leadership Qualities.

The units are designed to take advantage of what each text offers for meeting the expectations, including opportunities for direct instruction of text characteristics and features, reading and writing strategies, critical thinking, building of historical background knowledge, and On-Going Literacy Development including vocabulary and grammar.

The framework includes

- Themes, Big Ideas, Dispositions, and Essential Questions
- Literary Genre Focus, Anchor Texts, and Linking Texts
- Literary Analysis and Genre Study
- Reading, Listening, Viewing Strategies and Activities
- Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities
- On-Going Literacy Development

Unit Framework Alignment with ELA Expectations

The chart below indicates where each of the 91 expectations is addressed in section(s) of the unit framework.

SECTIONS	EXPECTATIONS
Dispositions, Big Ideas and Essential Questions	2.2.2, 2.3.4-2.3.7, 3.1.9, 3.1.10, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.3.2
Literary Genre Focus/Anchor Text	2.1.6, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 3.2.1 - 3.2.3, 3.3, 3.4.1 - 3.4.4
Linking Texts	3.1.5, 3.1.6, 3.4.2
Genre Study and Literary Analysis	2.1.2, 2.1.4 - 2.1.6, 2.1.8 - 2.1.19, 3.1.1 - 3.1.10, 3.2.1 - 3.2.3, 3.3.1 - 3.3.6, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.4, 4.2.1 - 4.2.5
Reading , Listening, and Viewing	2.1.1 - 2.1.10, 2.2.1 - 2.2.3, 2.3.7, 2.3.8, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.4, 4.2.1 - 4.2.5
Writing, Speaking, and Expressing	1.1.1-1.1.8, 1.2.1- 1.2.3, 1.3.1-1.3.9, 1.4.1-1.4.7, 1.5.1-1.5.5, 2.1.7, 2.1.11, 2.1.12, 2.3.5-2.3.8, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.4.3, 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.2.4
Ongoing Literacy Development	1.1.7, 1.2.2, 1.2.4, 2.1.3, 2.2.2, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 2.3.8, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.5

Dispositions and Essential Questions

9th Grade Focus

Inter-Relationships & Self-Reliance

- Who am I?
- How do my skills and talents help to define me?
- How do I relate to my family, my community, and society?
- How do I build networks of people to support me?
- How am I a reflection of my relationships?
- How do my relationships within and across groups affect others?
- What influence do class, religion, language, and culture have on my relationships and my decisions?
- What can I contribute as an individual?
- What is my responsibility to society?
- How do I see my beliefs reflected in government policies and by politicians?

10th Grade Focus

Critical Response and Stance

- How can I discover the truth about others?
- What sacrifices will I make for the truth?
- What criteria do I use to judge my values?
- How will I stand up for what I value?
- What can I do to realize my dreams or visions for the future?

- How do I handle others' points of view?
- What role does empathy play in how I treat others?
- What power do I have as an individual to make positive change?
- How do I respond to improper use of power?
- How do I determine when taking social action is appropriate?
- What voice do I use to be heard?

11th Grade Focus

Transformational Thinking

- How can forward thinking help me make better decisions?
- How do I develop a realistic plan for the future?
- What evidence do I have that I am committed to learning?
- How do I build a context for change in my life?
- When is loyalty to myself more important than loyalty to a friend?
- How will I know when to risk failure for possible success?
- How do I demonstrate that I am open-minded enough to learn from my experiences?
- How can I generate new ideas for solving problems?
- How can I invent new opportunities?
- What are the tradeoffs for technological advances?
- Which decisions I make today will affect me for my entire life?
- Where will I find wisdom?

12th Grade Focus

Leadership Qualities

- How do I know if I am developing the academic skills that I will need in my future life?
- What rules or principles do I use for how I treat others?
- What responsibility do I have to society?
- How do I resolve my responsibilities to myself with those to my family members, my school, community, and world?
- How can I effectively articulate my opinions and perspectives?
- Who is in a position to help me affect change?
- What can I do to avoid repeating mistakes made in history?
- What leadership skills have I developed?
- What leadership qualities will I need to take with me from high school?
- What qualities define a good world citizen?
- How can I create the world I want to live in?
- How can I use my talents to create new opportunities for myself and for others?

Literary Genre Focus/Anchor Texts

Narrative Text/Fiction (NT)

- Novels, short stories, drama, poetry, (allegory, satire, parody)

Literary Nonfiction (LNF)

- Essays, memoirs, biographies, commentaries, advertising, letters

Informational/Expository Text (IT)

- Historical documents, essays, literary analyses, speeches, research/technical reports, textbooks, technical manuals, letters, proposals, memos, presentations, legal documents, Internet sources, newspapers, magazines propaganda, articles, reference tools

Media

- Movie clips, multimedia presentations, blogs, webpages, music, works of art, digital stories, advertisements, multimedia genre, video streaming

Characteristics of Complex Text as defined by ACT:

Relationships: Interactions among ideas or characters in the text are subtle, involved, or deeply embedded.

Richness: The text possesses a sizable amount of highly sophisticated information conveyed through data or literary devices.

Structure: The text is organized in ways that are elaborate and sometimes unconventional.

Style: The author's tone and use of language are often intricate.

Vocabulary: The author's choice of words is demanding and highly context dependent.

Purpose: The author's intent in writing the text is implicit and sometimes ambiguous.

Linking Texts

Linking text should reflect one or more of these characteristics and lead to the identified disposition:

- Discrepant text that results in seeing the big idea from a totally different perspective
- Different genre or medium that mirrors the theme or big idea of the anchor text in another form
- Supporting text that extends or embellishes the big ideas or themes in the anchor text
- Text connected to the anchor text at an abstract level

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Characteristics

- Literary elements defined in detail and modeled in the context of the literature
- Literary analysis:
 - Literal (What does the text say?)
 - Figurative (How does it say it?)
 - Interpretation (What does it mean?)
 - Allusion/Wisdom (Why does it matter?)
- Literary devices
- Literary forms: allegory, satire, parody

Historical/Cultural Considerations

- Literary movements and periods (American and British)
- Knowledge of American minority literature

- Knowledge of world literature
- Context in which literary works were produced
- Significance of work today and when written

Critical perspectives

- Potential for bias
- Critical perspectives within and across text
- Critical stance and response
- Literary judgment

Informational Text

Organizational patterns

- Compare/contrast
- Cause/effect
- Problem/solution
- Fact/opinion
- Theory/evidence

Features

- Information in sidebars (tables, graphs, statistical evidence) related to text
- Outline of thesis and supporting details using titles, headings, subheadings, and sidebars
- Selected format (e.g., brochure, blogs) to influence the message

Media Features

- Camera and lighting
- Color and special effects
- Music

Reading, Listening/ Viewing Strategies and Activities

Comprehension Strategies

- access prior knowledge
- determine importance
- make connections
- make inferences
- monitor comprehension
- annotate
 - ask questions
- clarify
 - compare
- critique
 - predict
- reflect
 - summarize
- synthesize
 - visualize

Comprehension Activities

- Explicit instruction on comprehension strategy use
- Focus questions for use in instruction
- Graphic organizers to identify structures, audience, and content
- Advance organizers
- Opportunities for students to make thematic and real-life connections

Critical Reading, Listening and Viewing Strategies

Literary Text

- Consider themes, different points of view, and characterization within and across text
- Describe the impact of setting and characters on plot and themes
- Consider the political assumptions underlying the text and the impact of the work on society
- Analyze literal meaning, author's craft, and interpretation
- Discover and transfer abstract themes and big ideas to new situations

Informational/Expository Text

- Find the potential theses and supporting details
- Determine level(s) of relevance
- Assess statements and arguments
- Consider potential for bias
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs
- Find validity of facts in source material
- Discover and transfer abstract themes and big ideas into new situations

Vocabulary Strategies

- Define in context unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary, figurative language, and technical terms
- Identify how common phrases (e.g., oxymoron, hyperbole) change meaning
- Recognize and use roots, affixes, and word origins
- Restate definition or example in own words
- Create a graphic representation of terms
- Compare/classify terms

Response to Reading, Listening, and Viewing Activities

- cross-text comparison writing or speaking
- critical response journals
- quotation notebooks
- critique of speech, presentation, or performance
- note taking/study guide

Writing, Speaking, and Expressing

Writing and Speaking Modes of Communication

Narrative Text/Fiction (NT)

- poetry
- drama
- creative fiction

Literary Nonfiction (LNF)

- creative nonfiction
- autobiography/biography/memoir
- critical/analytical response to literature
- diary and journal
- goal setting
- letter to the editor
- personal narrative
- reflective essay
- speech
- summary
- writing portfolio reflection

Informational Expository (IT)

- argumentative essay
- business letter
- comparative essay
- descriptive essay
- exploratory essay/research brief
- feature news article
- literary analysis essay
- magazine article
- multi-genre report
- persuasive essay
- proposal
- research report
- resume
- work-related text
- summary/note taking
- constructed response
- other informational writing

Media

- blog
- digital story telling
- multi-media presentation
- webpage

Speaking Activities

- response groups
- work teams
- discussion groups
- committee participation
- book talks
- literature circles
- formal presentations
- multi-media presentations

Writing, Speaking, and Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing Process Strategies

- Utilize the writing process
- Peer edit with questions
- Revise using checklist and scoring rubric
- Revise grammar in context
- Revise to the assigned standard
- Use exemplars as models for finished products
- Analyze writing using protocols: holistic, analytic, and trait-scoring

Writing Activities

- writing to learn
- writing to demonstrate learning
- authentic writing

Research and Inquiry Process Activities

- Use research to solve problems, provide criteria, and generate new knowledge
- Engage in ethical, credible and reliable research
- Develop a research plan and carry it out
- Generate topics, seeking information from multiple perspectives and sources
- Analyze information for relevance, quality, and reliability
- Connect the information to present a coherent structure and argument
- Select modes of presentation
- Recognize the contribution to collective knowledge

Speaking, Listening, Viewing Strategies

- Lead and participate in discussions
- Apply presentation skills and protocols
- Plan based on audience and purpose
- Share, acknowledge, and build on one another's ideas
- Consolidate and refine thinking
- Evaluate the quality and relevance of the message
- Use feedback to improve effectiveness
- Advocate for ideas
- Listen with empathy
- Use techniques and media to enhance and enrich your message

On-Going Literacy Development

Student Goal Setting and Self Evaluation Strategies

- Assume ownership of academic literacy progress
- Use criteria and standards to analyze work
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions
- Respond to constructive feedback
- Set new literacy goals

Daily Language Fluency-Unit Components

Reading

- HSTW/ACT recommendations
- reading portfolio
 - texts studied in class
 - book club texts
 - independent reading
- reading strategies
- vocabulary development

Writing

- writing portfolio
 - writing to learn
 - writing to demonstrate learning
 - authentic writing

Grammar Instruction

- to enrich writing
- to create organizational coherence and flow
- to make writing conventional

Differentiated Skill Instruction

- Plan focused skill lessons
- Practice until mastery
- Apply in context

Quantity, variety and frequency of materials to be read, written about, and discussed by students

The following are recommendations from High Schools That Work and ACT's "On Course for Success."

All students should complete a rigorous English language arts curriculum in which they

- Read 8–10 books and demonstrate understanding
- Write short papers (1-3 pages) weekly that are scored with a rubric
- Write 4 formal essays per quarter
- Write a major research paper annually
- Speak or present 3 to 5 times per year
- Discuss or debate topics monthly
- Take and organize notes weekly
- Maintain a portfolio of personal reading and writing

Literature selections included in the model units represent recommendations, not requirements. Decisions regarding required literature are left to individual school districts.

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author's Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)

Model Unit Outline for Grade 11 ELA

DISPOSITION: TRANSFORMATIONAL THINKING

FOCUS: BRITISH AND WORLD LITERATURE

MODEL UNIT 11.1: THE POWER OF LANGUAGE TO TRANSFORM LIVES (PAGES 16-26)

Genre/Period

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval literature, the epic, digital story, magazine feature article, science article, poetry

Focus/Big Ideas

oral tradition/story telling, power of language, heroic codes, universal truths of human nature, transformation

MODEL UNIT 11.2: INFORMED DECISION-MAKING (PAGES 27-35)

Genre/Period

Elizabethan drama, Shakespearean sonnet, English Renaissance literature, decision-making model, college/career planning guide, magazine article, newsclip

Focus/Big Ideas

decision-making process, consequences, forward thinking, decision/indecision, action/inaction, vision, decisions in the course of history

MODEL UNIT 11.3: TECHNOLOGY: POTENTIAL FOR ENHANCING HUMAN LIFE (PAGES 36-47)

Genre/Period

Gothic Romance, literature from the Restoration, 18th Century, and Romantic Periods, Science Fiction, scientific journal article, science news article, report, policy statement, ACT writing rubric

Focus/Big Ideas

role of technology in society, unintended consequences, potential for enhancing human life, mystery, horror

MODEL UNIT 11.4: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN NATURE: COPING WITH CRISIS, CHAOS, AND CHANGE (PAGES 48-56)

Genre/Period

Contemporary (20th century) realistic fiction, science fiction, allegory, newspaper and magazine articles, interview, review, poetry

Focus/Big Ideas

human nature, chaos, civilization vs. savagery, understanding the power of fear, dealing with change, civilization as structure

MODEL UNIT 11.5: THE DNA OF SURVIVAL (PAGES 57-65)

Genre/Period

Contemporary World literature, memoir, biography, poetry, graphic novel, speech, interview, critique

Focus/Big Ideas

survival, resourcefulness, loss, connectedness, adaptation

UNIT II.1: THE POWER OF LANGUAGE TO TRANSFORM LIVES – ANGLO-SAXON (OLD ENGLISH) AND MEDIEVAL (MIDDLE ENGLISH) PERIODS

Anchor Text

Beowulf and *The Canterbury Tales*

Grade II Disposition

Transformational Thinking

Big Ideas

- oral tradition/ storytelling
- the power of language to transform lives
- the journey
- honor
- truth
- heroic codes
- value systems
- use of language
- transformation/ transformational thinking

Themes

- In the transformation from oral language to the written word, universal truths of human nature were formalized.
- The evolution of language impacts life.
- Sometimes the journey itself is more important than the destination.

Historical Perspective

The Anglo-Saxon (Old English) and Medieval (Middle English) Periods

597: Augustine of Canterbury reintroduces Christianity to England.

1066: Battle of Hastings
The Norman French warriors crossed the English Channel and defeated the Anglo-Saxons. William the Conqueror becomes the King of England.

1215: Magna Carta (The document that takes important steps toward constitutional government)

1347: “Black Death” ravages Europe (the plague).

1372: Bible is first translated into English.

1476: Printing Press

1485: Henry VII wins the throne; stability begins.

Literary Works and Authors

Anglo-Saxon Literature, Laments, Epics, Arthurian Legends, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Homer, Malory

Focus and Essential Questions and Quotations

Focus Questions

- How does the interpretation of language impact decision making?
- How can studying the past lead to new opportunities for the future?
- How do the heroes who are immortalized in literature reflect the cultural values of the time?
- How have modern-day icons used language to transform our thinking?
- How do the heroes of literature reflect the values of the time?
- What journey will I take to become my own hero?

Essential Questions

- What evidence do I have that I am committed to learning?
- Where will I find wisdom?
- When is loyalty to myself more important than loyalty to a friend?
- How do I demonstrate that I am open-minded enough to learn from my experiences?

Quotations

“They said that of all the kings upon the earth he was the man most gracious and fair-minded, kindest to his people and keenest to win fame.”
(*Beowulf* ℓ. 3180-82)

“Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halve cours yronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye
(So priketh hem Nature in hir corages),
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages”
(*The Canterbury Tales*, General Prologue, ℓ. 1–12)

“When in April the sweet showers fall
And pierce the drought of March to the root, and all
The veins are bathed in liquor of such power
As brings about the engendering of the flower,
When also Zephyrus with his sweet breath
Exhales an air in every grove and heath
Upon the tender shoots, and the young sun
His half-course in the sign of the Ram has run,
And the small fowl are making melody
That sleep away the night with open eye
(So nature picks them and their heart engages)
Then people long to go on pilgrimages”
(*The Canterbury Tales*, General Prologue, ℓ. 1–12)

“Of sundry persons who had
chanced to fall
In fellowship, and pilgrims were
they all
That toward Canterbury town
would ride.”
(*The Canterbury Tales Prologue*,
l. 25-27)

“And thus I preach against the very
vice
I make my living out of—avarice.
And yet however guilty of that sin
Myself, with others I have power
to win
Them from it, I can bring them to
repent;
But that is not my principal intent.
Covetousness is both the root
and stuff
Of all I preach. That ought to
be enough.”
(*The Canterbury Tales*,
“The Pardoner’s Prologue, l. 23-30)

“Language is the most perfect
work of art in the world. The
chisel of a thousand years
retouches it.”
Henry David Thoreau

Literary Genre

Focus/Anchor Texts

Narrative Text

Excerpts from
Beowulf

Excerpts from
The Canterbury Tales
including “The Prologue”
and “The Pardoner’s Tale,”
Chaucer

Literary Nonfiction

Time 100 “The Most Important
People of the Century” Heroes
& Icons [http://www.time.com/
time/time100/index_2000_
time100.html](http://www.time.com/time/time100/index_2000_time100.html)

Informational Text

Taskforce Report
“Preserving Research Collections:
A Collaboration between
Librarians and Scholars”
[http://www.arl.org/preserv/prc.
html](http://www.arl.org/preserv/prc.html)

Metamorphosis

“Inside the Chrysalis”
L. Brower
[http://www.learner.org/jnorth/tm/
monarch/ChrysalisDevelopmentLPB.
html](http://www.learner.org/jnorth/tm/monarch/ChrysalisDevelopmentLPB.html)

Linking Texts/Media

Media

Model of Digital Storytelling
[http://ed-web3.educ.msu.edu/
outreach/kl2out/pdf/
language06/jennifer.mov](http://ed-web3.educ.msu.edu/outreach/kl2out/pdf/language06/jennifer.mov)

**Model of Digital Storytelling
and The Canterbury Tales-**
“The Beggar”
[http://edcommunity.apple.com/
ali/story.php?itemID=151](http://edcommunity.apple.com/ali/story.php?itemID=151)

Media Clips

Beowulf and Grendel (2005)

Pop Culture

Clip from *Annie Hall* in which
she says: “Just don’t take any
course where they make you
read *Beowulf*.”

Texts

Arthurian Legends
Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

Selected excerpts from
Beowulf: A New Translation,
Seamus Heaney, 2000

Grendel, John Gardner
(Modern Retelling)

“The Hero’s Journey”
(transformation)
<http://www.yourheroicjourney.com/Journey.shtml>

Universal Truths of Human Nature

Nobel Banquet Speech, 1949
William Faulkner
http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1949/faulkner-speech.html
(love, honor, pity, pride, compassion, and sacrifice)

Poetry

Anglo-Saxon Riddles
<http://www2.kenyon.edu/AngloSaxonRiddles/texts.htm>

Excerpts from the *Exeter Book*

“The Wife’s Lament”
“The Husband’s Message”
“The Seafarer”

The Earliest English Poets
M. Alexander, translator

Famous Quotations

<http://www.famousquotes.me.uk/famouspeoplequotes.htm>

<http://www.tpub.com/Quotes/>

Music Lyrics

“Wild, Wild, West,” Will Smith
Lesson Plan 75:

Historians with Style
(Immortalizing a Hero)
<http://www.rockhall.com/programs/plans.asp>

<http://www.quehubo.com/eng/lyrics/index.php?%26page=1082&page=70>

Works of Art

Original pictures/prints of the text of *Beowulf* and *The Canterbury Tales*

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/themes/englishlit/beowulf.html>

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/themes/englishlit/geoffchaucer.html>

Poetry, Legends, and other Works and Authors from the Time Period

Anglo-Saxon Riddles, Laments, Epics, Arthurian Legends, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Homer, Malory

Teacher/District Resources

Historical context of *Beowulf* and *The Canterbury Tales*

<http://www.library.unr.edu/subjects/guides/beowulf.html>

<http://www.courses.fas.harvard.edu/%7Echaucer/>

To connect to the primary document, order CDs at:

<http://www.uky.edu/~kiernan/eBeowulf/guide.htm>

“Scholarly Digital Editions”

<http://www.sd-editions.com/AnaAdditional/HengwrtEx/images/hgopen.html>

Burke, Jim. 2003. *Writing Reminders: Tools, Tips, and Techniques*, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Burke, Jim and Carol Ann Parker. 2000. *I'll Grant You That: A Step-by-Step Guide to Finding Funds, Designing Winning Projects, and Writing Powerful Grant Proposals*, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- the epic
- Anglo-Saxon literature
- Medieval literature
- oral tradition

Literary Elements

- characterization
- setting
- conflict
- theme
- mood
- tone

Beowulf

- legend
- epic verse
- folk epic
- kennings
- alliteration
- appositive phrases
- riddles
- epic hero

The Canterbury Tales

- frame tale
- fabliaux
- beast-fable
- sermon
- parable
- satire
- irony
- melodrama

Literary Devices

- allusion
- allegory
- symbolism
- imagery
- metaphor
- simile
- personification
- use of repetition and rhyme

Historical/Cultural Perspectives

- milestones for the developing English language
- Prologue—view of life and cultural values in medieval England

Language Variety and Use

- evolution from Old English to Middle English to Standard English to Standard American English

Critical Perspectives

- contradictions in the role of religion

Informational Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- digital story
- magazine feature articles
- task force report
- informational text(s) providing historical perspective
- scientific article

Expository Elements

- purpose and focus
- organization, unity, coherence
- word choice (style, tone, economy, clarity)
- explanation
- procedures
- facts and details
- organizational text structures
- author's perspective
- opinions and examples
- causes and consequences
- statements and arguments
- judgments
- comparisons
- text features/graphics
- leads for sequence or chronology
- technical/specialized vocabulary

Text Criteria

- ACT Characteristics of Complex Text

Elements of a Proposal

- purpose and significance
- previous exploration of the topic
- methods for conducting the study or project
- budget
- concise (one page)
- appropriate format/layout

Digital Story Elements

- point of view
- dramatic question
- emotional content
- your voice
- sound track
- economy of language
- pacing

<http://t3.k12.hi.us/t302-03/tutorials/digstory/elements.htm>

Historical/Cultural Perspective

- history of the Anglo-Saxons
- invasion of the Normans in 1066 AD
- history of Middle Ages
- warfare
- feasting and boasting
- role of religion

Reading, Listening/ Viewing Strategies and Activities

Reading

Comprehension Strategies

- Identify purpose.
- Preview text.
- Understand then analyze.
- Identify thesis, evidence, structure, style, organization.
- Summarize.
- Ask questions, visualize, make connections, determine importance, infer, synthesize, monitor comprehension.
- Skim for pertinent information.

Close and Critical Reading Strategies

- Use marginalia to describe the craft the author used.
- Use thinking notes and think aloud strategies.
- Annotate text.
- Take and organize notes (Cornell Notes and Double Entry Journals).
- Determine relevance/importance.
- Consider potential for bias.
- Consider perspectives not represented to avoid controversy.
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs.
- Evaluate depth of information.
- Evaluate validity of facts.
- Recognize influence of political/social climate when text was written.

Critical Reading Questions

- What does the text say? (literal)
- How does it say it? (figurative)
- What does it mean? (interpretive)
- Why does it matter? (wisdom/allusion/ connections/relevance)

Reading Goals

- Learn to read like a writer; learn to recognize the narrative structure and characteristics of anchor genre through reading mentor text.

Reading

Narrative Text

- Identify the use of the frame tale technique in a story.
- Complete graphic organizers charting characters, setting, conflict, theme, mood, and tone.
- Respond to the anchor texts read by recognizing/observing the authors' use of Old and Middle English.
- Analyze *Beowulf* using the planes of the profundity scale. www.readinglady.com/mosaic/tools/Profundity%20Scale-narrative%20from%20Jeff.pdf
- Compare and Contrast *Beowulf*, "Wild Wild West," and Gardner's *Grendel* in terms of
 - plot
 - hero
 - heroic feats
 - villains/monsters faced
 - setting
 - cultural values
 - figurative language
 - value and use of rhythm

Informational Text

- Use critical reading strategies to find the inferred meaning of the chrysalis metaphor.
- Read the “Preserving Research Collections” report taking a critical stance; identify and summarize key issues and the persuasive elements.

Listening/Viewing

- Explore authentic local community book clubs as a model for year-long book clubs for each unit; listen to and view members discussing a book they are currently reading; analyze interaction identifying protocols used.
- Participate in class/group discussions using protocols.
- Critique peers’ digital storytelling presentation using class-generated rubric.
- Listen to excerpts of *Beowulf*, *Anglo-Saxon Riddles*, and *The Canterbury Tales* in Old English, Middle English, and Modern prose translation.

<http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/changlang/activities/lang/beowulf/beowulfpage1.html>

<http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/changlang/activities/lang/chaucer/chaucerpage1.html>

Word Study/Vocabulary Activities

- Examine various translations of *Beowulf* and *The Canterbury Tales* charting their similarities and differences, impact on syntax, and their placement within context. Assess which author’s style is more appealing.
- Use roots, prefixes, suffixes, and context to examine the dynamic nature of language.

Teacher Resource

“From *Beowulf* to Buzzwords”
<http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/changlang/language.html>

Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing to Access Prior Knowledge

Writing Goals

- Review your long-term reading and writing goals and set goals for this unit.
 - Write like a reader.
 - Use the structure and characteristics of anchor and mentor text to plan and craft your own text.
 - Gain insight through your writing.
- Based on unit description, identify areas of interest and what you would like to learn.

Writing to Learn

Establish Writing Workshop

(See Unit 9.2)

- Create writing portfolio.
- Determine workshop focus based on group and individual needs.
- Determine writing strategies for direct instruction.

Grammar Focus

- See Power of Language (Grammar) Module Part II: Grammar Overview for grade-level recommendations.
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

- Academic Vocabulary
http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us./multicultural/ESOLCurriculumDocs/All/academic_vocabulary2pdf
<http://www.englishcompanion.com/pdfDocs/academicvocab.pdf>

- Research Skills
 - Review and enhance skills from previous grades.
 - Introduce grade level research skills

OWL-Online Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quotation Notebook

- Record selected quotations in a quotation notebook. Include quotations from the unit and self-selected quotations of personal significance that relate to unit themes and big ideas. Maintain notebook throughout 11th grade.

Data Walls

- Post examples of literary elements, vocabulary usage, and information related to unit themes and big ideas.

Journal Entries

- Respond to reading of anchor and linking texts with journal entries recording:
 - the role of storytelling
 - the importance of community
 - author's use of religious symbolism
 - examples of journeys leading to moral or life lesson
 - attributes of personal heroes

- examples of narrative characteristics (allusion, allegory, symbolism, imagery, figurative language, kenning)
- Take two-sided notes documenting and explaining symbolism and allegory in the text.

Writing to Demonstrate Learning

Essay

Persuasive Essay

- Using support from texts read, agree or disagree with the following statement: Sometimes the journey is more important than the destination.
- Argue for or against a person's appearance on the *Time 100* list or in support of a person who was omitted.

Comparative Essay

- Metaphorically connect transformation in the stages of the chrysalis to the stages of transformation through the Middle Ages.
- Compare the Medieval mentality as portrayed in excerpts from the *Exeter Book* with that in *The Canterbury Tales*.

Descriptive Essay

- Select one of Chaucer's tales and write an essay analyzing how he uses these tales to critique human behavior.

Riddles

- Write modern day riddles that model those of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Authentic Writing

- Write a Proposal to purchase books for classroom book clubs (literature circles) throughout the year.
"Write a Proposal"
Writing Reminders, p. 360
J. Burke
- Petition the community library to sponsor a community reading of a selected text.
"Write a Proposal"
Writing Reminders, p. 360
J. Burke

Digital Storytelling

- Create an original pilgrim and a corresponding "digiTale," a digital movie based on a character.
- Create a digital movie in which you portray yourself as a hero using the stages of "A Hero's Journey."

Teacher Resources

<http://t3.k12.hi.us/t302-03/tutorials/digstory/elements.htm>

<http://www.digitales.us/>

<http://www.storycenter.org/memvoice/pages/tutorial-1.html>

Speaking

- Class/group discussion of importance of story telling, family, religion, and a value system (in Medieval and Anglo-Saxon periods and today)
- Digital story/movie presentation
- Class/group discussion of task force report
 - evaluate findings of the preservation task force
 - consider bias and perspective
 - consider technological and economic investment requirements of recommendations
- Debate
 - what is meant by preservation
 - the history of preservation (oral, print, digital, blogging)
 - the difference between preserving language, using language, and plagiarizing
 - preservation vs. cost

On-Going Literacy Development

Student Goal Setting and Self-Evaluation Strategies

- Maintain writing portfolio.
- Reflect on selected journal entry.
- Reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
 - language fluency
 - reading complexity
 - modes of discourse
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions and their appropriate application.

Daily Language Fluency

Reading

- High Schools That Work/ACT recommendations of 8-10 books per year in ELA class; 25 books per year across the curriculum

Reading Portfolio

Recording reading with three levels of support

1. texts/literature studied in class (challenging text in zone of proximal development – text students couldn't read without the help of the teacher); anchor, linking texts, and author/poet study
2. book club groups reading same text from teacher-selected list (somewhat above comfort level); students choose from list of 5-6 titles that support the unit theme; they read the book outside of class, participate in book club discussions, and write annotated bibliographies and literary response essays
3. independent reading of student-selected text; reading for pleasure outside of class (at comfort level); students write annotated bibliographies time commitment for each text

Reading Strategies

- Skim text for essential information.
- Think, write, pair, share new texts.
- Time reading to determine time commitment for each text.

Vocabulary Development

- Understand how languages and dialects are used to communicate effectively in different roles and different circumstances.

- Understand the appropriate uses and implications of casual or informal language vs. professional language .
- Recognize language bias
 - diction
 - voice
- words from selections
- academic vocabulary
- technical vocabulary

Greek and Latin Root Words/Prefixes/Suffixes

auto = self
pater = father
mater = mother
frater = brother
spect = to see
magna = large, great
micro = small
macro = large
mal = bad, evil
bene = good
nym = name, noun
pseudo = false
sub = under
retro = back
thesis = idea
per = through
mono = one
bi = two
tri = three
kilo = thousand
semi = half

Writing

Writing Strategies

- process writing
- language appropriate for purpose and audience
- revise own writing using proofreading checklist/rubric
- critique own writing for sophisticated sentence structure
- cite sources using MLA conventions
- evaluate own writing

Grammar Skills

- grammar and rhetoric mini-lessons
- practice skills for PSAT/PLAN success

Grammar Instruction to

- enrich writing: add detail, style, voice
- create organizational coherence and flow
- make writing conventional

Additional MDE Grammar Resource

“Power of Language” Module (ELA Companion Document)

Part 1

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModule-186324-7.pdf>

Part 2

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2-247395-7.pdf>

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author’s Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)

UNIT 11.2 INFORMED DECISION-MAKING

THE RENAISSANCE

Anchor Text

*The Tragedy of Hamlet,
Prince of Denmark*

Grade II Disposition

Transformational Thinking

Big Ideas

- decision/indecision
- action/inaction
- consequences/forward thinking
- vision
- decision-making process (chess, buying a car, deciding on college, job selection, how to use free time)
- decisions in the course of history
- appearance vs. reality
- loyalty vs. betrayal

Themes

- Bias skews all decisions, actions, and thoughts.
- Decisions, based on data, are filtered by our beliefs.
- Decisions determine destiny.
- Flawed data (appearances, propaganda) leads to inappropriate decisions.

Historical Perspective

1485: Henry VII wins the throne.

1509: Henry VIII becomes King (breaks away from the Catholic Church).

1534: The Church of England is established.

1558: Elizabeth I becomes queen (balances growing religious tensions).

1588: The English navy defeats the Spanish Armada.

1590: Shakespeare emerges as England's playwright.

1599: The Globe Theater is built.

1603-1660: Religious and Political unrest; King James I and Charles I—The Cavaliers fought to maintain their power while the Puritans wanted religious and government reform.

1642-1660: Civil War—The Puritans won and established a commonwealth.

Literary Movements: Elizabethan, Cavalier, Metaphysical, and Puritan

Literary Authors: Shakespeare, C. Marlowe, Edmund Spenser, Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace, Andrew Marvell, Thomas More, Thomas Wyatt, Walter Raleigh, John Donne, Francis Bacon, John Milton

1660: Charles II becomes king and the Monarchy is restored beginning the Restoration Period.

Focus and Essential Questions and Quotations

Focus Questions

- What kinds of information do I need to make an informed decision?
- How do I evaluate the information?
- Why is it important to weigh options before making decisions?
- How can a person see beyond appearances to discover the hidden truths about others?
- What does it take to reverse decisions?
- Are there decisions that require so much forward thinking that humans need the memory support of technology?
- Even with all the available data, how do I know when I've made the right decision?
- What are the filters through which I evaluate decisions?
- When does language reflect or construct reality?
- How does imagery make things more real, or make a particular version of reality more convincing?
- Can one (apparently) have all the right information and make the wrong decision?
- How will knowing how decisions are made help me plan for my life?

Essential Questions

- Which decisions I make today will affect me for my entire life?
- How do I develop a realistic plan for the future?
- How can I invent new opportunities?
- How can forward thinking help me make better decisions?
- When is loyalty to myself, and my own values, more important than loyalty to a friend?

Quotation(s)

“To be or not to be, that is the question.”

“Neither a borrower nor a lender be; for loan oft loses both itself and a friend.”

“This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

“There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.”

“What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! in form and moving how express and admirable.”

“Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.”

“O, woe is me, to have seen what I have seen, see what I see!”

“Lord, we know what we are, but know not what we may be.”

“The rest is silence.”

“Now cracks a noble heart. Good-night sweet prince, And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!”

“To thine own self be true.”

From *The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*

Literary Genre

Focus/ Anchor Texts

Narrative Text

The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
William Shakespeare

Informational Text

“7-Step Decision Making Model”
<http://www.unf.edu/dept/cdc/services/decisio.htm>

“Why Offer Chess in Schools?”
Chessmaster Jerry Meyers
<http://chess.about.com/library/weekly/aa05a08a.htm>

Linking Texts

Media

Mel Gibson’s *Hamlet*

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead Tom Stoppard

Searching for Bobby Fischer (clip from the end of the film where chess player sees the next series of moves before they happen)

Knights of the South Bronx
A&E, Ted Danson

Excerpts from *And the Band Played On: Politics, People, and the AIDS Epidemic*

Review [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/And the Band Played On](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/And_the_Band_Played_On)

Excerpts from *A Bridge Too Far*, 1997 DVD

Texts

Forrest, J., “The Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster: A failure in decision support system and human factors management”
http://frontpage.hypermall.com/jforrest/challenger/challenger_sts.htm
<http://history.nasa.gov/sts51l.html>

Excerpts from *Shakespeare in Charge: The Bard’s Guide to Leading and Succeeding on the Business Stage*
N. Augustine and K. Adelman
“Prologue” (xi-xviii)
“Act V Crisis Management” (167-207) *Clausius’ crisis management skills—ten lessons on how to act in a crisis*
“Epilogue” (209-219)

Excerpts from *Profiles in Audacity: Great Decisions and How They Were Made*
Alan Axelrod

Poetry

Shakespearian Sonnets

Metaphysical Poetry

College/Work Application Process

“Who Needs Harvard?”

Gibbs, N. and Thornburgh, N.
Time 21 Aug 2006: 37-45.

“With a Little Help from Your Mom” Carol Jago

<http://www.englishcompanion.com/room82/college/jagocolumn.html>

“Guidelines for Letters of Recommendation” Jim Burke (chart)

<http://www.englishcompanion.com/room82/college/recletterform.html>

CareerForward Course My Dream Explorer accessible through Michigan LearnPort

<http://www.mydreamexplorer.org>

College application timeline (SAT I and/or ACT)

<http://www.wilsonhs.org/admin/guidancebook/12-collegeapplicationline.htm>

ACT College Planning

<http://www.actstudent.org/college/index.html>

ACT Career Planning

<http://www.actstudent.org/www/index.html>

ACT College/VocTech Search Tool

http://www.act.org/college_search/fset_col_search.html

ACT print and electronic review materials

Internet Links to Resources

Decision Making

“Steps to Decision Making”

The Wall Street Journal: Classroom Edition. 25 June 2006.

<http://info.wsj.com/classroom/worksheet/wsjce.decision.grid.pdf>

“Steps to Effective Decision Making Worksheet” *The Wall Street Journal: Classroom Edition*.

27 June 2006.

http://wsjclassroom.com/pdfs/wkst_decision.pdf

Motivation and Goal Setting

<http://www.coun.uvic.ca/learn/program/hndouts/goals.html>

College/Career Planning

<http://www.collegecountdownkit.com/goalsetting.htm>

<http://www.employmentspot.com/features/choosecareer.htm>

http://www.firn.edu/doe/programs/cd_lesson.htm

Self-Inventory

<http://www.ncwiseowl.org/kscope/techknowpark/Secret/Welcome.html>

Chess

Curriculum for Scholastic Chess David MacEnulty

<http://www.schoolchess.com/download/school%20chess%20curriculum%20guide.pdf>

Poetry, Legends, and Other Works and Authors from the Time Period

Shakespeare, C. Marlowe, E. Spenser, B. Jonson, R. Herrick, R. Lovelace, A. Marvell, T. More, T. Wyatt, W. Raleigh, J. Donne, F. Bacon, J. Milton

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- Elizabethan drama (tragedies, comedies)
- Shakespearean sonnets
- English Renaissance literature
- revenge tragedy

Literary Elements

- Freytag's Pyramid
- soliloquy
- comic relief
- tragic hero
- frame within a frame
- external conflict
- archetypes
- decision
- iambic pentameter
- other metric structures
- use of dialogue
- organization, unity, coherence
- word choice, style, tone, clarity, economy
- themes
 - appearance vs. reality
 - theater vs. life
 - relationships of parents and children
 - relationship of thought to action
 - revenge
 - loyalty vs. betrayal
 - nature of leadership
 - conscience
 - hypocrisy

Literary Devices

- imagery
- repetition of music
- analogies
- allusion
- metaphor
- conceit (extended metaphor)
- coded language

Historical/Cultural Perspectives

- decisions based on time period
- influence of other revenge tragedies on the writing of *Hamlet*; history of revenge tragedy

Critical Perspectives

- religious perception/contradictions
- literary critical perspectives
 - moral
 - psychological
 - sociological
 - formalistic
 - archetypalusing various lenses (gender, class)
- Gertrude and Ophelia from a feminist perspective

Informational Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- magazine articles
- news clips
- college planning charts/guides
- college application essays
- decisions-making models

Expository Elements

- structure
- purpose
- focus

Organizational Patterns

- organization
- unity
- coherence
- procedural

Features

- charts/tables/graphs

Text Criteria

- ACT Characteristics of Complex Text

Historical/Cultural

- decisions that changed the world

Reading, Listening/Viewing Strategies and Activities

Reading

Comprehension Strategies

- Identify purpose.
- Preview text.
- Understand then analyze.
- Identify thesis, evidence, structure, style, organization.
- Summarize.
- Ask questions, visualize, make connections, determine importance, infer, synthesize, monitor comprehension.
- Skim for pertinent information.

Close and Critical Reading Strategies

- Use marginalia to describe the craft the author used.
- Use thinking notes and think aloud strategies.
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- Determine relevance/importance.
- Consider potential for bias.
- Consider perspectives not represented to avoid controversy.
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs.
- Evaluate depth of information.
- Evaluate validity of facts.
- Recognize influence of political/social climate when text was written.

Critical Reading Questions

- What does the text say? (literal)
- How does it say it? (figurative)
- What does it mean? (interpretive)
- Why does it matter? (wisdom/allusion/connections/relevance)

Reading Goals

- Learn to read like a writer; learn to recognize the narrative structure and characteristics of anchor genre through reading mentor text.

Reading Activities

- Compare important decisions made within *Hamlet*, with those made in previously read core texts.
- Annotate *Hamlet* in the text or in a journal. (explicit instruction)
- Use think-aloud strategy to describe important facts and events in each episode of *Hamlet*.
- At stages of decision/ indecision in *Hamlet*, make connections to historical decisions in which information was available but not used (examples identified in linking texts - AIDs, NASA, history).
- Identify instances in which Hamlet’s decisions allude to events in the contemporary world.
- Identify themes.
- Identify images of disease and corruption repeated throughout *Hamlet* and what they reveal about the reality of the time period.
- Identify human themes and sorrows in “To Be or Not To Be” soliloquy.
- Analyze Hamlet using the profundity scale. www.readinglady.com/mosaic/tools/Profundity%20Scale-Narrative%20from%20Jeff.pdf

- Read the “chess” article to identify skills important for becoming a good decision-maker.
- Read modern revenge tragedies; compare plot scenarios with that of *Hamlet*.

Listening/Viewing

- View various video clips to find and connect decisions from history with those of *Hamlet*.
- Find intersections between visual images and verbal communication.
- Listen for information that could have resulted in a better decision; take notes while viewing.
- View *Hamlet* and evaluate it as a representation and/or interpretation of the text. Which version highlights Hamlet’s decision-making inabilities?

Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing to Access Prior Knowledge

Writing Goals

- Review your long-term reading and writing goals and set goals for this unit.
 - Write like a reader.
 - Use the structure and characteristics of anchor and mentor text to plan and craft your own text.
 - Gain insight through your writing.
- Based on unit description, identify areas of interest and what you would like to learn.
- Personal Essay – Write about important decisions for your future.

Writing to Learn

Establish Writing Workshop

(See Unit 9.2)

- Create writing portfolio.
- Determine workshop focus based on group and individual needs.
- Determine writing strategies for direct instruction.

Grammar Focus

- See Power of Language (Grammar) Module Part II: Grammar Overview for grade-level recommendations.

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

- Academic Vocabulary
http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us/multicultural/ESOLCurriculumDocs/All/academic_vocabulary2pdf

- Research Skills
 - Review and enhance skills from previous grades.
 - Introduce grade level research skills

OWL-Online Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quotation Notebook

- Record selected quotations in a quotation notebook. Include quotations from the unit and self-selected quotations of personal significance that relate to unit themes and big ideas. Maintain notebook throughout 11th grade.

Data Walls

- Post examples of literary elements, vocabulary usage, and information related to unit themes and big ideas.

Journal Entries

Record

- decisions in *Hamlet* and in life
- examples of literary devices (imagery, metaphor, allusion, analogies)
- examples of the play's major themes echoed in the "play within a the play" literary frame
- Shakespeare's conclusions about humankind (as depicted in *Hamlet*)

- the process used to make an important decision about the future; using the self inventory website and the “7-Step Decision Making Model,” record your thinking at each step in the process (in preparation for reflective essay)

Writing to Demonstrate Learning

- Respond in writing to focus questions using text support.
- Summarize a scene from the play.

Essay Options

Reflective Essay

- Cite examples from world and U.S. history of those who failed to recognize the consequences of their actions.
- Recount situations in which leaders understood the consequences of their actions but were powerless to alter their destiny.
- What personal lessons do you take from the play *Hamlet*?
- Discuss how your life reflects your beliefs; explain conflicts.

Comparative Essay

- Answer the question: When does a decision that applies to me not have to apply to all? How is the decision-making process different if the decision affects more than just self?
- Compare Shakespeare’s conclusions about humankind with the conclusions of other authors studied in HS (H. Lee, A. Miller, M. Twain, J. Steinbeck, L. Hansberry).

Literary Analysis Essay

- Discuss the ironies of Hamlet’s death and the symbolism of Fortinbras’ coming reign.

Persuasive Essay

- Select the critical perspective (moral, psychological, sociological, formalistic, or archetypal) most appropriate for analyzing Hamlet; support with examples from the text and from knowledge of what the criticism will reveal about the work.

Research Options

- Research a contemporary figure whose decisions are analogous to Hamlet’s decision/indecision on important issues and resulted in negative consequences (Colin Powell, Princess Diana, John McCain, Hillary Clinton, President G. W. Bush, or other); post findings in a class display or in a photo essay.

Authentic Writing

- Reflect on the decision-making process you used in making an important decision in your life; include progress you’ve made toward the decision and identify next steps in your process.
- Record journal entries detailing college selection and application activities/ progress/plans.

Speaking

- Participate in class discussions about decisions and decision-making.
- Recite soliloquy/selected scenes with attention to performance details to achieve clarity, force, aesthetic effect.

Expressing

- Record your decision-making process on poster paper; use symbols or drawings to emphasize the points you are making.
- Display the posters in preparation for a gallery walk; review and support the important decisions peers are making.
- Post findings of contemporary research figure on a class display or in a photo essay.

On-Going Literacy Development

Student Goal Setting and Self-Evaluation Strategies

- Maintain writing portfolio.
- Reflect on selected journal entry.
- Reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
 - language fluency
 - reading complexity
 - modes of discourse
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions and their appropriate application.

Daily Language Fluency

Reading

- High Schools That Work/ACT recommendations of 8-10 books per year in ELA class;
25 books per year across the curriculum

Reading Portfolio

Recording reading with three levels of support

1. texts/literature studied in class (challenging text in zone of proximal development—text students couldn't read without the help of the teacher); anchor, linking texts, and author/poet study
2. book club groups reading same text from teacher-selected list (somewhat above comfort level); students choose from list of 5-6 titles that support the unit theme; they read the book outside of class, participate in book club discussions, and write annotated bibliographies and literary response essays
3. independent reading of student-selected text; reading for pleasure outside of class (at comfort level); students write annotated biographies

Reading Strategies

- Skim text for essential information.
- Think, write, pair, share new texts.
- Time reading to determine time commitment for each text.

Vocabulary Development

- words from selection
- academic vocabulary
- technical/specialized vocabulary
- word etymology and variation
- find current uses in Google News

Writing

Writing Strategies

- process writing
- language appropriate for purpose and audience
- revising own writing using proofreading checklist/rubric
- critique own writing for sophisticated sentence structure
- cite sources using MLA conventions
- evaluate own writing
- note taking

Grammar Skills

- identify and eliminate shifts in point of view, tense, etc.
- practice skills for ACT/SAT success
- techniques for achieving spelling accuracy
- comparative and superlative modifiers
- parentheses and dashes
- brackets
- ellipses
- practice correct use of punctuation and capitalization conventions

Grammar Instruction to

- enrich writing: add detail, style, voice
- create organizational coherence and flow
- make writing conventional

“Power of Language” Module
MDE Grammar Resource

Part 1

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModule-186324-7.pdf>

Part 2

<http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2-247395-7.pdf>

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author’s Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)

UNIT 11.3 TECHNOLOGY: POTENTIAL FOR ENHANCING HUMAN LIFE – THE NEOCLASSICAL AND ROMANTIC PERIODS

Anchor Text

Frankenstein

Grade II Disposition

Transformational Thinking

Big Ideas

- mystery, horror
- supernatural
- role of technology
- genetic engineering
- cloning
- unintended consequences
- appreciating human life

Themes

- Technology has the potential to enhance and extend human life.
- Man’s fascination with creation is reflected in fact and fiction.
- Scientific exploration has the potential to improve human life.
- Altering human traits has unexplored consequences.

Historical Perspective

The Restoration and the 18th Century Neoclassical Periods

1660: Charles II restores the Monarchy.

1666: The Great Fire destroys most of London.

1700’s: The Age of Enlightenment

Literary Movements

Rationalism (humans should depend on reason)

Literary Authors

Daniel Defoe, Thomas Gray, Thomas Hobbes, Samuel Johnson, John Locke, John Milton, Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, Voltaire, Mary Wolstonecraft

1733: Alexander Pope writes “An Essay on Man.”

Toward the end of the 18th Century writers rebelled against the Enlightenment moving into the Romantic Period.

The Romantic Period

1783: England recognizes America’s independence.

1789: The French revolution begins.

1799: Napoleon seizes power in France .

1815: The British defeat Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

1818: Mary Shelley writes *Frankenstein*.

1837: The Romantic Period ends with Victoria becoming Queen of England.

Romantic Authors

Jane Austen, William Blake, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, Samuel Coleridge, John Keats, Mary Shelley, Percy Shelley, William Wordsworth

Focus and Essential Questions and Quotations

Focus Questions

- What issues are involved in creating, lengthening, and bettering life?
- What is technology’s role in society?
- When do technological solutions become new problems?
- Is there a point (percentage of replacement parts) when a human being is no longer considered human?
- How have humans been redefined by technological advances?
- What role will I play in future technology? Will I question it, consume it, or help to create it?
- What price am I willing to pay for immortality?
- What moral limitations do we put on the use of technology?

Essential Questions

- What are the tradeoffs for technological advances?
- Which decisions I make today will affect me for my entire life?
- Where will I find wisdom?

Quotations

“Keep us human. If we’re truly smart, we’ll refuse to foolishly tamper with our DNA.”

Bill McKibben

(dangers of genetic engineering)

“I busied myself *to think of a story* – a story to rival those which had excited us to this task. One which would speak to the mysterious fears of our nature and awaken thrilling horror – one to make the reader dread to look around, to curdle the blood, and quicken the beatings of the heart.”

Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein*

(Introduction, 1831 edition)

“How dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge.”

Victor Frankenstein

Frankenstein

“Did I request thee, Maker,
from my clay

To mould me man? Did I solicit thee
From darkness to promote me?”

John Milton, *Paradise Lost*

(on cover page of *Frankenstein*)

“Reality is that which, when you stop believing in it, does not go away.”

Philip K. Dick

Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?

“The man who writes about himself and his own time is the only man who writes about all people and all time.”

George Bernard Shaw

Literary Genre Focus/ Anchor Texts

Narrative Text

Frankenstein
Mary Shelley

Informational Text

“Revising Humans: U.S.
Constitution Provides Framework
for Debate on Genetic
Engineering of Human Beings”
Jane Sanders
[http://gtresearchnews.gatech.edu/
newsrelease/constitution.htm](http://gtresearchnews.gatech.edu/newsrelease/constitution.htm)

“How to Read a Scientific Article”
Purugganan and Hewitt
[http://www.owl.net.rice.edu/
~cainproj/courses/sci_article.doc](http://www.owl.net.rice.edu/~cainproj/courses/sci_article.doc)

Owl At Purdue Online Writing Lab
Writing a Research Report
[http://owl.english.purdue.edu/
workshops/hypertext/reportW/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/workshops/hypertext/reportW/)

Research Report Writing
Section in Writing Handbook
used in district

Linking Texts/Media

Media

Frankenstein (film)
Mary Shelley
[http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/
video/watchonline.htm](http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/video/watchonline.htm)

PBS: Body Building
“How to Make a Nose—Tissue
engineers build a nose, heart
muscle, and even a retina from
the ground up. (Updated from
earlier broadcasts)
[http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/
video/watchonline.htm](http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/video/watchonline.htm)

“Body on a Bench—A tiny, living
liver is the first step towards a
lab version of the human body.
[http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/
video/watchonline.html](http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/video/watchonline.html)

The Search for the Perfect Heart
Science continues the quest to
replace our most critical organ.
[http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/
video/watchonline.htm](http://www.pbs.org/saf/1209/video/watchonline.htm)

“Frankenstein: Mary Shelley’s
Dream”
Live multimedia exhibit
Biographical information on
Mary Shelley; history and science
of *Frankenstein*
The Bakken Library and Museum
[http://www.thebakken.org/
frankenstein/intro.htm](http://www.thebakken.org/frankenstein/intro.htm)

Texts

Reading Scientific Articles

Research report (model)
“Popular vs. Scholarly Periodicals”

Criteria Guide
http://guides.lib.msu.edu/page.phtml?page_id=32

“How to Read a Scientific Paper”
Little and Parker
<http://www.biochem.arizona.edu/classes/bioc568/papers.htm>

“How to Read a Scientific Research Paper” McNeal
http://hampshire.edu/~apmNS/design/RESOURCES/HOW_READ.html

Research Report

Rubric
<http://www.uwstout.edu/soe/profdev/rubrics.shtml>

“The Research Report at a Glance”
“Big6 Overview for Research Projects”
Burke, Jim. 2003. Writing Reminders. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, pp.288-297.

Transplantation and Biotechnology

American Medical Association Code of Ethics regarding allocation of limited medical resources
<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/8388.html>

AMA Transplantation Scenarios
“Life and Death in the War Zone: You Be the Judge”
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/teachers/activities/3106_combatdo.html

Pros, Cons, and General Information About Genetic Engineering
“A Beginner’s Guide to Genetic Engineering”
<http://www.ifgene.org/beginner.htm>

“Biotechnology: A Case for Constraints”
Timothy Lenoir’s review of *Enough: Staying Human in an Engineered Age*
Bill McKibben
<http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/302/5648/1155>

“Replacement Parts”
Cowley, Geoffrey
Newsweek 27 Jan. 1997:66
http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/document?_m=f5e63e91e1c2cbd3939594cd21e275f5&docnum=1&wchp=dGLbYtb-zSkVb&md5=f3b1d46fb1f701144feal30ad3a00ab3

“Is Genetic Engineering Ethically Correct?”
J. Hamilton
Student Review
<http://www.msu.edu/~hamill99/atl/review4.html>

Patient Medical History and Consent Form
<http://www.health.state.ok.us/bt/history-consent-form.pdf#search='heart%20transplant%20medical%20consent%20form'>

Frankenstein Resources

Literary Nonfiction from
“The Introduction to *Frankenstein*”
Mary Shelley
Shelley’s inspiration for
Frankenstein

“Do Androids Dream of Being Human?”
Hans Persson
http://www.lysator.liu.se/lsff/mb-nr27/Do_Androids_Dream_of_Being_Human.html
exploration and critique of
Frankenstein and *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*
Hans Pearson looks at the inherent difference between artificially created men and real human beings; looks at *Frankenstein* as the first science fiction novel

Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?
Philip K. Dick
Basis for film *Blade Runner*
http://www.philipkdick.com/works_novels_androids.html

“Frankenstein: The Modern Prometheus”
influences on Shelley’s story
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/frankenstein/frank_modern-1.html

Biographical information on Mary Shelley and genre resource
“My Hideous Progeny: Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein*”
<http://home-1.worldonline.nl/~hamberg/>

Frankenstein
Mary Shelley
Adapted by Larry Weinberg
Hampton-Brown

Excerpts from *The Monsters: Mary Shelley and the Curse of Frankenstein*
Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler
(literary and historical background for Shelley’s *Frankenstein*)

Works of Art

“The Nightmare”
Johann Fussli
Detroit Institute of Art
http://www.artchive.com/artchive/f/fussli/fuseli_nightmare.jpg.html

Poetry, Essays, and Other Works and Authors from the Time Period

“An Essay on Man” A. Pope
(putting man in context)

Paradise Lost J. Milton

“A Modest Proposal”
Jonathan Swift (satire)

“The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”
S. Coleridge

Excerpt from
“A Defense of Poetry”
Percy Bysshe Shelley
persuasive essay and critical commentary

J. Austen, W. Blake, R. Burns, Lord Byron, S. Coleridge, D. Defoe, T. Gray, T. Hobbes, S. Johnson, J. Keats, J. Locke, J. Milton, A. Pope, M. Shelley, P. B. Shelley, J. Swift, Voltaire, M. Wolstonecraft, W. Wordsworth

Internet Links to Resources

Frankenstein Resources
<http://www.glencoe.com/sec/literature/litlibrary/frankenstein.html>

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/teachers/activities/3106_combatdo.html

<http://unitedstreaming.com>

MIT Inventor of the Week
<http://web.mit.edu/invent/i-main.html>

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- Gothic Romance
- Science Fiction
- Restoration and 18th century literature
- Literature from the Romantic Period
- Rationalism

Author study of

- poet from time period
- Mary Shelley (based on G. B. Shaw's quotation)

Literary Elements

Elements of Romantic Literature

- a passion for human emotion
- the belief that all humans are innately good
- the advocacy of free thought
- an opposition to political authority and social convention
- a strong sense of human individuality
- a belief in the supernatural
- the use of the morbid and grotesque

Elements of Gothic Literature

- use of intense emotion
- using weather to depict a character's mood
- giving nature the power to destroy
- innovation
- written in an age where people thought of new beginnings and higher possibilities
- idealization of nature
- evokes terror
- satanic hero

Elements of Science Fiction

- explores the marvels of discovery and achievement that may result from science and technology
- is usually speculative in nature
- assumes change as a given
- projects a story-line into the future or into an alternative reality or history
- explores a problem in technology, culture, or philosophy beyond its current state
- presents an atmosphere of scientific credibility regardless of the reality

Elements of *Frankenstein*

- use of letter writing to develop characters (epistolary novel)
- frame story (3 stories deep)
- elements of mystery, horror, the supernatural
- complex human dilemmas
- compelling disconcerting characters
- greed and gain as motivators in scientific advances
- point of view
- tone

Literary Devices

- story within a story plotline
- flashbacks
- syntax
- diction
- imagery

Text Criteria

- ACT Characteristics of Complex Text

Historical/Cultural Perspectives

- issues in *Frankenstein* that are relevant today
- historical background on Romanticism

Critical Perspectives

- Examine moral dilemmas raised in anchor and linking texts
- Shelley's internal thoughts in assessment of her work

Informational Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- scientific journal articles
- science news articles
- policy statements
- legal consent forms
- essays
- ACT writing rubric
- research report rubric
- mentor research report

Expository Elements

- explanation
- procedures
- multiple concepts
- organizational text structures
- author's perspective
- facts and details
- opinions and examples
- causes and consequences

- statements and arguments
- text features/graphics
- leads for sequence or chronology
- technical /specialized vocabulary

Science Article Features

- introduction
- hypothesis or thesis
- methods
- results or evidence
- discussion
- reflection
- criticism
- abstract
- graphs, charts, figures
- citations

Research Report Elements

- Title Page
- Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Body
- Recommendations/
Conclusion
- References/Sources/
Works Cited
- Appendices

AMA Scenarios

- positions on issues
- AMA criteria for recipient selection

Historical/Cultural Perspectives

- Legal and moral dilemmas caused by technological advancements

Reading, Listening/ Viewing Strategies and Activities

Reading

Comprehension Strategies

- Identify purpose.
- Preview text.
- Understand then analyze.
- Identify thesis, evidence, structure, style, organization.
- Summarize.
- Ask questions, visualize, make connections, determine importance, infer, synthesize, monitor comprehension.
- Skim for pertinent information.

Close and Critical Reading Strategies

- Use marginalia to describe the craft the author used.
- Use thinking notes and think aloud strategies.
- Annotate text.
- Take and organize notes (Cornell Notes and Double Entry Journals).
- Determine relevance/ importance.
- Consider potential for bias.
- Consider perspectives not represented to avoid controversy.
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs.
- Evaluate depth of information.
- Evaluate validity of facts.

- Recognize influence of political/social climate when text was written.

Critical Reading Questions

- What does the text say? (literal)
- How does it say it? (figurative)
- What does it mean? (interpretive)
- Why does it matter? (wisdom/allusion/ connections/relevance)

Reading Goals

- Learn to read like a writer; learn to recognize the narrative structure and characteristics of anchor genre through reading mentor text.

Reading Activities

- Compare the voice of the letter writer and the voice of the narrator. How are they different?
- Sort fact from theory and conjecture.
- Analyze graphic or tabular material.
- Determine meaning of scientific terminology and technical terms from context and definitions provided.
- Decipher pertinent information in research summaries.
- Assess validity of hypotheses, premises, and conclusions.

- Identify perspective of the author and perspectives that are not represented (marginalized).
- Apply SQ3R strategies.
- Use interactive notes.
- Use summary notes.

Critical Reading

Frankenstein

- Who is the monster?
- What constitutes a monster?
- In what way is the creator (Victor) the monster?

Scientific Articles

Read selected science articles; follow the steps in “How to Read a Scientific Article”

- skim and identify structure
- distinguish main points
- generate questions and monitor understanding
- draw inferences
- take notes as you read

Comprehension questions

- What is the purpose of the abstract?
- Why does the author choose to include specific charts and graphs to support conclusions?
- What strategies can be used to glean information about the purpose and conclusions of a scientific article before actually reading through all the information presented? Consider author’s perspective, intended audience, and purpose.

Listening/Viewing

- View PBS and AMA media segments for information, perspectives, and possibilities; generate new questions.
- Discussion: Debate legal and moral issues around the theme.
- View segments of *Frankenstein* for historical perspectives.
- Engage in book clubs/literature circles choosing among five to six teacher-selected texts (science fiction, gothic novels, or scientific articles) that support the unit focus.
- Critique *Frankenstein* using “Lights, Camera, Action, Music: Critiquing Films Using Sight and Sound.”
http://www.readwritethink.org/lessons/lesson_view.asp?id=863

Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing to Access Prior Knowledge

Writing Goals

- Review your long-term reading and writing goals and set goals for this unit.
 - Write like a reader.
 - Use the structure and characteristics of anchor and mentor text to plan and craft your own text.
 - Gain insight through your writing.
- Based on unit description, identify areas of interest and what you would like to learn.

Prompted writing to establish theme:

- What possibilities does technology present for enhancing or extending human life?

Writing to Learn

Establish Writing Workshop

(See Unit 9.2)

- Create writing portfolio.
- Determine workshop focus based on group and individual needs.
- Determine writing strategies for direct instruction.

Grammar Focus

- See Power of Language (Grammar) Module Part II: Grammar Overview for grade-level recommendations.
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf
- Academic Vocabulary
<http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us/multicultural/ESOLCurriculumDocs/All/academicvocabulary2pdf>
- Research Skills
 - Review and enhance skills from previous grades.
 - Introduce grade level research skills

OWL-Online Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quotation Notebook

- Record selected quotations in a quotation notebook. Include quotations from the unit and self-selected quotations of personal significance that relate to unit themes and big ideas. Maintain notebook throughout 11th grade.

Data Walls

- Post examples of literary elements, vocabulary usage, and information related to unit themes and big ideas.
- Display seven comprehension strategies; students record and post strategy use as they read *Frankenstein*.

Journal Entries

- Reflect on the texts (novel, informational text, and media) through a series of reflective writings.
- Note examples of literary devices (imagery, metaphor, allusion, analogies).
- Respond to the focus questions.

Letter Writing

- Create a series of letters that together tell a story.

Graphic Organizers

- Create a pro and con graphic organizer to determine the support for and against enhancing and extending life with technology.
- Use a decision tree organizer to analyze AMA scenario decisions.

Rubric Writing

- Score persuasive essays with the ACT writing rubric (with teacher modeling). Use the traits to revise writing.

Writing to

Demonstrate Learning

Essay Options

Comparative Essay

- Draw parallels between Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and modern scientific and medical breakthroughs.

Creative Writing

- Use letter or journal writing to tell a story.

Persuasive Essay

- Lobby for or against manipulation of human bodies for sustaining or enhancing life, or for or against the use of genetically engineered products.

Research Options

Formal/Major Research Report (Options) Refer to HSCE Standard I.4.

Use rubric and handbook as guide for report.

(Major project begins in 3rd unit with completion in unit 4 or 5.)

- Research the legal/moral issues of organ transplantation, medical decisions, and donor choices.
- Research a technological advancement.
- Trace the background and history of a significant medical or technological advancement.

Research Overview

- Select topic, subject, style, approach.
- Determine purpose and audience.
- Generate, explore, refine questions.
- Create hypothesis or thesis
- Evaluate information search strategies.
- Access resources.
- Extract relevant information.
- Gather and study evidence.
- Take notes.
- Organize, synthesize, and evaluate information.

- Document sources.
- Format for publication.
- Use “Writing a Research Report” or other online resource.
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/workshops/hypertext/reportW/>

Authentic Writing

- Write an essay detailing what you have personally learned from reading *Frankenstein*.
- Write an essay reflecting on the changes that Pope might have made if he wrote “An Essay on Man” after reading *Frankenstein*.
- Prepare a proposal requesting financial support for purchasing school book club texts.
Burke, Jim
Writing Reminders, p.360

Speaking

- Compare the voice of the film maker with the voice of the author; use “Lights, Camera, Action, Music: Critiquing Films Using Sight and Sound.”
<http://www.readwritethink.org/lessons/lesson-view.asp?id=863>
- Debate pros and cons of proposed uses of technology.

On-Going Literacy Development

Student Goal Setting and Self-Evaluation Strategies

- Maintain writing portfolio.
- Reflect on selected journal entry.
- Reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
 - language fluency
 - reading complexity
 - modes of discourse
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions and their appropriate application.

Daily Language Fluency

Reading

- High Schools That Work/ACT recommendations of 8-10 books per year in ELA class; 25 books per year across the curriculum

Reading Portfolio

Recording reading with levels of support

1. texts/literature studied in class (challenging text in zone of proximal development—text students couldn’t read without the help of the teacher); anchor, linking texts, and author/poet study

2. book club groups reading same text from teacher-selected list (somewhat above comfort level); students choose from list of 5-6 titles that support the unit theme; they read the book outside of class, participate in book club discussions, and write annotated bibliographies and literary response essays
3. independent reading of student-selected text; reading for pleasure outside of class (at comfort level); students write annotated bibliographies

Reading Strategies

- Skim text for essential information.
- Think, write, pair, share new texts.
- Time reading to determine time commitment for each text.

Vocabulary Development

- words from selections
- academic vocabulary
- technical/specialized vocabulary
- word etymology and variation
- find current uses in Google News

Writing

Writing Strategies

- process writing
- language appropriate for purpose and audience
- revise own writing using proofreading checklist
- critique own writing for sophisticated sentence structure
- cite sources using MLA conventions
- evaluate own writing (review, revise, edit)
- note taking

Grammar Skills

- grammar and rhetoric mini-lessons
- practice skills for ACT/SAT success

Grammar Instruction to

- enrich writing: add detail, style, voice
- create organizational coherence and flow
- make writing conventional

Additional MDE Grammar Resource
“Power of Language” Module
(ELA Companion Document)

Part 1

[http://www.michigan.gov/
documents/mde/
GrammarModule_186324_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModule_186324_7.pdf)

Part 2

[http://www.michigan.gov/
documents/mde/Grammar
ModulePart2_247395_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf)

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author's Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)

UNIT 11.4 UNDERSTANDING HUMAN NATURE: COPING WITH CRISIS, CHAOS, AND CHANGE

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD AND CONTEMPORARY BRITISH LITERATURE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Anchor Text

Lord of the Flies

Grade II Disposition

Transformational Thinking

Big Ideas

- coping with crisis, chaos, and change
- civilization as structure
- understanding the power of fear
- human nature
- choices
- loss of innocence
- civilization vs. savagery

Themes

- Understanding human nature facilitates coping with crisis, chaos, and change.
- Crisis creates vulnerability.
- To solve problems, order must be dynamic and self-organizing.
- Knowing the power of fear can empower you to make better decisions.
- Whenever groups of people coexist, there will be a struggle for power.
- It is better to examine the consequences of a decision before it is made, than to discover them afterwards.

Historical Perspectives

1837–1901: Victoria rules as Queen of England.

1847: Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*, Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*

1859: Darwin's *Origin of Species*; Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*

1882: British forces invade and occupy Egypt and the Sudan. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*

Literary Movements

Realism, Naturalism

Literary Authors

Matthew Arnold, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Brontë, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning, Lewis Carroll, Joseph Conrad, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, A.E. Houseman, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Oscar Wilde

Contemporary British Literature—The 20th Century

1914–1918: World War I

1944: Allied troops cross English Channel; invade France.

1945: World War II ends in Europe.

Literary Movements

Stream of Consciousness

Literary Authors

William Golding, James Joyce, Frank O'Conner, George Orwell, George Bernard Shaw, Derek Walcott, H. G. Wells, Virginia Woolf

Focus and Essential Questions and Quotations

Focus Questions

- How does peer pressure effect change?
- When is rebellion justified?
- Why do we need rules?
- Why does fear make one act in irrational ways?
- How does personality dictate reactions?
- How did I benefit (or not benefit) from major or minor changes in my life?
- What role does society play in structuring our ideals, values, and sense of right and wrong?
- How do emotions skew decision making?
- When does society provide a structure for dealing with change/crisis?
- What happens when we lose that structure?

Essential Questions

- How can forward thinking help me make better decisions?
- How will I know when to risk failure for possible success?
- How can I generate new ideas for solving problems?

Quotations

“The *real* real world demands that we learn to cope with chaos, that we understand what motivates humans, that we adopt strategies and behaviors that lead to order, not more chaos...

When chaos erupts, it not only destroys the current structure, it also creates the conditions for new order to emerge.”

Margaret Wheatley

“The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man.”

George Bernard Shaw

“Of the four,” he writes, “Fear is the most potent. In a skilled surgeon’s hands, Fear cuts through the layers of fat around a reader’s brain, jabbing and needling until, trembling with the unquenchable desire built on frustration, the recipient of your Fear message grabs his pen or his phone to soothe his fever.”

Herschell Gordon Lewis

“The chief obstacle to the progress of the human race is the human race.”

Don Marquis

William Faulkner's advice to writers: "He must teach himself that the basest of all things is to be afraid; and, teaching himself that, forget it forever, leaving no room in his workshop for anything but the old verities and truths of the heart, the old universal truths lacking which any story is ephemeral and doomed - love and honor and pity and pride and compassion and sacrifice... The poet's, the writer's, duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glory of his past."

William Faulkner

Nobel Banquet Speech, 1949

Literary Genre Focus/ Anchor Texts

Narrative Text

Lord of the Flies

William Golding

Informational Text

"Leadership Lessons for the Real World"

Leader to Leader Magazine

Margaret Wheatley

<http://www.margaretwheatley.com/articles/leadershiplessons.html>

"Putting Chaos in Order"

Andrei Codrescu

Downtown Express 18.39 (2006)

http://www.downtownexpress.com/de_144/thepennypost.html

"New Orleans After Katrina – What Urban Myths Say about U.S."

R. Granfield

Social commentary

<http://www.newswise.com/articles/view/515573/>

Response to Hurricane Katrina
"After the Chaos"

http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/05_38/b3951422.htm

Linking Texts

Media

Interactive Interview Archive of 9/11

<http://www9.nationalgeographic.com/channel/inside911/index.html>

Lord of the Flies (film)

"I Shot An Arrow Into the Air"

The Twilight Zone

(download video \$1.99)

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=1415679119464858876&q=twilight+zone+and+i+shot+an+arrow>

(text resource)

<http://www.scifi.com/cableintheclassroom/twilightzone/tz.1025.html>

Alan Cheuse reviews William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, 50 years after its first publication; NPR

March 29, 2004 (2:32) (audio)

www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=1800369

Music Lyrics

"Lord of the Flies"

Iron Maiden, *X Factor*, 1995

<http://www.darklyrics.com/lyrics/ironmaiden/thexfactor.html#2>

Texts

“Want More Response?
Get All Emotional”

http://aherncomm.com/free/enews/v02_n12.htm

Magnetic Selling, Chapter 2
“Words and Phrases That Get
People to Want to Do Business
with You”
Herschell Gordon Lewis

Speeches/Essays

“Components of an Effective
Presentation or Speech”

Jim Burke

<http://www.englishcompanion.com/pdfDocs/introspeeches.pdf>

Poetry, Essays, and Other Works and Authors from the Time Period

M. Arnold, C. Bronte, E. Bronte,
E. B. Browning, R. Browning,
L. Carroll, J. Conrad, C. Darwin,
C. Dickens, A. C. Doyle,
W. Golding, A.E. Houseman,
J. Joyce, F. O’Connor, G. Orwell,
G. B. Shaw, A. L. Tennyson,
D. Walcott, H. G. Wells,
O. Wilde, V. Woolf

Teacher Resources

Reporters’ Notes
*Tools for Thought Graphic
Organizers for your Classroom*
Burke, Jim (2002)

Websites for Think Alouds
<http://www.greece.k12.ny.us/instruction/ela/6-12/Reading/Reading%20Strategies/thinkaloud.htm>

<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/flies/>

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- realistic fiction
- science fiction
- literary movements
 - Realism
 - Naturalism
 - Stream of Consciousness
 - Emerging Modernism

Author study of

- poet from time period

Literary Elements

- character study
- function of major/minor characters
- symbolism (universal vs. contextual)
- situational irony
- conflicts (internal and external)
- parody (The Choral Island)
- allegory (moral, social, religious)

Literary Devices

- flashbacks
- figurative language, imagery
- metaphor, simile, and allusion
- foreshadowing
- point of view
- diction

Historical/Cultural Perspectives

- What do our actions say about our nature?
- What is the role of society in *Lord of the Flies* and today?

Critical Perspectives

- moral dilemma
- social hierarchies

Informational Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- news articles
- interviews
- reviews

Elements of a News Article

- short separated, telegraphic sentences
- immediately establishes subject and purpose
- uses language appropriate to audience and subject
- uses quotations where appropriate
- minimal use of jargon
- clear purpose to the information
- includes only essential information
- effective page layout for clarity

Elements of a Review

- focuses on performance, person, product
- compares key aspects of the subject with others
- establishes reviewer's authority
- maintains objective tone throughout
- identifies and applies criteria
- clarifies purpose of the review (perform, persuade)
- limited in scope; includes only essential aspects
- includes telling examples that support opinion
- offers balanced treatment
- anticipates questions and needs of audience

Text Criteria

- ACT Characteristics of Complex Text

Reading, Listening/ Viewing Strategies and Activities

Reading

Comprehension Strategies

- Identify purpose.
- Preview text.
- Understand then analyze.
- Identify thesis, evidence, structure, style, organization.
- Summarize.
- Ask questions, visualize, make connections, determine importance, infer, synthesize, monitor comprehension.
- Skim for pertinent information.

Close and Critical Reading Strategies

- Use marginalia to describe the craft the author used.
- Use thinking notes and think aloud strategies.
- Annotate text.
- Take and organize notes (Cornell Notes and Double Entry Journals).
- Determine relevance/ importance.
- Consider potential for bias.
- Consider perspectives not represented to avoid controversy.
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs.
- Evaluate depth of information.

- Evaluate validity of facts.
- Recognize influence of political/ social climate when text was written.

Critical Reading Questions

- What does the text say? (literal)
- How does it say it? (figurative)
- What does it mean? (interpretive)
- Why does it matter? (wisdom/ allusion/ connections/ relevance)

Reading Goals

- Learn to read like a writer; learn to recognize the narrative structure and characteristics of anchor genre through reading mentor text.

Narrative Text

- Analyze *Lord of the Flies* considering Margaret Wheatley’s article; discuss the conditions that would have existed for the “boys” in *Lord of the Flies* to realize a new order from the chaos created by their crisis.

Informational Text

- Read the three informational anchor texts together to understand the conditions of vulnerability created by crisis. Relate this phenomenon to real world situations.

Listening/Viewing

- Participate in Think Alouds for narrative and informational text.
- In The *Twilight Zone* segment, examine the role fear plays in decision-making during a crisis.
- Listen to interviews from 9/11; identify creative decisions that helped them survive and decisions that caused others to perish unnecessarily.
- Actively participate in small and large group discussions of literature studied in class and in book club reading groups.
- Listen to and discuss Alan Cheus’ review of *Lord of the Flies*; listen for and identify the elements of a review; use it as a model for writing your own review of a novel (book club or anchor text) and/or movie.
- Read and discuss literary criticism of *Lord of the Flies*.
- Engage in book clubs/ literature circles choosing among five to six teacher-selected texts that support the unit focus.

Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing to Access Prior Knowledge

Writing Goals

- Review your long-term reading and writing goals and set goals for this unit.
 - Write like a reader.
 - Use the structure and characteristics of anchor and mentor text to plan and craft your own text.
 - Gain insight through your writing.
- Based on unit description, identify areas of interest and what you would like to learn.

Personal Narrative

- Identify a time when you, another person you know, or someone you have read about demonstrated resilience.

Writing to Learn

Establish Writing Workshop (See Unit 9.2)

- Create writing portfolio.
- Determine workshop focus based on group and individual needs.
- Determine writing strategies for direct instruction.

Grammar Focus

- See Power of Language (Grammar) Module Part II: Grammar Overview for grade-level recommendations.

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

- Academic Vocabulary
http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us/multicultural/ESOLCurriculumDocs/All/academic_vocabulary2.pdf
- Research Skills
 - Review and enhance skills from previous grades.
 - Introduce grade level research skills

OWL-Online Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quotation Notebook

- Record selected quotations in a quotation notebook. Include quotations from the unit and self-selected quotations of personal significance that relate to unit themes and big ideas. Maintain notebook throughout 11th grade.

Data Walls

- Post examples of literary elements, vocabulary usage, and information related to unit themes and big ideas.
- Collect the language of emotions associated with crisis.

Writing to Learn

Journal Entries

- Respond to focus questions.
- Take two-sided notes documenting and explaining symbolism and allegory in the text.
- Write journal entries citing examples of people demonstrating strengths and having the capacity to find solutions in a time of crisis.

Writing to Demonstrate Learning

Essay Options

Comparative Essay

- Describe a time in your life when there was chaos because a leader or teacher was not with the group or class for a period of time. Contrast your experiences to those of the boys in *Lord of the Flies*.

Persuasive Essay

- Consider the following quote... “When chaos erupts, it not only destroys the current structure, it also creates the conditions for new order to emerge.”
Margaret Wheatley
Write how this quotation applies to *Lord of the Flies*, real situations like Katrina, or a situation in your own life.

Descriptive Essay

- Describe the human instinct to survive (characters’ actions) by citing examples from the anchor and linking texts.

Exploratory Essay

- Consider how self organizing evokes creativity and results in new solutions and a new world order.
- How does this idea account for unusual heroes and support systems in a time of crisis. Use anchor and linking text for examples.

News Article or News Story

- Write a news article or story about the boys’ rescue and return to England.
- Use Reporters’ Notes; conduct mock interviews with the boys and with people providing different perspectives.
- Include mock statements made by the interviewees.

Research Activity

- Research news articles about a current crisis or national disaster and evaluate the method in which key leaders responded; analyze the articles to identify the key elements.
- Analyze the current crisis in light of *Lord of the Flies*, “Putting Chaos in Order,” “New Orleans After Katrina,” and “Leadership Lessons for the Real World.”
- Report your findings in news article format.

Formal Research Report

- Complete formal research report begun in Unit 11.3.

Authentic Writing

- Write a review of *Lord of the Flies*; generate questions, establish criteria, incorporate elements of a review; share in class book club format.
- Critique reviews using class-generated rubric; share data on data wall.

Speaking

- Recite poetry from time period.

Expressing

- Interpret parts of the novel in a dramatic performance, music video, dance, or art.

On-Going Literacy Development

Student Goal Setting and Self-Evaluation Strategies

- Maintain writing portfolio.
- Reflect on selected journal entry.
- Reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
 - language fluency
 - reading complexity
 - modes of discourse
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions and their appropriate application.

Daily Language Fluency

Reading

- High Schools That Work/ACT recommendations of 8-10 books per year in ELA class; 25 books per year across the curriculum

Reading Portfolio

Recording reading with three levels of support

1. texts/literature studied in class (challenging text in zone of proximal development – text students couldn't read without the help of the teacher); anchor, linking texts, and author/poet study
2. book club groups reading same text from teacher-selected list (somewhat above comfort level); students choose from list of 5-6 titles that support the unit theme; they read the book outside of class, participate in book club discussions, and write annotated bibliographies and literary response essays

3. independent reading of student-selected text; reading for pleasure outside of class (at comfort level); students write annotated bibliographies

Reading Strategies

- Skim text for essential information
- Think, write, pair, share new texts
- Time reading to determine time commitment for each text

Vocabulary Development

- Understand how languages and dialects are used to communicate effectively in different roles and different circumstances
 - The boys' use of language before and after they arrive on the island. With so much time spent trying to survive, they no longer have the energy to keep up the normal conventions of society
- Understand the implications and potential consequences of language use
 - As communication between the boys begins to break down, tensions escalate
- Understand the appropriate uses and implications of casual or informal language vs. professional language
- Recognize language bias
 - diction
 - voice
- words from selection
- academic vocabulary
- technical/specialized vocabulary
- word etymology and variation
- find current uses in Google News

Writing

Writing Strategies

- process writing
- language appropriate for purpose and audience
- revise own writing using proofreading checklist
- critique own writing for sophisticated sentence structure
- cite sources using MLA conventions
- evaluate own writing (review, revise, edit)
- note taking

Grammar Skills

- practice skills for ACT success
- grammar mini-lessons

Grammar Instruction to

- enrich writing: add detail, style, voice
- create organizational coherence and flow
- make writing conventional

Additional MDE Grammar Resource

“Power of Language” Module (ELA Companion Document)

Part 1

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModule_186324_7.pdf

Part 2

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author's Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)

UNIT 11.5 THE DNA OF SURVIVAL-CONTEMPORARY WORLD LITERATURE –THE 20TH CENTURY

Anchor Text

Night and excerpts from *Hiroshima*

Grade II Disposition

Transformational Thinking

Big Ideas

- survival
- resourcefulness
- loss
- connectedness

Themes

- Survivors adapt to cope with unforeseen circumstances and events.
- Knowing the atrocities of the past should be a caution for the future.

Historical Perspectives

Contemporary World
Literature–The 20th Century

1902: Joseph Conrad,
Heart of Darkness

1912: George Bernard Shaw,
Pygmalion

1914-1918: World War I

1920: First post-war Olympics
held in Belgium

1922: T.S. Eliot, *The Waste Land*

1927: Virginia Woolf,
To the Lighthouse

1939: Britain declares war on
Germany

1940: Winston Churchill
becomes England’s Prime
Minister.

1941: U.S. enters World War II.

1944: Allied troops cross
English Channel to invade
France.

1945: World War II ends
in Europe.

1945: George Orwell,
Animal Farm

1948: Alan Paton (South Africa),
Cry, the Beloved Country

Literary Movements

Emerging Modernism

Literary Authors

Winston Churchill, Joseph
Conrad, T.S. Eliot, Aldous
Huxley, Ezra Pound, George
Bernard Shaw, Dylan Thomas,
Elie Wiesel, William Butler Yeats

Literary Movements

Stream of Consciousness

Literary Authors

E. M. Forster, William Golding,
James Joyce, Frank O’Conner,
George Orwell, Dylan Thomas,
Derek Walcott, H. G. Wells,
Virginia Woolf

Focus and Essential Questions and Quotations

Focus Questions

What is the DNA of Survival?

What are the critical characteristics of survival in people, business, and nations?

What role does adaptation play in survival?

What qualities do survivors exhibit?

What patterns and elements promote survival?

What can we learn from the oldest survivors: living things, organizations, nations?

Essential Questions

How do I build a context for change in my life?

How do I demonstrate that I am open-minded enough to learn from my experiences and from the experiences of others?

What do I need to know to avoid repeating mistakes of the past?

Quotation(s)

“Businesses that have managed to last for a century have adapted to big changes in the world around them—from the Great Depression of the 1930s to wars, technological changes, and population shifts.”

“The Great Quake...”

Ilana DeBare

“The beloved objects that we had carried with us from place to place were now left behind in the wagon and, with them, finally, our illusions.

Night, Wiesel (29, 2006)

“Teach students to explore human suffering... Teach the stories... Teach them the art of questioning.”

E. Wiesel, 2006 NCTE Address to English Teachers

“While some reviews were critical of the writing style, others praised the slim volume for its ability to take an event that most people had simply read about in the newspapers and put it into the context of individual lives. The human mind had trouble imagining statistics such as the hundreds of thousands of people who were immediately killed by the atomic bomb, but it could understand the effect of the event on the lives of the survivors in John Hersey’s writing.”

Hiroshima, “Introduction,”

Cliffsnotes

<http://www.cliffsnotes.com/WileyCDA/LitNote/id-14.pageNum-3.html>

“So never be afraid. Never be afraid to raise your voice for honesty and truth and compassion, against injustice and lying and greed. If you... will do this...you will change the earth.”

William Faulkner

“Address to the Graduating Class” 28 May, 1951

Literary Genre Focus/Anchor Texts

Informational Text

Night, Elie Wiesel

Excerpts from *Hiroshima*
John Hersey, Chapters 1 and 2
(p. 1–43)

“Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs”

<http://changingminds.org/explanations/needs/maslow.htm>

Small Business Survival

“THE GREAT QUAKE

1906-2006 Businesses Weather
a Century: The Small

Companies that Survive Adapt
but Stay True to Their Roots”

Ilana DeBare, Chronicle Staff

Writer Sunday, April 2, 2006

[http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/
article.cgi?f=/c/a/2006/04/02/
BUGOTI0QAI.DTL](http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2006/04/02/BUGOTI0QAI.DTL)

Linking Texts

Media

Interviews

Visualizing Cultures website on
Hiroshima

(survivor interviews)

[http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/
21f.027j/menu/](http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027j/menu/)

Ground Zero 1945

Oprah Winfrey’s interview
of Elie Wiesel

www.oprah.com

[http://www.oprah.com/tows/
pastshows/200605/tows_past_20060524.jhtml](http://www.oprah.com/tows/pastshows/200605/tows_past_20060524.jhtml)

[http://www.oprah.com/
omagazine/200011/omag_200011_elie.jhtml](http://www.oprah.com/omagazine/200011/omag_200011_elie.jhtml)

“How is Hiroshima Remembered
in America?” Aug 6, 2005

Replay: Remembering Hiroshima

[http://www.npr.org/templates/
story/story.php?storyId=
4787714](http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4787714)

Informational Interviewing Techniques

[owl.english.purdue.edu/
workshops/pp/interviewing.ppt](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/workshops/pp/interviewing.ppt)

[www.roguecom.com/interview/
modules.html](http://www.roguecom.com/interview/modules.html)

[http://www.managementhelp.
org/evaluatn/intrview.htm](http://www.managementhelp.org/evaluatn/intrview.htm)

Texts

Graphic Novel

Maus A Survivor’s Tale:

My Father Bleeds History

Maus II A Survivor’s Tale:

And Here My Troubles Begin

Art Spiegelman

Graphic Novel Resources

[http://www.informationgoddess.
ca/Comics&GraphicNovels/
forstudents.htm](http://www.informationgoddess.ca/Comics&GraphicNovels/forstudents.htm)

[http://artbomb.net/comics/
introgn.jsp](http://artbomb.net/comics/introgn.jsp)

[http://www.informationgoddess.
ca/Comics&GraphicNovels/
index.htm](http://www.informationgoddess.ca/Comics&GraphicNovels/index.htm)

Literary Criticism

Literary Critique of Hiroshima

[http://www.cliffsnotes.com/
WileyCDA/LitNote/id-
14,pageNum-3.html](http://www.cliffsnotes.com/WileyCDA/LitNote/id-14,pageNum-3.html)

Critical Essay

Events Surrounding the First
Atomic Bombs

[http://www.cliffsnotes.com/
WileyCDA/LitNote/id-
14,pageNum-29.html](http://www.cliffsnotes.com/WileyCDA/LitNote/id-14,pageNum-29.html)

“How to Write a Literary
Critique”

[http://chci.wrdsb.on.ca/library/
4eng3uic.htm](http://chci.wrdsb.on.ca/library/4eng3uic.htm)

“Helping Students Write College Application Essays”
Jim Burke
<http://www.englishcompanion.com/room82/college/writecollegeessays.html>

Speeches

Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech
Elie Wiesel
<http://www.eliewiesel.org/ElieWiesel/speech.html>

“Address to the Graduating Class” University High School
Oxford, MS, May 28, 1951
William Faulkner
Meriwether, J.B., ed. 2004.
Essays, Speeches, and Public Letters. New York: Random House

“Components of an Effective Presentation or Speech”
Jim Burke
<http://www.englishcompanion.com/pdfDocs/introspeeches.pdf>

Other Suggested Texts

Excerpts from

One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich
Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Hegemony or Survival
Noam Chomsky

Hitler Youth Growing Up In Hitler's Shadow
Susan Campbell Bartoletti

All But My Life
Survivor married US Soldier who liberates her from camp
“There Will Come Soft Rains”
Ray Bradbury short story
Sara Teasdale poem
“Grass” Carl Sandburg

Poetry, Essays, and Other Works and Authors from the Time Period

Churchill, Conrad, Eliot, Forster, Golding, Huxley, Joyce, O’Conner, Orwell, Paton, Pound, Shaw, Thomas, Walcott, Wells, Woolf, Yeats

Works of Art

Pictures by Hiroshima Survivors
http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027j/groundzero1945/gz-core_home.html

Genre Study and Literary Analysis

Narrative Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- poetry
- graphic novels
- allegory
- literary memoir

Author study of

- poet from time period

Elements of Memoir

- a memory; a description of an event from the past
- written in first person
- based on truth
- reveals author's feelings before and after event
- includes lessons learned
- focused on an experience at one point in author's life

Features of Graphic Novels

- thought balloon/bubble
- images used in a sequence
- images delineated by lines (panel borders) to depict actions
- splash panel/page
- panel frame
- gutter space
- narrative box/voiceover
- borderless panel
- bleeds (image runs off page)
- told in images

Literary Devices

- symbolism
- alliteration
- repetition
- foreshadowing
- flashbacks
- tone
- graphic characterization
- text framing

Historical/Cultural

- history of survival
- culture of World War II as depicted in *Night*, *Hiroshima*, and *Maus*

Critical Perspectives

- characteristics that promote survival and adaptation

Informational Text

Genre Study

Characteristics of

- autobiography
- authoritative sources
- speeches
- interview
- critique
- primary sources
- secondary sources

Expository Elements

- examples
- metaphors
- testimonials
- elements of critiques
- elements of effective speeches

Organizational Patterns

- problem/solution
- pyramid outlines

Historical/Cultural

- survivors' perspectives through interviews
- historical perspective on small business survival

Reading, Listening/ Viewing Strategies and Activities

Reading

Comprehension Strategies

- Identify purpose.
- Preview text.
- Understand then analyze.
- Identify thesis, evidence, structure, style, organization.
- Summarize.
- Ask questions, visualize, make connections, determine importance, infer, synthesize, monitor comprehension.
- Skim for pertinent information.

Close and Critical Reading Strategies

- Use marginalia to describe the craft the author used.
- Use thinking notes and think aloud strategies.
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- Consider perspectives not represented to avoid controversy.
- Look for evidence to support assumptions and beliefs.
- Evaluate depth of information.
- Evaluate validity of facts.
- Recognize influence of political/social climate when text was written.

Critical Reading Questions

- What does the text say? (literal)
- How does it say it? (figurative)
- What does it mean? (interpretive)
- Why does it matter? (wisdom/allusion/connections/relevance)

Reading Goals

- Learn to read like a writer; learn to recognize the narrative structure and characteristics of anchor genre through reading mentor text.

Critical Reading

- Reflect on *Night* and *Hiroshima*
 - What did each say? (summary of each)
 - How did the author say it? (dialogue, literary genre, elements and devices, perspective)
 - What does it mean? (inferences and connections)
 - Why does it matter? (implications)
- Use the stages of motivation in “Maslow’s Hierarchy” to reflect on the plight of Elie Weisel and his family. How did their place on their hierarchy of needs keep them from escaping?
- Read Hersey’s *Hiroshima* secondary source interviews. What would we gain from reading the primary sources of the interviews (prosody, emphasis, tone)?
- Compare recorded live interviews (primary) with Hersey’s (secondary) interviews.
- Read critiques of *Night*, *Maus*, *Hiroshima*. Analyze elements of literary critiques in preparation for writing a critique.

Listening/Viewing

- Listen to and view media clips and interviews; compare Weisel’s perspective from the time of writing *Night* to the time of the interviews and media clips.
- Discuss how reflection allows for new insights.
- Analyze characteristics of the interviewer that lead to an interesting and revealing interview.
- Discuss the importance of sharing stories and the benefits to the teller and to the listeners/readers.
- Engage in book clubs/literature circles choosing among five to six teacher-selected texts that support the unit focus.

Writing, Speaking, Expressing Strategies and Activities

Writing to Access Prior Knowledge

Writing Goals

- Review your long-term reading and writing goals and set goals for this unit.
 - Write like a reader.
 - Use the structure and characteristics of anchor and mentor text to plan and craft your own text.
 - Gain insight through your writing.
- Based on unit description, identify areas of interest and what you would like to learn.

Writing to Learn

Establish Writing Workshop

(See Unit 9.2)

- Create writing portfolio.
- Determine workshop focus based on group and individual needs.
- Determine writing strategies for direct instruction.

Grammar Focus

- See Power of Language (Grammar) Module Part II: Grammar Overview for grade-level recommendations.

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

- Academic Vocabulary
http://www.palmbeach.k12.fl.us/multicultural/ESOLCurriculumDocs/All/academic_vocabulary2pdf

- Research Skills
 - Review and enhance skills from previous grades.
 - Introduce grade level research skills

OWL-Online Writing Lab

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quotation Notebook

- Record selected quotations in a quotation notebook. Include quotations from the unit and self-selected quotations of personal significance that relate to unit themes and big ideas. Maintain notebook throughout 11th grade.

Data Walls

- Post examples of literary elements, vocabulary usage, and information related to unit themes and big ideas.
- Collect resources for each component of the college application essay.

Writing to Learn

Journal Entries

- Respond to focus questions.

Night

- Record regression on Maslow's Hierarchy, noting actions and conversations.
- Discuss discord between characters at different level on the hierarchy.
- Note examples of narrative characteristics (alliteration, repetition, symbolism.)

Hiroshima

- Record strategies each character employed to survive.

Writing to Demonstrate Learning

Persuasive Essay

- Define the characteristics most critical to survival. Refer to texts read.
- Wiesel, a survivor, worried about showing disrespect for the dead if he put his memories of the Nazi concentration camp into words. Write a persuasive essay supporting his decision to tell his story.

Comparative Essay

- Compare Faulkner's advice to students with that of Wiesel. Do they agree?

Literary Critique

- Write a literary critique of *Night* based on the model studied.

Research

- Complete and present ongoing formal research report.

Authentic Writing

Memoir

- Write a memoir based on an interesting life event; produce as a written account, a digital story, a multi-media presentation, or a photo essay; product should reflect elements of memoir.

College/Career Planning

- Revisit College Application Timeline (Unit 11.2).
- Make plans for summer college/career options.

College Application Essay

(explicit instruction)

“Helping Students Write College Application Essays” Jim Burke
<http://www.englishcompanion.com/room82/college/writecollegeessays.html>

Most students will begin this process over the summer. It will appear again in Unit 1 of 12th grade. Timeline suggests Sept/Oct of senior year.

Speaking/Interviewing

- Interview a survivor (of war, cancer, natural disaster, or accident) using an interview model; work within groups (interviewed like survivors) to further define the DNA of survival.
<http://www.tcomschool.ohio.edu/cdtm/conducti.htm>
- Write and deliver a speech using Faulkner's speech as a model.

On-Going Literacy Development

- Maintain writing portfolio.
- Reflect on selected journal entry.
- Reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.
- Monitor growth using literacy indicators
 - language fluency
 - reading complexity
 - modes of discourse
- Evaluate tendency toward dispositions and their appropriate application.

Daily Language Fluency

Reading

- High Schools That Work/ACT recommendations of 8-10 books per year in ELA class; 25 books per year across the curriculum

Reading Portfolio

Recording reading with three levels of support

1. texts/literature studied in class (challenging text in zone of proximal development – text students couldn't read without the help of the teacher); anchor, linking texts, and author/poet study

2. collaborative meaning building groups reading same text from teacher-selected list (somewhat above comfort level); students choose from list of 5-6 titles that support the unit theme; they read the book outside of class, participate in book club discussions, and write annotated bibliographies and literary response essays
3. independent reading of student-selected text; reading for pleasure outside of class (at comfort level); students will annotate bibliographies

Reading Strategies

- Skim text for essential information.
- Think, write, pair, share new texts.
- Time reading to determine time commitment for each text.

Vocabulary Development

- Yiddish and Russian terms
- Understand how languages and dialects are used to communicate effectively in different roles and different circumstances
- words from selections
- academic vocabulary
- technical/specialized vocabulary
- word etymology and variation
- find current uses in Google News

Writing

Writing Strategies

- process writing
- language appropriate for purpose and audience
- revise own writing using proofreading checklist
- critique own writing for sophisticated sentence structure
- cite sources using MLA conventions
- evaluate own writing
- note taking

Grammar Skills

- grammar and rhetoric mini lessons
- practice skills for ACT/SAT success

Grammar Instruction to:

- enrich writing: add detail, style, voice
- create organizational coherence and flow
- make writing conventional

Additional MDE Grammar Resource
“Power of Language” Module
(ELA Companion Document)

Part 1

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModule_186324_7.pdf

Part 2

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/GrammarModulePart2_247395_7.pdf

ACT College Readiness Standards

English

Analyze text for

- Topic Development in Terms of Purpose and Focus
- Organization, Unity, and Coherence
- Word Choice in Terms of Style, Tone, Clarity, and Economy
- Sentence Structure and Formation
- Conventions of Usage
- Conventions of Punctuation

Reading

Analyze text for

- Main Ideas and Author’s Approach
- Supporting Details
- Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships
- Meanings of Words
- Generalizations and Conclusions

Writing

Write text that

- Expresses Judgments
- Focuses on the Topic
- Develops a Position
- Organizes Ideas
- Uses Language Effectively
 - conventions (grammar, usage, mechanics)
 - vocabulary (precise, varied)
 - sentence structure variety (vary pace, support meaning)



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