# English 3 – Year-at-a-Glance

### Standard and Honors Levels

This course defines what students should understand and be able to do by the end of English 3. Knowledge acquisition should be the primary purpose of any reading approach as the systematic building of a wide range of knowledge across domains is a prerequisite to higher literacy. At this grade level, students are building their facility with rhetoric, the craft of using language in writing and speaking, using classic literature, essays, and speeches as mentor texts.

The benchmarks in this course are mastery goals that students are expected to attain by the end of the year. To build mastery, students will continue to review and apply earlier grade-level benchmarks and expectations.

English Language Arts is not a discrete set of skills, but a rich discipline with meaningful, significant content, the knowledge of which helps all students actively and fully participate in our society.

Standards should not stand alone as a separate focus for instruction, but should be combined purposefully.

The texts students read should be meaningful and thought-provoking, preparing them to be informed, civicminded members of their community.

Curricular content for all subjects must integrate critical-thinking, problem-solving, and workforce-literacy skills; communication, reading, and writing skills; mathematics skills; collaboration skills; contextual and applied-learning skills; technology-literacy skills; information and media-literacy skills; and civic-engagement skills.

**Honors and Advanced Level Course Note:** Advanced courses require a greater demand on students through increased academic rigor. Academic rigor is obtained through the application, analysis, evaluation, and creation of complex ideas that are often abstract and multi-faceted. Students are challenged to think and collaborate critically on the content they are learning. Honors level rigor will be achieved by increasing text complexity through text selection, focus on high-level qualitative measures, and complexity of task. Instruction will be structured to give students a deeper understanding of conceptual themes and organization within and across disciplines. Academic rigor is more than simply assigning to students a greater quantity of work.

#### What is the purpose of this course?

The purpose of this course is to provide English 3 students with an integrated study of English- Language Arts using reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language for college and career preparation and readiness.

The content should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- active reading of varied texts for what they say explicitly, as well as logical inferences that can be drawn
- analysis of literature and informational texts from varied literary periods to examine:
  - $\circ$  text craft and structure
  - elements of literature
  - $\circ$   $\;$  arguments and claims supported by textual evidence
  - o power and impact of language
  - o influence of history, culture, and setting on language
  - o personal critical and aesthetic response
- writing for varied purposes
  - o developing and supporting argumentative claims
  - crafting coherent, supported expository texts

- o responding to literature for personal and analytical purposes
- o writing narratives to develop real or imagined events
- o writing on sources (short and longer research) using text-based claims and evidence
- effective listening, speaking, and viewing strategies with emphasis on the use of evidence to support or refute a claim in multimedia presentations, class discussions, and extended text discussions
- collaboration amongst peers

## What will English 3 students be expected to do?

In the 2023-2024 school year, SJCSD will continue to use the Florida B.E.S.T. Standards as the tool to guide ELA instruction in our schools. According to the <u>ELA B.E.S.T. Standards</u> (p. 104),

In grades 9-12, students are moving beyond analysis and evaluating writing, looking at particular techniques an author uses to add levels of meaning. Students continue to be introduced to literature from historic time periods. This framework will help students in building a body of knowledge useful in being able to interpret multiple layers of meaning. In high school, those periods begin with the Classical Period and continue to the present:

- Classical Period (1200 BCE-455 CE)
- Medieval Period (455 CE-1485 CE)
- Renaissance Period (1300–1600)
- Restoration and 18th Century (1660–1790) British Literature
- Colonial and Early National Period (1600–1830) American Literature
- Romantic Period (1790–1870)
- Realism and Naturalism Period (1870–1930)
- Modernist Period (1910–1945)
- Contemporary Period (1945–present)

#### What will English 3 students be reading and discussing?

The standards and texts below will be covered by ALL English 3 teachers in SJCSD. Moreover, teachers have autonomy to use additional, appropriate supplemental texts, lessons, and projects to address the quarter's spotlight standards as well as to introduce and review the other standards for the grade-level.

Quarter	Spotlight Standards	Spotlight Texts		
Quarter 1:	Reading Strand:ELA.11.R.1.1: Literary ElementsELA.11.R.1.2: ThemeELA.11.R.1.3: Perspective and Point of ViewELA.11.R.3.2: Paraphrase and SummarizeCommunication Strand- Writing:ELA.11.C.1.4: Expository (Informational)WritingCommunication Strand- GrammarELA.11.C.3.1: Basic spelling rules, quotationmarks, capitalization, apostrophes, hyphensVocabulary Strand:ELA.11.V.1.1: Academic VocabularyELA.11.V.1.2: MorphologyELA.11.V.1.3: Context and Connotation	<ul> <li><i>The Crucible</i> (excerpt) by Arthur Miller—play</li> <li>"American Horse" by Louise Erdrich—short story</li> <li>"The Story of an Hour"- Kate Chopin—short story</li> </ul>		
Quarter 2:	Reading Strand: ELA.11.R.2.1: Structure ELA.11.R.2.2: Central Idea	<ul> <li>"Life After High School"— point/counterpoint essays</li> <li>"Depart!" from Arrian's Anabasis of Alexander—classical speech</li> </ul>		

	ELA.11.R.2.3: Author's Purpose Perspective ELA.11.R.2.4: Argument ELA.11.R.3.4: Understanding Rh <b>Communication Strand- Writin</b> ELA.11.C.1.3: Argumentative (Pe Writing <b>Communication Strand- Gram</b> ELA.11.C.3.1: Consistent verb te commas, sentence fragments an <b>Vocabulary Strand:</b> ELA.11.V.1.1: Academic Vocabu ELA.11.V.1.2: Morphology ELA.11.V.1.3: Context and Conn	netoric <b>g:</b> ersuasive) <b>mar:</b> enses, id run-ons	
Quarter 3	Reading Strand:         ELA.11.R.1.4: Poetry         ELA.11.R.3.1: Figurative Langua         ELA.11.R.3.3: Comparative Read         Communication Strand- Writin         ELA.11.C.1.4: Expository (Inform         Writing         Communication Strand- Gramm         ELA.11.C.3.1: Sentence variety         Vocabulary Strand:         ELA.11.V.1.1: Academic Vocabu         ELA.11.V.1.3: Context and Conn	ding g: national) mar: llary	<ul> <li>"The Negro Speaks of Rivers" by Langston Hughes—poetry</li> <li>"How It Feels to Be Colored Me" by Zora Neale Hurston—essay</li> <li><i>The Great Gatsby</i> by F. Scott Fitzgerald—novel</li> </ul>
entirety. The list be neither a textbook o	All B.E.S.T. Standards for English 3 will be reviewed and/or covered in this quarter. <b>Communication Strand- Writing:</b> ELA.11.C.1.2: Narrative Writing and/or ELA.11.C.4.1: Researching and Using Info <b>What longer works might English 3 stu</b> rescribed works listed above, teachers may choo elow comprises those works approved by the FLI offering (StudySync) nor a B.E.S.T. Sample External		ose to teach longer works in their DOE for English 3 study. If a work is ended-Length Text, then teachers will
	e novel approval process before us	-	
StudySync Novel Studies• Americanah, Adichie• A Raisin in the Sun, Hansberry• As I Lay Dying, Faulkner• Billy Budd, Sailor, Melville• Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown• Death of a Salesman, Miller		<ul> <li>Are Worr</li> <li>Books of</li> <li>Confessi</li> <li>Discours</li> <li>On Dutie</li> </ul>	Sample Extended-Length Texts     Den People?, Miller     Psalms, Bible     ons, Augustine of Hippo     e on Method, Descartes     s, Cicero     ocial Contract, Rousseau

<ul> <li>Fences, Wilson</li> <li>Into the Wild, Krakauer</li> <li>Invisible Man, Ellison</li> <li>Julius Caesar, Shakespeare</li> <li>Othello, Shakespeare</li> <li>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, Twain</li> <li>The Awakening, Chopin</li> <li>The Crucible, Miller</li> <li>The Dreamer, Ryan</li> <li>The Grapes of Wrath, Steinbeck</li> <li>The Great Gatsby, Fitzgerald</li> <li>The Namesake, Lahiri</li> <li>The Road, McCarthy</li> <li>The Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne</li> <li>The Surrender Tree, Engle</li> <li>Their Eyes Were Watching God, Hurston</li> <li>Walden, Thoreau</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, Solzhenitsyn</li> <li>The Federalist Papers, Hamilton et al.</li> <li>The Fist Philippics of Cicero against Marcus Antonius, Cicero</li> <li>The Inferno, Alighieri</li> <li>The Spirit of Laws, Montesquieu</li> <li>Two Treatises of Government, Locke</li> </ul>
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