

Cliffside Park Public Schools

GRADE: 10

Unit Name: Unit 4 Reading Literature/Transcendentalism/Writing Arguments

Duration: 2 Months

Enduring Understandings:

Readers can recognize and understand Transcendentalism, the major literary movement of American literature in the first half of the nineteenth century, and identify its leaders.

Readers can understand the impact of social and political events of the early nineteenth century on American literature.

Readers can interpret the impact of Transcendentalist philosophy on contemporary American culture and thought.

Readers can describe the influence of Romanticism on New England Renaissance writers.

Readers can describe the political sentiments of certain New England Renaissance authors.

Readers can identify a variety of literary and rhetorical techniques as they are used in the literature of New England Renaissance.

Readers can describe a gothic setting.

Essential Questions:

What is Transcendentalism? Is Transcendentalism a valid philosophy for the modern world? How can poetry be a vehicle for expression?

Focus of Standards



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Skills:

- Analyzing complex characters
- Using text evidence to validate opinions
- Close reading
- Speaking
- Listening and responding
- Engaging in discussions
- Visualizing
- Monitoring and repairing comprehension
- Finding word meaning
- Making inferences
- Synthesizing
- Questioning
- Determining themes
- Determining importance of historical/cultural contexts within literature
- Responding to text in oral and written form
- Develop a thesis.
- Write with well-structured supporting details.
- Write a conclusion that ties thesis to supporting details.
- Demonstrate command of conventions of standard English capitalization, spelling and grammar

Assessments:

Summative

- Guided reading questions
- Reader's and Writer's Notebook
- Quizzes
- Tests
- Essays
- Vocabulary Quiz
- Short-constructed responses
- Research paper
- Literary Analysis
- Expository Essay
- Group project

Formative

- Conference questions
- Do Now
- Exit tickets
- Turn and Talk
- Summaries
- Observation of group work

Benchmark Assessments (fall, winter, spring)

Edconnect

Modifications

Resources:

Literature and the Language Arts Textbook

- Rappaccini's Daughter
- From Self Reliance
- Excerpt from Walden
- "The Village Blacksmith"
- "Psalm of Life"
- "This is my Letter to the World"
- "Because I Could not Stop for Death"

Classroom Library Materials and Digital Resources

- Reader's Notebook
- Writer's Notebook
- Graphic Organizers
- Chromebooks
- Promethean technology

Word Study/ Spelling/Vocabulary

vocabulary.com



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- Demonstrate command of
- Clarify meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases.
- Acquire and use grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases.
- Partners
- Small Groups
- Conferences

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

READING

RL.9-10.1. Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

RL.9-10.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details and provide an objective summary of the text.

RL.9-10.3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

RL.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).



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RL.9-10.5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g. mystery, tension, or surprise).

RL.9-10.6. Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

RL.9-10.7. Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each work (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's *Landscape with the Fall of Icarus*). WRITING

W.9-10.1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

- A. Introduce precise 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.
- B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies, propaganda devices, and using sound reasoning, 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.
- 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.
- W.9-10.4. 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.9-10.5. 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.



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W.9-10.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, 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.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

W.9-10.7. 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.9-10.8. 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 (MLA or APA Style Manuals).

W.9-10.9. Draw evidence from literary or nonfiction informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- A. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "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 mythology or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]").
- B. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to nonfiction informational e.g., "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").

Interdisciplinary Connections

- Students will research Transcendentalism and how it still permeates our society today based upon science/technology advancements, feminism, politics, historical, social and economic aspects of the time; or biographical/psychological aspects. They will analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.
- Students will research how Transcendentalism springboarded from Romanticism.
- Students will research how Henry David Thoreau was inspired by Ralph Waldo Emerson.



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21st Century Life and Careers: 9.1.12.A.5

History 6.1-6.3 Science HS-ESS1

<u>Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects</u>

- RH.9-10.1. Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
- RH.9-10.2. Determine the theme, central ideas, key information and/or perspective(s) presented in a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
- RH.9-10.3. Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; draw connections between the events, to determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
- RH.9-10.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history and the social sciences; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone.
- RH.9-10.5. Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
- RH.9-10.6. Compare the point of view of two or more authors in regards to how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
- RH.9-10.7. Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text, to analyze information presented via different mediums.
- RH.9-10.8. Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
- RH.9-10.9. Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic, or of various perspectives, in several primary and secondary sources; analyze how they relate in terms of themes and significant historical concepts.
- RST.9-10.1. 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.9-10.2. Determine the central ideas, themes, or conclusions of a text; trace the text's explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate summary of the text.



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- RST.9-10.5. Analyze the relationships among concepts in a text, including relationships among key terms (e.g., *force, friction, reaction force, energy*).
- RST.9-10.6. Determine the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, defining the question the author seeks to address.
- RST.9-10.8. Determine if the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.
- RST.9-10.9. Compare and contrast findings presented in a text to those from other sources (including their own experiments), noting when the findings support or contradict previous explanations or accounts.
- NJSLSA.W1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
 - 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.
 - 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.

Integrated Differentiation/Accommodations/Modifications for ELA (Alternate Modes of Instruction and Support)		
Modifications to Support Gifted and Talented Students	Modifications to Support English Language Learners	Modifications to Support Students with IEPs/504s and At-Risk Learners



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Integrate Higher Order Thinking Skills through research and extension projects specific to that unit of study.

Have students record descriptive phrases; have students analyze the story for figurative language and ask students to comment on the use of language and how it accentuates the story.

Connect, analyze and synthesize literature to local, national and international stories and events.

Research the historical and cultural background as well as the biography of author to see how they relate to events in story and enhance and deepen understanding of novel and its themes.

Challenge students to create and perform a monologue based on a scene from the story.

Reading Skill Graphic Organizer A, to make inferences (partially filled in)

When introducing the story, use a Think-Pair-Write-Share to provide written and oral language processing

Provide wait time to allow students to process orally presented information and questions relating to the unit. Give students a chance to Turn and Talk to process information before responding to the whole class.

Native Language Supports (peer, online assistive technology, bilingual dictionary, Google translate)

Students take notes of their ideas Have them meet in groups to discuss notes, ask questions, clarity confusion, and make predictions.

Students use post-its to summarize the main action in each paragraph or chapter. Students combine their notes into a chart to review key elements in the passage.

Modify guided reading questions

Unit specific vocabulary and literary terms

Use graphic organizers with some of the information partially completed Allow for Student Choice: Students demonstrate understanding through drawings, projects, Google slides, oral responses/presentations, etc.

Provide wait time

Give students a chance to Turn and Talk to process information before responding to the whole class.

Provide writing templates specific to the genre. Include a framework for organizing informational writing.

Core Instructional Materials/Resources/Digital Tools: (i.e., specific textbooks, classroom resources, digital tools, links to websites and videos) Textbook: Literature and the Language Arts: The American Tradition



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Newsela.com
Vocabulary.com
Turnitin.com
Infotrac.galegroup.com
Jstor.org
Search.epnet.com
Scienceflix.digital.scholastic.com
Questiaschool.com
belsnj.follettdestiny.com