



HIGH SCHOOL ELA INSTRUCTION

The high school student and the high school educator have quite a few more challenges to consider. For one, the average size, and therefore the student population, is typically much larger. A larger population means students spend even less time with teachers one-on-one. Students are also subject to a heavier workload, which could leave them to focus on subjects they find enjoyable or excel in, but steer clear of the others. Also, the latter half of the high school experience is devoted to college preparation.

Overcoming those obstacles associated with particular subjects can be the difference between students choosing to continue their academic career, or finishing school altogether. Getting high school students to **show up, be engaged, and prove to themselves that they are capable of developing conceptual understanding is critical.**

Students will be taken through clusters such as:

Key Ideas and Details
Craft and Structure
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
Text Types and Purposes
Conventions of Standard English
Knowledge of Language
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use
and Much More

For a deeper dive into what elements your student will see in each course, check out the following page.

CONCEPTS COVERED

See something you struggle with? Let's get started!

Grades 9/10

- **Key Ideas and Details (RL. Reading Literature)**
 - **RL. 1** - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
 - **RL. 2** - Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
 - **RL. 3** - Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
- **Craft and Structure**
 - **RL. 4** - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
 - **RL. 5** - Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
 - **RL. 6** - Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
- **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**
 - **RL. 7** - Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).
 - **RL. 8** - (RL.8 not applicable to literature)
 - **RL. 9** - Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).
- **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**
 - **RL. 10** - By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **Key Ideas and Details (RI. 8 - Reading Informational Text)**
 - **RL. 1** - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
 - **RL. 2** - Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
 - **RL. 3** - Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
- **Craft and Structure**
 - **RL. 4** - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
 - **RL. 5** - Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
 - **RL. 6** - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

- **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**
 - **RL. 7** - Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.
 - **RL. 8** - (Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.
 - **RL. 9** - Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington's Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech, King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail"), including how they address related themes and concepts.
- **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**
 - **RL. 10** - By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Grades 11/12

- **Key Ideas and Details (RL. Reading Literature)**
 - **RL. 1** - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
 - **RL. 2** - Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
 - **RL. 3** - Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
- **Craft and Structure**
 - **RL. 4** - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
 - **RL. 5** - Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
 - **RL. 6** - Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
- **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**
 - **RL. 7** - Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)
 - **RL. 8** - (Not applicable to literature)
 - **RL. 9** - Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
- **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**
 - **RL. 10** - By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grade 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **Key Ideas and Details (RI. 8 - Reading Informational Text)**
 - **RI. 1** - Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
 - **RI. 2** - Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
 - **RI. 3** - Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text
- **Craft and Structure**
 - **RI. 4** - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
 - **RI. 5** - Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
 - **RI. 6** - Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.

- **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**
 - **RL. 7** - Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.
 - **RL. 8** - Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
 - **RL. 9** - Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.
- **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**
 - **RL. 10** - By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11–CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grade 11–CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **Text Types and Purposes (Writing)**
 - **W.1** - Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
 - **W.1.A** - Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
 - **W.1.B** - Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
 - **W.1.C** - Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims
 - **W.1.D** - Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
 - **W.1.E** - Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
 - **W.2** - Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
 - **W.2.A** - Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 - **W.2.B** - Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
 - **W.2.C** - Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
 - **W.2.D** - Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.
 - **W.2.E** - Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
 - **W.2.F** - Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
 - **W.3** - Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
 - **W.3.A** - Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
 - **W.3.B** - Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
 - **W.3.C** - Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.
 - **W.3.D** - Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
 - **W.3.E** - Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
- **Conventions of Standard English (Language)**
 - **L.8.1** - Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
 - **L.8.1.A** - Explain the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.
 - **L.8.1.B** - Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice.
 - **L.8.1.C** - Form and use verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.
 - **L.8.1.D** - Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.*
 - **L.8.2** - Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
 - **L.8.2.A** - Use punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.
 - **L.8.2.B** - Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission.
 - **L.8.2.C** - Spell correctly.
- **Knowledge of Language**
 - **L.8.3** - Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - **L.8.3.A** - Use verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).

- **Vocabulary Acquisition and Use**

- **L.8.4** - Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
- **L.8.4.A** - Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- **L.8.4.B** - Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede).
- **L.8.4.C** - Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.
- **L.8.4.D** - Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
- **L.8.5** - Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Don't see a concept? Don't worry..we have a curriculum team that customizes sessions for each student's needs.