**Lowville Academy Middle School**

**Common Core New York State Standards**

**English Language Arts Curriculum Alignment**

**Grades 9-10**

**(Teacher Name)**

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Individual CCR anchor standards can be identified by their strand, CCR status, and number (R.CCR.6, for example). Individual grade-specific standards can be identified by their strand, grade, and number [of standard] (or number and letter, where applicable), so that RI.4.3, for example, stands for Reading, Informational Text, grade 4, standard 3 and W.5.1a stands for Writing, grade 5, standard 1a. Strand designations can be found in brackets alongside the full strand title (CCSS 6).

[Reading Standards for Literature](#TOP) *(45% Literature/55% Informational)*

|  |  |
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| *Common Core Standard* | *Unit or Learning Experience* |
| **Key Ideas & Details** | |
| 1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Craft and Structure** | |
| 1. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas** | |
| 1. 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*).    1. Analyze works by authors or artists who represent diverse world cultures. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. (Not applicable to literature) | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity | |
| 1. **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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Responding to Literature** | |
| 1. Interpret, analyze, and evaluate narratives, poetry, and drama, aesthetically and ethically by making connections to: other texts, ideas, cultural perspectives, eras, personal events and situations. 2. Self-select text to respond and develop innovative perspectives. 3. Establish and use criteria to classify, select, and evaluate texts to make informed judgments about the quality of the pieces. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |

Reading Standards for Informational Text *(45% Literature/55% Informational)*

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| *Common Core Standard* | *Unit or Learning Experience* |
| **Key Ideas and Details** | |
| 1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.    1. Develop factual, interpretive, and evaluative questions for further exploration of the topic(s). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Craft and Structure** | |
| 1. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas** | |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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.    1. Read, annotate, and analyze informational texts on topics related to diverse and non-traditional cultures and viewpoints. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity** | |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |

[Writing Standards](#WRITINGSTANDARDS) ***(Persuade35%; Explain 35%; Narrative/30%)***

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| *Common Core Standard* | *Unit or Learning Experience* |
| **Text Types and Purposes** | |
| 1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Explore and inquire into areas of interest to formulate an argument.    1. 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.    2. 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.    3. 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.    4. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.    5. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. | [(Back to Top)](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. 5. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. 6. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. 7. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 2. 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. 3. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. 4. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. 5. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. 6. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative. 7. Adapt voice, awareness of audience, and use of language to accommodate a variety of cultural contexts. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Production and Distribution of Writing** | |
| 1. 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.) | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 55.) | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Research to Build and Present Knowledge** | |
| 1. 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.    1. Explore topics dealing with different cultures and world viewpoints. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. 2. Apply *grade 8 Reading standards* to literature (e.g., “Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new”). 3. Apply *grade 8 Reading standards* to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced”). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Range of Writing** | |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Responding to Literature** | |
| 1. Create literary texts that demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a wide variety of texts of recognized literary merit.    1. Engage in a wide range of prewriting experiences, such as using a variety of visual representations, to express personal, social, and cultural connections and insights.    2. Identify, analyze, and use elements and techniques of various genres of literature.    3. Develop critical and interpretive texts from more than one perspective, including historical and cultural.    4. Create poetry, stories, plays, and other literary forms (e.g. videos, art work). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |

[Speaking and Listening Standards](#TOP)

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| *Common Core Standard* | *Unit or Learning Experience* |
| **Comprehension and Collaboration** | |
| 1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. 2. 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. 3. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. 4. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. 5. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented. 6. Seek to understand other perspectives and cultures and communicate effectively with audiences or individuals from varied backgrounds. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence. | [(Back to Top)](#TOP) |
| Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas | |
| 1. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 9–10 Language standards 1 and 3 on pages 54 for specific expectations.) | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |

[Language Standards](#TOP)

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| *Common Core Standard* | *Unit or Learning Experience* |
| **Conventions of Standard English** | |
| * + - 1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.  1. Use parallel structure.\*    1. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| * + - 1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.  1. Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses. 2. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation. 3. Spell correctly. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Knowledge of Language** | |
| 1. 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.    1. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., *MLA Handbook*, Turabian’s *Manual for Writers*) appropriate for the discipline and writing type. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| **Vocabulary Acquisition and Use** | |
| 1. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grades 9–10 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.    1. 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.    2. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., *analyze*, *analysis*, *analytical*; *advocate*, *advocacy*).    3. 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, or its etymology.    4. 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). | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.    1. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.    2. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |
| 1. 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. | [*(Back to Top)*](#TOP) |