COURSE TITLE

AP English Language and Composition

LENGTH

Full Year
Grade 11

DEPARTMENT

English
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SCHOOL

Rutherford High School

DATE

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AP English Language and Composition

I.   Introduction/Overview/Philosophy

The AP English Language and Composition course engages students in becoming skilled readers of prose written in a variety of rhetorical contexts, and in becoming skilled writers who compose for a variety of purposes. Both their writing and their reading should make students aware of the interactions among a writer's purposes, audience expectations, and subjects, as well as the way genre conventions and the resources of language contribute to effectiveness in writing.

The AP English Language and Composition course fulfills the eleventh grade requirement for English. It is designed for homogeneously grouped students who have met the criteria established by the English Language Arts department for admission. Through their course work, they will become skilled readers and flexible writers who can compose in a variety of modes for a variety of purposes.

The students selected for the Advanced Placement Program are chosen because of their proven ability in language arts as well as their desire to read complex texts with understanding and to write prose of sufficient richness and complexity to communicate effectively with mature readers.

Students enrolled in the class are prepared to take the Advanced Placement test in Language and Composition by the end of the year.

II.   Objectives

Course Outline:

    A. The Language of Composition
        a. Reading
                i.   Close Reading
                ii. Analyzing Style
                iii. Understanding Stylistic/Literary Elements
        b. Writing
                i.   Staking a Claim
                ii. Presenting Evidence
                iii. Shaping Argument
                iv. Understanding Stylistic/Compositional Elements
        c. Rhetoric
                i.   The Rhetorical Situation
                ii. Rhetorical Analysis
                iii. Determining Effective and Ineffective Rhetoric
                iv. Glossary of Rhetorical Terms
    B. The Research Paper
        a. The AP English Literature and Composition Research Paper will follow the MLA (Modern Language Association) style.
        b. Students will spend time in the library and the computer lab to research their topics.
        c. The paper will be evaluated according to the teacher's criteria.

C. Writing Styles
   a. Summer Reading Project
   b. Writing a Description
   c. Writing a Narrative
   d. Writing an Example Based Essay
   e. Writing a Classification Essay
   f. Writing a Process Analysis
   g. Writing a Comparison and Contrast Essay
   h. Writing a Definition Essay
   i. Writing a Cause and Effect Essay
   j. Writing a Synthesis Essay
   k. Writing an Argument
   l. Writing an Analysis
   m. Writing an Analogy
   n. Journal Writing
   o. Writing the College Essay
   p. Writing the Creative Essay
        i. Writing with Humor
        ii. Writing with Irony
        iii. Writing Satire
D. Writing Development
   a. Stylistic development is nurtured by emphasizing the following:
        i. A wide-ranging vocabulary used appropriately and effectively
        ii. A variety of sentence structures, including appropriate use of subordination and coordination
        iii. Logical organization, enhanced by specific techniques to increase coherence, such as repetition, transitions and emphasis
        iv. A balance of generalization and specific illustrative detail
        v. An effective use of rhetoric, including controlling tone, establishing and maintaining voice, and achieving appropriate emphasis through diction and sentence structure.
E. Reading Genres
   a. Non-Fiction Essay
        i. The Elements of The Essay
             1. Thesis
             2. Unity
             3. Organization
             4. Beginnings and Endings
             5. Paragraphs
             6. Transitions
             7. Effective Sentences
        ii. The Language of the Essay
             1. Diction
             2. Tone
             3. Figurative Language
             4. Rhetorical Devices
   b. Literature
        i. Reading a Story
        ii. Plot

        iii. Point of View
        iv. Character
         v. Setting
        vi. Tone and Style
       vii. Theme
      viii. Symbol
        ix. Literary Devices
   F. Sample/Practice AP Exams

Student Outcomes:

After successfully completing this course, the student will be able to:

- Analyze and interpret samples of good writing, identifying and explaining an author's use of rhetorical strategies and techniques
- Apply effective strategies and techniques in their own writing
- Create and sustain arguments based on readings, research and/or personal experience
- Write for a variety of purposes
- Produce expository, analytical and argumentative compositions that introduce a complex central idea and develop it with appropriate evidence drawn from primary and/or secondary sources, cogent explanations and clear transitions
- Demonstrate understanding and mastery of standard written English as well as stylistic maturity in their own writings
- Demonstrate understanding of the conventions of citing primary and secondary sources
- Move effectively through the stages of the writing process, with careful attention to inquiry and research, drafting, revising, editing and review
- Write thoughtfully about their own process of composition
- Revise a work to make it suitable for a different audience
- Analyze image as text
- Evaluate and incorporate reference documents into researched papers.

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
Grades 11-12

The standards define general, cross-disciplinary literacy expectations that must be met for students to be prepared to enter college and workforce training programs ready to succeed. The K–12 grade-specific standards define end-of-year expectations and a cumulative progression designed to enable students to meet college and career readiness expectations no later than the end of high school.

Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards, retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades, and work steadily toward meeting the more general expectations described by the standards.

Anchor Standards for Reading

Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

NJSLSA.R5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

NJSLSA.R9. Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Reading Literature

Key Ideas and Details

RL.11-12.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections 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.11-12.2. 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.11-12.3. 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.11-12.4. 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. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

RL.11-12.5. 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.11-12.6. Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

RL.11-12.7. 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. (e.g., Shakespeare and other authors.)

RL.11-12.8. (Not applicable to literature)

RL.11-12.9. Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of 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.11-12.10. By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.

By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at grade level or above.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Reading Informational Text

Key Ideas and Details

RI.11-12.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

RI.11-12.2. Determine two or more central ideas of a text, and analyze their development and how they interact to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.

RI.11-12.3. 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.11-12.4. 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.11-12.5. 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.11-12.6. 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

RI.11-12.7. 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.

RI.11-12.8. Describe and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. and global 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).

RI.11-12.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

RI.11-12.10. By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.

By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above.

Anchor Standards for Writing

Text Types and Purposes

NJSLSA.W1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

NJSLSA.W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

NJSLSA.W3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.W5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

NJSLSA.W6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

NJSLSA.W8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

NJSLSA.W9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

NJSLSA.W10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Writing

Text Types and Purposes

W.11-12.1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
   A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
   B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
   C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
   D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
   E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

W.11-12.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
   A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
   B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
   C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
   D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
   E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
   F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

W.11-12.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
   A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
   B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).

D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.

E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

Production and Distribution of Writing

W.11-12.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

W.11-12.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

W.11-12.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

W.11-12.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

W.11-12.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (MLA or APA Style Manuals).

W.11-12.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
A. Apply *grades 11–12 Reading standards* to literature (e.g., "Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics").
B. *Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]").*

Range of Writing

W.11-12.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.

Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening

Comprehension and Collaboration

NJSLSA.SL1. Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

NJSLSA.SL2. Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

NJSLSA.SL3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.SL4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.SL5. Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.

NJSLSA.SL6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Speaking and Listening

Comprehension and Collaboration

SL.11-12.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on- one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on *grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues,* building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

    A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.

    B. Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g. student developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.

    C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.

    D. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task. SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.

SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

SL.11-12.3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

SL.11-12.4 Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

SL.11-12.5. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.

SL.11-12.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

Anchor Standards for Language

Conventions of Standard English

NJSLSA.L1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

NJSLSA.L2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Knowledge of Language

NJSLSA.L3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

NJSLSA.L4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

NJSLSA.L5. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.

NJSLSA.L6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Language

Conventions of Standard English

L.11-12.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
   A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.

L.11-12.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
   A. Observe hyphenation conventions.
   B. Spell correctly.

Knowledge of Language

L.11-12.3. Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.
   A. Vary syntax for effect, apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts.

L.11-12.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 11–12 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
   A. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
   B. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *conceive, conception, conceivable*).
   C. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.
   D. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

L.11-12.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
   A. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
   B. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

L.11-12.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

History, Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects
Grade 11-12

Anchor Standards for Reading

Key Ideas and Details

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

NJSLSA.R2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

NJSLSA.R5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

NJSLSA.R6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

NJSLSA.R8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

NJSLSA.R9. Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Reading History

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K-5 reading in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K-5 Reading standards. The anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Key Ideas and Details

RH.11-12.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to develop an understanding of the text as a whole.

RH.11-12.2. Determine the theme, central ideas, information and/or perspective(s) presented in a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events, ideas and/or author's perspective(s) develop over the course of the text.

RH.11-12.3. Evaluate various perspectives for actions or events; determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.

Craft and Structure

RH.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines *faction* in *Federalist* No. 10).

RH.11-12.5. Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

RH.11-12.6. Evaluate authors' differing perspectives on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

RH.11-12.7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

RH.11-12.8. Evaluate an author's claims, reasoning, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other sources.

RH.11-12.9. Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

RH.11-12.10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Reading Science and Technical Subjects

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K-5 reading in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K-5 Reading standards. The anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Key Ideas and Details

RST.11-12.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough evidence from the text to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to precise details for explanations or descriptions.

RST.11-12.2. Determine the central ideas, themes, or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.

RST.11-12.3. Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.

Craft and Structure

RST.11-12.4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to *grades 11-12 texts and topics*.

RST.11-12.5. Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.

RST.11-12.6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

RST.11-12.7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.

RST.11-12.8. Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.

RST.11-12.9. Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

RST.11-12.10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Anchor Standards for Writing

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K-5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K-5 Writing standards. The CCR anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Text Types and Purposes

NJSLSA.W1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

NJSLSA.W2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

NJSLSA.W3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.W5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

NJSLSA.W6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.W7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

NJSLSA.W8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

NJSLSA.W9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

NJSLSA.W10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Grades 11-12

Progress Indicators for Writing History, Science and Technical Subjects

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K-5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K-5 Writing standards. The anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Text Types and Purposes

WHST.11-12.1. Write arguments focused on *discipline-specific content.*
   A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
   B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline appropriate form that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
   C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
   D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
   E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.

WHST.11-12.2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
   A. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
   B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
   C. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
   D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
   E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.

WHST.11-12.3
(See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)

Production and Distribution of Writing

WHST.11-12.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

WHST.11-12.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.

WHST.11-12.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

WHST.11-12.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

WHST.11-12.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

WHST.11-12.9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing
WHST.11-12.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

21ST CENTURY LIFE AND CAREERS
CAREER READY PRACTICES

CRP1   Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee
Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

CRP2   Apply appropriate academic and technical skills
Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation

CRP 3   Attend to personal health and financial well-being
Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well-being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career-ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial wellbeing, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.

CRP4   Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

CRP5   Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

CRP6   Demonstrate creativity and innovation
Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

CRP 7   Employ valid and reliable research strategies

Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.

CRP8   Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them

Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

CRP9   Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management

Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

CRP10   Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals

Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

CRP11   Use technology to enhance productivity

Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.

CRP12   Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence

Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.

TECHNOLOGY STANDARDS
STANDARD 8.1: EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY: ALL STUDENTS WILL USE DIGITAL TOOLS TO ACCESS, MANAGE, EVALUATE, AND SYNTHESIZE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO SOLVE PROBLEMS INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLABORATE AND TO CREATE AND COMMUNICATE KNOWLEDGE.

A. Technology Operations and Concepts: *Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.*

8.1.12.A.1 - Create a personal digital portfolio which reflects personal and academic interests, achievements, and career aspirations by using a variety of digital tools and resources.

8.1.12.A.2 - Produce and edit a multi-page digital document for a commercial or professional audience and present it to peers and/or professionals in that related area for review.

8.1.12.A.3 - Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.

8.1.12.A.4 - Construct a spreadsheet workbook with multiple worksheets, rename tabs to reflect the data on the worksheet, and use mathematical or logical functions, charts and data from all worksheets to convey the results.

8.1.12.A.5 - Create a report from a relational database consisting of at least two tables and describe the process, and explain the report results.

B. Creativity and Innovation: *Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge and develop innovative products and process using technology.*

8.1.12.B.2 - Apply previous content knowledge by creating and piloting a digital learning game or tutorial.

C. Communication and Collaboration: *Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.*

8.1.12.C.1 - Develop an innovative solution to a real world problem or issue in collaboration with peers and experts, and present ideas for feedback through social media or in an online community.

D. Digital Citizenship: *Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.*

8.1.12.D.1 - Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.

8.1.12.D.2 - Evaluate consequences of unauthorized electronic access (e.g., hacking) and disclosure, and on dissemination of personal information.

8.1.12.D.3 - Compare and contrast policies on filtering and censorship both locally and globally.

8.1.12.D.4 - Research and understand the positive and negative impact of one's digital footprint.

8.1.12.D.5 - Analyze the capabilities and limitations of current and emerging technology resources and assess their potential to address personal, social, lifelong learning, and career needs.

E: Research and Information Fluency: *Students apply digital tools to gather, evaluate, and use information.*

8.1.12.E.1 - Produce a position statement about a real world problem by developing a systematic plan of investigation with peers and experts synthesizing information from multiple sources.

8.1.12.E.2 - Research and evaluate the impact on society of the unethical use of digital tools and present your research to peers.

F: Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making: *Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.*

8.1.12.F.1 - Evaluate the strengths and limitations of emerging technologies and their impact on educational, career, personal and or social needs.

TECHNOLOGY STANDARDS
STANDARD 8.2: TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, DESIGN, AND COMPUTATIONAL THINKING – PROGRAMMING: ALL STUDENTS WILL DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE AND IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGICAL DESIGN, COMPUTATIONAL THINKING, AND THE DESIGNED WORLD AS THEY RELATE TO THE INDIVIDUAL, GLOBAL SOCIETY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

A. The Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation *Technology systems impact every aspect of the world in which we live.*

8.2.12.A.1 - Propose an innovation to meet future demands supported by an analysis of the potential full costs, benefits, trade-offs and risks, related to the use of the innovation.

8.2.12.A.2 - Analyze a current technology and the resources used, to identify the trade-offs in terms of availability, cost, desirability and waste.

8.2.12.A.3 - Research and present information on an existing technological product that has been repurposed for a different function.

B. Technology and Society: *Knowledge and understanding of human, cultural and societal values are fundamental when designing technological systems and products in the global society.*

8.2.12.B.1 - Research and analyze the impact of the design constraints (specifications and limits) for a product or technology driven by a cultural, social, economic or political need and publish for review.

8.2.12.B.2 - Evaluate ethical considerations regarding the sustainability of environmental resources that are used for the design, creation and maintenance of a chosen product.

8.2.12.B.3 - Analyze ethical and unethical practices around intellectual property rights as influenced by human wants and/or needs.

8.2.12.B.4 - Investigate a technology used in a given period of history, e.g., stone age, industrial revolution or information age, and identify their impact and how they may have changed to meet human needs and wants.

8.2.12.B.5 - Research the historical tensions between environmental and economic considerations as driven by human needs and wants in the development of a technological product, and present the competing viewpoints to peers for review.

C. Design: *The design process is a systematic approach to solving problems.*

8.2.12.C.1 - Explain how open source technologies follow the design process.

8.2.12.C.2 - Analyze a product and how it has changed or might change over time to meet human needs and wants.

8.2.12.C.3 - Analyze a product or system for factors such as safety, reliability, economic considerations, quality control, environmental concerns, manufacturability, maintenance and repair, and human factors engineering (ergonomics).

8.2.12.C.4 - Explain and identify interdependent systems and their functions.

8.2.12.C.5 - Create scaled engineering drawings of products both manually and digitally with materials and measurements labeled.

8.2.12.C.6 - Research an existing product, reverse engineer and redesign it to improve form and function.

8.2.12.C.7 - Use a design process to devise a technological product or system that addresses a global problem, provide research, identify trade-offs and constraints, and document the process through drawings that include data and materials.

D. Abilities for a Technological World: *The designed world is the product of a design process that provides the means to convert resources into products and systems.*

8.2.12.D.1 - Design and create a prototype to solve a real world problem using a design process, identify constraints addressed during the creation of the prototype, identify trade-offs made, and present the solution for peer review.

8.2.12.D.2 - Write a feasibility study of a product to include: economic, market, technical, financial, and management factors, and provide recommendations for implementation.

8.2.12.D.3 - Determine and use the appropriate resources (e.g., CNC (Computer Numerical Control) equipment, 3D printers, CAD software) in the design, development and creation of a technological product or system.

8.2.12.D.4 - Assess the impacts of emerging technologies on developing countries.

8.2.12.D.5 - Explain how material processing impacts the quality of engineered and fabricated products.

8.2.12.D.6 - Synthesize data, analyze trends and draw conclusions regarding the effect of a technology on the individual, society, or the environment and publish conclusions.

E. Computational Thinking: Programming: *Computational thinking builds and enhances problem solving, allowing students to move beyond using knowledge to creating knowledge.*

8.2.12.E.1 - Demonstrate an understanding of the problem-solving capacity of computers in our world.

8.2.12.E.2 - Analyze the relationships between internal and external computer components.

8.2.12.E.3 - Use a programming language to solve problems or accomplish a task (e.g., robotic functions, website designs, applications, and games).

8.2.12.E.4 - Use appropriate terms in conversation (e.g., troubleshooting, peripherals, diagnostic software, GUI, abstraction, variables, data types and conditional statements).

21ST CENTURY LIFE AND CAREERS
STANDARD 9.2: CAREER AWARENESS, EXPLORATION, AND PREPARATION

9.2.12.C.1 – Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.

9.2.12.C.2 – Modify Personalized Student Learning Plans to support declared career goals.

9.2.12.C.3 – Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.

9.2.12.C.4 – Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.

9.2.12.C.5 – Research career opportunities in the United States and abroad that require knowledge of word languages and diverse cultures.

9.2.12.C.6 – Investigate entrepreneurship opportunities as options for career planning and identify the knowledge, skills, abilities, and resources required for owning and managing a business.

9.2.12.C.7 – Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.

9.2.12.C.8 – Assess the impact of litigation and court decisions on employment laws and practices.

9.2.12.C.9 – Analyze the correlation between personal and financial behavior and employability.

III.   Proficiency Levels

AP English Language and Composition is designed for juniors who have met the criteria established by the English Language Arts department for admission into the Advanced Placement program.

IV.   Methods of Assessment

Student Assessment
- A variety of assessments will be provided including, but not limited to, the following items:
    o Tests
    o Quizzes
    o Homework
    o Classwork
    o Class Participation
    o Writing Assignments
    o Oral Presentations
    o Individual Projects, Presentations and Reports
    o Group Projects, Presentations and Reports
    o Technology Projects
    o Journals
    o Sample/Practice Standardized Tests

Curriculum/Teacher Assessment
The teacher will provide the subject area supervisor with suggestions for changes on an ongoing basis.

V.   Grouping

AP English Language and Composition is designed for homogeneously grouped juniors who have met the criteria established by the English Language Arts department for admission into the Advanced Placement program.

VI.   Articulation/Scope & Sequence/Time Frame

AP English Language and Composition is a full year course.

VII.   Resources

Texts/Supplemental Reading/References

- References
    o Teachers may use the many resources made available to them in the English office, the school and local libraries. Additionally, the comprehensive databases available in the Rutherford High School Library may be utilized. Nearby colleges and other organizations may also be excellent resources.

- Technology
    - Students shall use technology as a research tool. Teachers shall use technology to enhance their lesson plans to provide additional information and practice for students.
    - Students in AP English Language and Composition shall understand that technological applications such as a SMARTBoard, PowerPoint, and/or iMovie are tools to enhance the written word, but are not substitutes for the written word.
    - Use of technology will conform to the following New Jersey Student Learning Standards: (8.1.12.A.1) (8.1.12.A.2) (8.1.12.A.3) (8.1.12.A.4) (8.1.12.C.1) (8.1.12.D.2) (8.1.12.F.2)

- Texts
    - *The Language of Composition: Reading, Writing, Rhetoric, 2nd Edition.* Bedford St. Martin's, 2013

- Supplemental Readings/Materials
    - Any text appearing on any AP Released exam
    - Audiotapes, videotapes, CD's, DVD's
    - *Vocabulary Power Plus for the New SAT.* Prestwick House, 2013.
    - Teacher selected supplemental materials (essays, articles, journals)
    - *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Seventh Edition.* Modern Language Association, 2009.
    - *A Guide to MLA Documentation,* Seventh Edition, Houghton Mifflin, 2006.
    - *Merriam-Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus*, 2007.

- Technological Resources
    - IXL Learning

VIII. Suggested Activities

- Analyze and interpret samples of good writing, identifying and explaining an author's use of rhetorical strategies and techniques
- Apply effective strategies and techniques in their own writing
- Create and sustain arguments based on readings, research and/or personal experience
- Write for a variety of purposes
- Produce expository, analytical and argumentative compositions that introduce a complex central idea and develop it with appropriate evidence drawn from primary and/or secondary sources, cogent explanations and clear transitions
- Demonstrate understanding and mastery of standard written English as well as stylistic maturity in their own writings
- Demonstrate understanding of the conventions of citing primary and secondary sources
- Move effectively through the stages of the writing process, with careful attention to inquiry and research, drafting, revising, editing and review
- Write thoughtfully about their own process of composition
- Revise a work to make it suitable for a different audience
- Analyze image as text
- Evaluate and incorporate reference documents into researched papers.

IX.   Methodologies

A wide variety of methodologies will be used. The following are suggestions, not limitations, as to how the program may be implemented and facilitated. Codes refer to the New Jersey Student Learning Standards for 21st Century Life and Careers – Career Ready Practices (2014).

- Cooperative learning groups CRP1, CRP4, CRP5, CRP6, CRP8, CRP9, CRP12
- Differentiated instruction methods CRP2, CRP6, CRP8, CRP10
- Workshop approach CRP1, CRP4, CRP5, CRP6, CRP8, CRP9, CRP12
- Individual assignments CRP2, CRP4
- Whole class instruction CRP2, CRP4
- Small group instruction CRP1, CRP4, CRP5, CRP6, CRP8, CRP9, CRP12
- Technology-aided instruction CRP2, CRP4, CRP8, CRP11
- Peer-to-peer instruction CRP1, CRP4, CRP9, CRP12

Career Ready Practices describe the career-ready skills that all educators in all content areas should seek to develop in their students. They are practices that have been linked to increase college, career and life success. By end of grade 12, students will be able to:

- 9.2.12.C.1 – Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
- 9.2.12.C.2 – Modify Personalized Student Learning Plans to support declared career goals.
- 9.2.12.C.3 – Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.
- 9.2.12.C.4 – Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.
- 9.2.12.C.5 – Research career opportunities in the United States and abroad that require knowledge of word languages and diverse cultures.
- 9.2.12.C.6 – Investigate entrepreneurship opportunities as options for career planning and identify the knowledge, skills, abilities, and resources required for owning and managing a business.
- 9.2.12.C.7 – Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.
- 9.2.12.C.8 – Assess the impact of litigation and court decisions on employment laws and practices.
- 9.2.12.C.9 – Analyze the correlation between personal and financial behavior and employability.

X.   Interdisciplinary Connections

Interdisciplinary curriculum coordination will be done with the other departments on a regular basis.
The nature of an English Language Course demands varied text types and genres. Students will be exposed to informational and literary texts that may encompass any of the following areas: art, history, music, science, mathematics, business, and/or technology. Throughout the year, students will use resources from these areas in their English Language Arts class(es). This course reinforces concepts taught in:

- Social Studies
- Humanities
- Mathematics
- Science
- Technology
- Appropriate and competent use of relevant websites and digital software and equipment 8.1.8

- Recording student performances/projects using appropriate audio, video, and /or photographic means to facilitate classroom critique of student growth and progress 8.1.8
- Presentation and exploration of related career possibilities 9.2.8
- Working in teams to create group based learning activities and projects CRP1
- Application of skills learned in class to project based activities CRP2

XI.   Differentiating Instruction for Students with Special Needs: Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Differentiating instruction is a flexible process that includes the planning and design of instruction, how that instruction is delivered, and how student progress is measured. Teachers recognize that students can learn in multiple ways as they celebrate students' prior knowledge. By providing appropriately challenging learning, teachers can maximize success for all students.

Differentiating in this course includes but is not limited to:

Differentiation for Support (ELL, Special Education, Students at Risk)
- Peer mentoring on problems
- Differentiated teacher feedback on assignments
- Modelling out accounting problems on whiteboard
- Visual aids as we project problems on whiteboard
- Study guides
- Tiered assignments
- Scaffolding of materials and assignments
- Re-teaching and review
- Guided note taking
- Exemplars of varied performance levels
- Multi-media approach to accommodating various learning styles
- Use of visual and multi-sensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments
- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
    o word walls
    o sentence frames
    o think-pair-share
    o cooperative learning groups

      o   teacher think-alouds

Differentiation for Enrichment
- Supplemental reading material for independent study
- Flexible grouping
- Tiered assignments
- Topic selection by interest
- Enhanced expectations for independent study
- Elevated questioning techniques using Webb's Depth of Knowledge matrix
- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven
- Real-world problems and scenarios

XII.   Professional Development

The teacher will continue to improve expertise through participation in a variety of professional development opportunities.

XIII. Curriculum Map/Pacing Guide

Unit Topic	Time Allocated	Differentiating Instruction for Students with Disabilities, Students at Risk, English Language Learners, & Gifted & Talented Students	Standards	Assessments

Unit 1: Introduction to AP Language Skills: AP English Course Description, Course Orientation, Rhetorical Awareness
• **Description of Unit:** Students will work through the first four chapters of *The Language of Composition: Reading, Writing, and Rhetoric* to become familiar with the foundational skills of the course.
• **Materials in Unit:** *The Language of Composition*, Chapters 1 - 4:
  • "An Introduction to Rhetoric: Using the 'Available Means'"
  • "Close Reading: The Art and Craft of Analysis"
  • "Analyzing Arguments: From Reading to Writing"
	Five Weeks	*For Support:*
		• Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments
		• SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support rhetorical analysis of readings
		• IXL practice for grammar, punctuation
		• Scaffolding: think-pair-share
		• Cooperative learning groups
		• Modified tests and quizzes
		• Re-phrasing of
			NJSLS – ELA:
			• NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4, NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA.L4,
			
			NJSLS – Companion:
			• RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5,
				Formative Assessment:
				
				What it is and describe it.
				• Quiz - Grammar (from warm-up exercises, syntax discussions, and/or reading annotations)
				• Vocabulary quizzes
				• Multiple Choice Samples
				
				Summative Assessment:
				
				What it is and describe it
				• Quizzes and in-class writing – For most of the readings, students are given either a quiz or they respond in writing to focused questions to check for understanding of meanings and rhetorical strategies.

• "Synthesizing Sources: Entering the Conversation" • "Letter to Phyllis Wright" by Albert Einstein • "Not By Math Alone" by Sandra Day O'Connor • President John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Address • **Objective of Unit:** To familiarize students with the foundational skills of the course.		questions, directions and explanations *For Enhancement:* • Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections • Student- Driven Analysis: Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and Argumentative • Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars	NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5, *21ˢᵗ Century Standards CRP:* • CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12 *Technology Standards 8.1:* • 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7, *Technology Standards 8.2:* • 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5 *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:* • 9.2.12.C.8	• Composition – Analytical - For this essay, your thesis statement will answer the question: How rhetorically effective is President Obama's back to school speech? Explain your answer in terms of the rhetorical triangle; context and purpose; and appeals to logos, ethos, and pathos.
Unit 2: Individuality vs. Conformist Society • **Description of Unit:** Students will focus on their purpose for writing while experimenting with different arrangements. In addition, students will focus on the principles of argument and synthesis. • **Materials in Unit:** Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Self-Reliance"; Shirley Jackson, "The Lottery"; Kurt Vonnegut, "Harrison Bergeron"; *The Things They Carried* by Tim O'Brien	Five Weeks	*For Support:* • Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments • SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support rhetorical analysis of readings • IXL practice for grammar, punctuation • Scaffolding:	*NJSLS – ELA:* • NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4,	*Formative Assessment:* What it is and describe it. • Quiz - Grammar (from warm-up exercises, syntax discussions, and/or reading annotations) • Vocabulary quizzes • Multiple Choice Samples *Summative Assessment:* What it is and describe it • Quizzes and in-class writing – For most of the readings,

• **Objective of Unit:** The thematic exploration of education and opportunity will begin with the students' own experiences and conclude with a more developed understanding of the individual and their conflict with the standards of society.		- think-pair-share - Cooperative learning groups - Modified tests and quizzes - Re-phrasing of questions, directions and explanations *For Enhancement:* - Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections - Student- Driven Analysis: Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and Argumentative - Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars	NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA. L4, *NJSLS – Companion:* - RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5, NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5, *21ˢᵗ Century Standards CRP:* - CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12 *Technology Standards 8.1:* 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7, *Technology Standards 8.2:* 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5 *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:* 9.2.12.C.8	students are given either a quiz or they respond in writing to focused questions to check for understanding of meanings and rhetorical strategies. • Composition – Comparison and Contrast Prompt: In his essay, "Self-Reliance," Emerson states, "Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members…Whoso would be a man, must be a nonconformist… What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think." Imagine that Emerson and McMurphy meet in some sort of otherworld. Write the conversation they have concerning individuality vs. a conformist society. You can include narrative, however, most of your writing should consist of dialogue.
Unit 3: Education and Opportunity • **Description of Unit:** Students will focus on their purpose for writing while experimenting with different arrangements. In addition, students will focus on the principles of argument and synthesis.	Eight Weeks	*For Support:* - Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments - SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support	*NJSLS – ELA:* NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-	*Formative Assessment:* What it is and describe it. - Speaking and Listening – Socratic Seminars - Grammar: Active vs. Passive Voice, Appositives from Chapter 5 in *The Language of Composition*

• **Materials in Unit:** *The Language of Composition*, Chapter 5 "Education"; "I Know Why the Caged Bird Cannot Read" by Francine Prose; *From Education* by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "This is Water" by David Foster Wallace; "School" by Kyoko Mori; "Waiting for Superman" Documentary • **Objective of Unit:** The thematic exploration of education and opportunity will begin with the students' own experiences and conclude with a more developed understanding of the American school system.		rhetorical analysis of readings • IXL practice for grammar, punctuation • Scaffolding: think-pair-share • Cooperative learning groups • Modified tests and quizzes • Re-phrasing of questions, directions and explanations *For Enhancement:* • Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections • Student- Driven Analysis: Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and Argumentative • Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars	12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4, NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA. L4, *NJSLS – Companion:* • RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5, NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5, *21ˢᵗ Century Standards CRP:* • CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12 *Technology Standards 8.1:* • 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7, *Technology Standards 8.2:* • 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5 *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:* • 9.2.12.C.8	• Analysis – SOAPSTone: Subject, Occasion, Audience, Purpose, Speaker, Tone • Visual Analysis – Visual Text Analysis • Style – "Imi-write" Focus: Francine Prose *Summative Assessment:* What it is and describe it • Quizzes and in-class writing – For most of the readings, students are given either a quiz or they respond in writing to focused questions to check for understanding of meanings and rhetorical strategies. • Synthesis Essay – Mass public schooling has traditionally proclaimed among its goals the following: (1) to help each student gain personal fulfillment and (2) to help create good citizens. Use three of the provided texts to respond to the question. Synthesis essay will be timed and completed in class. • Film Analysis Essay – The students will complete an analysis of the visual rhetoric used in the film "Waiting for Superman", focusing on

				logical fallacy and the director's use of juxtaposition to achieve his purpose.

Unit 4: The American Dream
• **Description of Unit:** Students will continue their application of argumentation and synthesis while exploring the idea of the American Dream.
• **Materials in Unit:** *The Language of Composition*, Chapter 6 "Community" and Chapter 7 "The Economy"; *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream* by Barack Obama; Excerpts from *Where I Lived, and What I Lived For* by Henry David Thoreau; "Letter from Birmingham Jail" by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Excerpts from *Serving in Florida* by Barbara Ehrenreich; *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald
• **Objective of Unit:** The thematic exploration of education and opportunity will begin with the students' own experiences and conclude with a more developed understanding of the American Dream.
	Eight Weeks	*For Support:*
		• Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments
		• SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support rhetorical analysis of readings
		• IXL practice for grammar, punctuation
		• Scaffolding: think-pair-share
		• Cooperative learning groups
		• Modified tests and quizzes
		• Re-phrasing of questions, directions and explanations
		
		For Enhancement:
		• Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections
		• Student- Driven Analysis:
			NJSLS – ELA:
			• NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4, NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA.L4,
			
			NJSLS – Companion:
			• RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5, NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5,
			
			21st Century Standards CRP:
			• CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12
			
			Technology Standards 8.1:
			• 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7,
				Formative Assessment:
				
				What it is and describe it.
				• Speaking and Listening – Socratic Seminars
				• AP Exam Practice – Multiple choice practice from previous AP Language and Composition exams completed in groups and individually
				• Timed Essays – Students will respond to two essay writing prompts from previous AP Language and Composition exams:
				  o Correspondence between representatives of Grove Press and Coca-Cola
				  o Alfred M. Green's speech to fellow African Americans during the Civil War
				
				Summative Assessment:
				
				What it is and describe it
				• Quizzes and in-class writing – For most of the readings, students are given either a quiz or they respond in writing to focused questions to

		Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and Argumentative • Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars	*Technology Standards 8.2:* • 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5 *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:* • 9.2.12.C.8	check for understanding of meanings and rhetorical strategies. • Argumentative Essay – After reading and analyzing Barack Obama's *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream*, write an argumentative essay that challenges, defends, or qualifies his claim about the American Dream. • Synthesis Essay – What is the role of the American Dream in American society? Use three of the assigned texts to respond to the question. Follow MLA guidelines for citing sources.
Unit 5: Language and Culture • **Description of Unit:** Students will continue their application of argumentation and synthesis while exploring the essential questions: "How does language reveal who we are?" and "To what extent does pop culture reflect our society's values?" • **Materials in Unit:** *The Language of Composition*, Chapter 10 "Language" and Chapter 11 "Popular Culture"; "Mother Tongue" by Amy Tan; "Politics and Language" by	Eight Weeks	*For Support:* • Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments • SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support rhetorical analysis of readings • IXL practice for grammar, punctuation • Scaffolding:	*NJSLS – ELA:* • NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4,	*Formative Assessment:* What it is and describe it. • Speaking and Listening – Socratic Seminars • AP Exam Practice – Multiple choice practice from previous AP Language and Composition exams completed in groups and individually • Timed Essays – Students will respond to two essay writing prompts from previous AP Language and Composition

George Orwell; "Words Don't Mean What They Mean" by Stephen Pinker; "Corn Pone Opinions" by Mark Twain; "High School Confidential" by David Denby; "Watching TV Makes You Smarter" by Steven Johnson; *1984* by George Orwell • **Objective of Unit:** The thematic exploration of education and opportunity will begin with the students' own experiences and conclude with a more developed understanding of the effects of language.		think-pair-share • Cooperative learning groups • Modified tests and quizzes • Re-phrasing of questions, directions and explanations *For Enhancement:* • Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections • Student- Driven Analysis: Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and Argumentative • Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars	NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA.L4, *NJSLS – Companion:* • RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5, NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5, *21ˢᵗ Century Standards CRP:* • CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12 *Technology Standards 8.1:* • 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7, *Technology Standards 8.2:* • 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5 *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:* • 9.2.12.C.8	exams. *Summative Assessment:* What it is and describe it • Quizzes and in-class writing – For most of the readings, students are given either a quiz or they respond in writing to focused questions to check for understanding of meanings and rhetorical strategies. • Analysis Essay – Write a rhetorical analysis of the strategies Amy Tan uses in "Mother Tongue" • Compare Contrast Essay – Compare and contrast Orwell's essay "Politics and the English Language" to Toni Morrison's 1993 Nobel Prize speech. • Synthesis Essay – Write an essay explaining whether you believe that efforts to eliminate sexism, racism, and violence in language are effective, or whether such efforts simple mask these issues. Use three of the assigned texts to respond to the question. Follow MLA guidelines for citing sources.

Unit 6: Controversies in Society	Six Weeks	For Support:	NJSLS – ELA:	Formative Assessment:
• **Description of Unit:** Students will prepare for the AP Language and Composition exam and learn about the research process while exploring the controversies that affect our lives. Students will conclude the unit by submitting an argumentative research paper and preparing for the final exam. • **Materials in Unit:** *The Language of Composition*, Chapter 13 "Politics"; *Guns, Germs, and Steel* by Jared Diamond; "The New Community" by Amitai Etzioni; "Walking the Path Between Worlds" by Lori Arviso Alvord; "The Destruction of Culture" by Christ Hedges; "The Apology: Letters from a Terrorist" by Laura Blumfield • **Objective of Unit:** The thematic exploration of education and opportunity will begin with the students' own experiences and conclude with a more developed understanding of the controversies that affect our lives.		• Teacher modeling for how to persuade and compose strong arguments • SOAPSTone graphic organizer to support rhetorical analysis of readings • IXL practice for grammar, punctuation • Scaffolding: think-pair-share • Cooperative learning groups • Modified tests and quizzes • Re-phrasing of questions, directions and explanations *For Enhancement:* • Real-world problems and scenarios- making connections • Student- Driven Analysis: Rhetorical Analysis, Synthesis, and	• NJSLSA.R1, NJSLSA.R2, NJSLSA.R3, NJSLSA.R7, NJSLSA.R8, NJSLSA.R10, RL.11-12.1, RL.11-12.2, RL.11-12.9, RI.11-12.2, RI.11-12.6, NJSLSA.W1, NJSLSA.W4, NJSLSA.W6, NJSLSA.W9, NJSLSA.SL3, NJSLSA.SL4, NJSLSA.L1, NJSLSA. L4, *NJSLS – Companion:* • RH.11-12.1, RH.11-12.4, NJSLSA.W5, NJSLSA.W7, WHST.11-12.1, WHST.11-12.5, *21ˢᵗ Century Standards CRP:* • CRP2, CRP4, CRP 7, CRP11, CRP12 *Technology Standards 8.1:* • 8.1.12.D.1, 8.1.12.E.1, 8.2.12.C.7, *Technology Standards 8.2:* • 8.2.12.B.4, 8.2.12.B.5	What it is and describe it. • Speaking and Listening – Socratic Seminars • AP Exam Practice – Multiple choice practice from previous AP Language and Composition exams completed in groups and individually • Timed Essays – Students will respond to two essay writing prompts from previous AP Language and Composition exams. *Summative Assessment:* What it is and describe it • Complete practice exam session • Proposal – Students will write a one-page proposal for their argumentative research paper. Proposals must include a call for action or response to a problem, must center on an audience, and must focus on the future. Topics will be approved by the teacher. • Argumentative Research Paper – In an eight to ten page paper, students will explore

| | | Argumentative
• Inquiry-based instruction through Socratic seminars | *21ˢᵗ Century Standards 9.2:*
• 9.2.12.C.8 | both sides of a controversial topic, present a position, defend it, and consider opposition. Standard MLA format will be followed. Students are expected to include and analyze a multitude of primary and secondary sources.
• In-Class Responses – Various topics will be provided based on the unit's assigned readings and written and visual pieces presented for the first time in class. |