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APPENDIX V – 135

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CCUOOL DICTOLCT	for Grade 11 CR Mexican American Literature	
READING FOCUS: INFORMATION	UNIFYING CONCEPT: THE PROCESS OF IDENTITY FORMATION	QUART
WRITING FOCUS: INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY	UNIT TITLE: ORAL TRADITIONS, FOLKLORE & NARRATIVES	1
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Literature reflects cultural values from persor		
	d even reimagine cultural values and beliefs? How do cultural values form and shape our per v do writers convey cultural traditions and their role in identity formation? How does identify he text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn form the text.	
RI 5: Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses i RI 8: Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advo	in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, cor e application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Con pcacy (e.g., <i>The Federalist</i> , presidential addresses).	urt majority opinions
	ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, orga	anization, and analysi
headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when use	on so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; incl eful to aiding comprehension. relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and e	
d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniquese. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while atte	⁻ sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. nding to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. ports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significations).	
	, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a s	
	parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a come	edic or tragic resolution
contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact		
	th-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from	n the same period tre
similar themes or topics.		
L 1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar		
a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can		
 Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting reference L 2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitaliza 	es (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) a ntion, nunctuation, and spelling when writing	as needed.
a. Observe hyphenation conventions.	נוסח, עמוכנעמנוסח, מווע צערווווצ שווכח שרונווצ.	
b. Spell correctly.		
	s (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, tex	ts, and issues. buildir
others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.		,
	I under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and otl	her research on the t
	sion-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. robe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issu ctives.	e; clarify, verify, or cl
	and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and deter	mine what additional
information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problem	the task. SL.2: Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media and forr ns, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies amon nd formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solv	mats (e.g., visually, ng the data.

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SCHOOL DISTRICTCase 4:74-cv-00090-DCBDocument 2061-9Filed 09/01/17Page 88 of 172ELA Curriculum Map for Grade 11 CR Mexican American Literature

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 1: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL1, 10	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society.	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGY: Elements of Literature, American Literature, The Language of Literature
RI 10 W 4, 6, 10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 6	 Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people. Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice around the world. **Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494 	EXTENDED TEXTS: Mama's Santos: An Arizona Life, Carmen Duarte Bless Me, Ultima: Rudolfo Anaya SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "La Llorona: Our Lady of Deformities" by Ramón Garcia • "It Was A Silvery Night" by Tomas Rivera • The Legend of La Llorona by Rudolfo Anaya • "What La Llorona Knew" by Stella Pope Duarte • "La Llorona, El Kookoóee and Sexuality" by Rudolfo Anaya • "Young Goodman Brown" by Nathanial Hawthorn • Images of the Virgen de Guadalupe by Yolanda M. López <u>http://www.chicano.ucla.edu/files/LopezGuide.pdf</u> • TEDTalk with Author Chimamanda Adichie <u>http://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda adichie the danger of a single story</u> • Interview with author Duarte: <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCkbeK-96j8</u> • Mesoamerican writing systems: <u>http://www.ancientscripts.com/ma_ws.html</u>
Assessment	Summative Assessment: An explanatory essay describing the cult	Song "La Llorona," Freddy Duran: <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvB_bxTcfol</u> ural values reflected by a character from the works read this guarter
Examples & Guides	Summative Assessment: An explanatory essay describing the cultural values reflected by a character from the works read this quarter.sFormative Assessments: Short, weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts; summaries; a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes; responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations.Explanatory Essay Rubric: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/04/grade-6-11-informative-explanatory-writing-rubric-azmerit1.pdf Writing Guides: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-informative-explanatory-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional Resources	DOK Levels: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: LITERATURE	UNIFYING CONCEPT: RESILIENCE DESPITE ADVERSITY	QUARTER			
WRITING FOCUS: ARGUMENTATIVE	UNIT TITLE: THE CHICANA/O RENAISSANCE	2			
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The reader's interaction with					
	by reading about other people's lives? What can we infer from the readings about the author's intent				
	? In what ways to the characters depict overcoming challenges and social inequities? How do their ch	oices, actions, and beliefs point			
towards their resilience and transformations?					
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the t	ext, including determining where			
the text leaves matters uncertain and how they could be clar					
	xt and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build or) one another to produce a			
complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.					
	re used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word	a choices on meaning and tone,			
	articularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)				
	bem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry); evaluating how each vers	sion interprets the source text.			
(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an	stantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.				
	h the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creat	to an organization that logically			
sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and ev					
	bughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations	s of both in a manner that			
anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concer		, or both in a manner that			
3	yntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between clai	im(s) and reasons between reasons			
	and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.				
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follo					
11.W.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to					
including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics").					
Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal					
reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]").					
RI.2 Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis;					
provide an objective summary of the text.					
RI.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.7 Integrate & 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.					
L 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.					
	ng of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).				
L 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.					
SL.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.					

SL.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

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AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 2: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS	
Constant:	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGY:	
RL 10	their membership in multiple groups in society.	Elements of Literature, American Literature, The Language of Literature	
RI 1,10	then membership in multiple groups in society.	Liements of Literature, American Literature, The Language of Literature	
W 4,5,6,10	Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural	EXTENDED TEXTS:	
SL 1,2,6	knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in	Tequila Worm, Violeta Canales	
L 1,2,6	multiple social groups.	Always Running, Luis Rodriguez	
2 1,2,0		Zoot Suit, Luis Valdez	
	Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both	"I Am Joaquín," Rodolfo Gonzales	
	similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with		
	all people.		
		SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA:	
	Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of	• Original Sin: Anthony Quinn	
	strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice	• "The Bloody Spot" by George Alvarez	
	around the world.	• "La Adelita," traditional ballad	
	"Desamor," Rosario Castellanos		
	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework	"Sonnet 30," William Shakespeare	
	http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494	"Coming Into Language," Jimmy Santiago Baca <u>https://pen.org/coming-language-0</u>	
		"The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez" <u>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIrP2IR58es</u>	
		"El Hoyo," Mario Suárez	
		La Bamba (1987 DVD)	
		Luis J. Rodriguez TedTalk: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G6ZEZBD-1fM</u>	
		•	
Assessment Examples	Summative Assessment: An argumentative essay— In a well developed e	ssay, in which you analyze the sources read this quarter, make an argument against or in favor of	
& Guides	profiling people based on their racial, ethnic, and gendered characteristic	s? Provide evidence from the readings and life experiences.	
	Formative Assessments: Short, weekly writing responses to open-ended	prompts; summaries; a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes; responses in class	
	discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations.		
	Argumentative Essay Rubric: https://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/20		
	Writing Guide: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-		
	Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2	014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional	DOK Levels: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf		
Resources	DOK Stems: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-questic		
	Hess's Matrix: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-mat	rix.pdf	
	Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf		
	Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)		

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READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL UNIFYING CONCEPT: TRAGEDY AND RESTORATION	QUARTER			
WRITING FOCUS: INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY UNIT TITLE: FAMILY AND KINSHIP	3			
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Literature helps people to construct a meaning for their lives.				
ESSENTIAL QUESTION: In what ways do authors associate family with the meaning of life? How are the authors depicting what it means to be a family? How are	they challenging, contesting, and re-			
imagining families in complex dynamics? How do the attitudes of the speakers and characters in the texts reveal their sense of community and belonging? How	are family dynamics different for			
characters based on their gender roles and expected gender norms?				
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS: ¹				
RI 3: Evaluate the effect of the presentation of a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and de				
RI 6: Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the po	wer, persuasiveness, or beauty of the			
text.				
RI 8: Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Sup	reme Court majority opinions and			
dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., <i>The Federalist</i> , presidential addresses).				
RL 3: Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is c introduced and developed).	ordered, now the characters are			
RL 6: Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony	, or understatement).			
W 2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection	on, 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 wh	ole; 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 informat audience's knowledge of the topic.	ion and examples appropriate to the			
c. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex i	deas and concents			
 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.				
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the	significance of the topic).			
W 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 broade	•			
synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.				
W 8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources; 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 follow a standard format for citation.				
RL 3: Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are				
introduced and developed).				
RL 6: Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).				
L 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.				
SL 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				

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 3: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 1,10 W 4, 5, 6, 10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 1, 2, 6	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in societyADOPTED ANTHOLOGY: Elements of Literature, American Literature, The Language of LiteratureIdentity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups.EXTENDED TEXTS: Mexican Whiteboy, Matt De La Peña Let Their Spirits Dance, Stella Pope Duarte Enrique's Journey Sonia NazarioDiversity 6 - Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people.SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "Carmen's Song" and "Blackjack," Alicia Gaspar de Alba • "Burning House Poems," Anne Bradstreet & Jimmy Santiago Baca • "Amarriage of Mutes," Ana Castillo • "Perras," Sandra Cisneros • "Building a Mountain" and "Cutting Away," David Rice • "Mexican' Is Not a Noun," Francisco Alarcón 	
Assessment Examples & Guides	 Summative Assessment: An explanatory essay comparing the way families are depicted in two of the works read this quart Formative Assessments: Short, weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts; summaries; a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes; responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Explanatory Essay Rubric: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/04/grade-6-11-informative-explanatory-writing-rubric-azmerit1.pdf Writing Guides: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/04/grade-9-11-informative-explanatory-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/04/grade-9-11-informative-explanatory-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf 	
Instructional Resources	DOK Levels: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

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READING FOCUS: LITERARY	UNIFYING CONCEPT: ADVOCATING POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE	QUARTER		
WRITING FOCUS: NARRATIVE	UNIT TITLE: FATE AND CHOICE	4		
	ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Although nonfiction authors present factual information about real people, places, and events, they may shape the information according to purpose and viewpoint.			
	pose for writing a text shape the information he or she presents? How do their choices in diction, tone, and details co			
	r social justice? How do the authors use plot and narrative devices to depict historical events in compelling ways?	Diffibule to the work as a		
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS: ¹	r social justice? How do the authors use plot and harrative devices to depict historical events in compening ways?			
	regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where the story is set, how the action is orde	rad how the characters are		
introduced and developed).	egalating now to develop and relate elements of a story of drama (e.g., where the story is set, now the action is orde	red, now the characters are		
	g 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 co	modic or tragic recolution)		
contribute to its overall structure and meaning as		medic of tragic resolution)		
	drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry); evaluating how each versior	interprets the source text		
(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one		interprets the source text.		
	I experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.			
	g out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introc	lucing a parrator and/or		
characters; create a smooth progression				
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.				
	6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.			
W 8: Gather relevant information from multiple a	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,			
irpose, 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				
tation.				
RI 5: Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the	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.			
17: 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.				
L 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.				
	. 5: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.			
a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperb	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.

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AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 4: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS	
Constant:	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGY:	
RL 1,10	their membership in multiple groups in society.	Elements of Literature, American Literature, The Language of Literature	
RI 1,10	their membership in multiple groups in society.	Elements of Elevatore, American Elevatore, the Eangladge of Elevatore	
W 4,5,6,10	Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural	EXTENDED TEXTS:	
SL 1,2,6	knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in	The Devil's Highway, Luis Alberto Urrea	
L 1,2,6	multiple social groups.	Burro Genius, Victor Villaseñor	
L 1,2,0			
	Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both	SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA:	
	similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with	• "The Irish Orphan Abduction," Margaret Regan	
	all people.	• "Immigrants," Pat Mora	
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• "Red Wagons," Ana Castillo	
	Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of	Crossing Borders by Sergio Troncosco	
	strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice	• Lone Star (1996 DVD)	
	around the world.	• Siete Soles (2008 DVD)	
		• NPR interview of Sergio Troncoso, author of Crossing Borders: Personal Essays.	
	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework	http://www.npr.org/2014/03/24/293673948/troncoso-family-finds-success-on-u-s-side-of-	
	http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?gnode/494	border-with-mexico	
		Pima County Migrant Death Data Base: https://radio.azpm.org/p/kuaz-	
		featured/2013/5/6/24193-pima-county-unveils-migrant-death-database/	
		Devils Highway Interview: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kt9vCGPbuLl	
		Luis Alberto Urrea TED Talk: https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-	
		instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-	
		8&safe=active&ssui=on#g=Luis+Urrea+ted+talk&safe=active&ssui=on	
Assessment Examples	Summative Assessment: A narrative essay — Relating to one of the select	ions read this quarter, students will write about a personal experience describing how their	
& Guides		experience was governed primarily by fate or primarily by individual choice.	
	Formative Assessments: Short, weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts; summaries; a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes; responses in class		
	discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations.		
	Narrative Essay Rubric: http://www.schoolimprovement.com/docs/Common%20Core%20Rubrics_Gr11-12.pdf		
	Writing Guide: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-argumentative-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf		
	Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf		
Instructional	DOK Levels: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.p		
Resources	DOK Stems: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf		
	Hess's Matrix: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf		
	Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf		
	Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)		

READING FOCUS: LITERARY	UNIFYING CONCEPT: HEROES/HEROINES IN LITERATURE	QUARTER		
WRITING FOCUS: INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY	UNIT TITLE: GENDER ROLES & FEMINISM	1		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Literature can reinforce	or challenge stereotypical gender roles.			
	e ways in which cultural stereotypes can influence the behavior of characters? How do authors rei	- · · ·		
	al gender roles? What is the impact of gender roles on creating role models in a society? How are	gender roles contested, challenged, and		
resisted through characters and plots?				
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1				
	l evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn fro	om the text, including determining where		
the text leaves matters uncertain and how they could be				
complex account; provide an objective summary of the	a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and text.	build on one another to produce a		
	, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry); evaluating how (each version interprets the source text.		
(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play l				
RL 9: Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteent	h-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or n	nore texts from the same period treat		
similar themes or topics.				
	and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective	selection, organization, and analysis of		
content.	a ta an an ta ta an an ta ta an an ta an	······································		
	ning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most sig command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12.)	nificant for a specific purpose and		
W 9: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts				
		indational works of American literature		
	a. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics").			
	b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of			
	ty opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [
addresses]").				
	analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on or	e another to provide a complex analysis;		
provide an objective summary of the text.				
RI 7: Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of informa problem.	tion presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in or	der to address a question or solve a		
L 5: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language,	word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.			
	aradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.			
	SL 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.			
	ence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning			
addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.				

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 1: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 9,10 RI 1,10 W 4,5,6,10 SL 2,6 L 2,6 L 2,6	 Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society. Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people. Justice 15 – Students will identify figures, groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant to the history of social justice around the world. **Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494 	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Woman Hollering Creek, Sandra Cisneros Rain of Gold, (Excerpts From) Victor Villaseñor. Women Who Live in Coffee Shops Stella Pope Duarte Into The beautiful North Luis Alberto Urrea SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "La conciencia de mestiza: Towards New Consciousness," Anzaldúa • "You Men Who Fault Women" by Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz • "To His Coy Mistress" by Andrew Marvel • "Wyoming Crossing Thoughts," Ana Castillo • "I Danced with the Prettiest Girl," Dagoberto Gilb • "Sonnet 20," William Shakespeare • "An Examination of Traditional Gender Roles," K. Schmitz and S. Diefenthaler https://www.uwlax.edu/urc/JUR-online/PDF/1998/Schmitz_and Diefenthaler.pdf • Walkout (select scenes from film) • Real Women Have Curves (select scenes from film) "A Review of M. Guttman's 'The Meaning of Macho,'" D. Cohem http://www.h-
Assessment Examples & Guides	net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=2229 Summative: Students will write an explanatory essay in response to the following prompt: Citing textual evidence and paying close attention to details, tone, word choice and other literary devices, discuss the cultural and gender stereotypes that appear in one of the literary selections explored this quarter. Formative: Post Secondary Entrance/ Scholarship Essay Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Informative Essay Rubric http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/04/grade-6-11-informative-explanatory-writing-rubric-azmerit1.pdf Writing Guides http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-informative-explanatory-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf DOK Levels <a href="http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf</a">	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels Intp://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL	UNIFYING CONCEPT: CHALLENGES OF HUMAN NATURE	QUARTER			
WRITING FOCUS: ARGUMENTATIVE	UNIT TITLE: LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY	2			
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: The power and sta	atus of particular languages and dialects change over time.				
Mexican-Americans, Native-Americans and Afro-A	torically had the most power and status in the U.S. In fact, the hegemonic power of English as been used to silence b Americans. How to the authors discuss issues connected to use of Spanish, including power, prestige and language lo ity? How do the stories complicate notions of bilingualism, standard English, code-switching, immigration, and family	oss? How do the authors make			
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1					
• •	o support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn form the text.				
- · ·	es as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses a	nd refines the meaning of a key			
term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how					
RL 4: Determine the meaning of words and phrase including words with multiple meanings or languate	e structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, es as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word ch age that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)	noices on meaning and tone,			
RL 5: Analyze how an author's choices concerning contribute to its overall structure and meaning as	g 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 co s well as its aesthetic impact.	medic or tragic resolution)			
W 1: Write arguments to support claims in an ana	alysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.				
 a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reas 	n(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create a ions, and evidence.	n organization that logically			
b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly a					
 c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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 formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.					
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.					
W 4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. Produce clear and coherent functional writing (e.g., formal letters, experiments, notes/messages, labels, timelines, graphs/tables, procedures, invitations, envelopes, maps, captions, diagrams) in which the development and organization are					
appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.					
SL 1: Initiate and participate effectively in a range others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and	e of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, d persuasively.	texts, and issues, building on			
 Come to discussions prepared having re issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-rea 	ead and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and asoned exchange of ideas.	other research on the topic or			
b. Work with peers to promote civil, demo	poratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.				
	ponding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or is	ssue; clarify, verify, or challenge			
	ives; 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					
L 4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown	n and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range	ge of strategies.			
	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 pl	hrase.			
	ord changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).				
c. Consult general and specialized reference meaning, its part of speech, its etymolo	ce materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or gy, or its standard usage.	[•] determine or clarify its precise			
	he meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).				

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 2: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 10 W 5,6,10 SL 6 L 2,6	 Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society. Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people. Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant to the history of social justice around the world. **Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494 	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Drink Cultura, José Antonio Burciaga Hunger of Memory, Richard Rodríguez The Tempest, William Shakespeare SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "Johnwannabechicano," Michele Serros (poem) • "How to Tame a Wild Tongue," Gloria Anzaldúa • "Right in One Language," Carmen Tafolla • "Inmigration—and the Curse of the Black Legend," Tony Horwitz (article) • "The Browning of America," Suzy Hansen (interview of author Richard Rodriguez) • "English Con Salsa" by Gina Valdés (poem) • "The Somebody" Danny Santiago • "Poem for the Young White Man" – Lorna Dee Cervantes • "Talking with Mi Gente," Carmen Fought (PBS reprint from Language Magazine) http://www.pbs.org/speak/seatosea/americanvarieties/chicano/ • The Best of Cultural Clash (video): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SjYKgQOYJJo
Assessment Examples & Guides	Summative: Students will write an argumentative essay in response to the following prompt: In world literature, it is common for authors to use linguistic devices such as code-switching to contextualizing characters and settings. For example, French phrases are common in US canonical and classic texts. When authors make choices to not pnly use standard English but include non-standard English words or phrases from other languages, what role does it play in developing their stories and do you believe that it enriches or devalues English and the overall narrative plot? Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Argumentative Essay Rubric: https://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-6-11-argumentative-writing-rubric-azmerit.pdf Writing Guide: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-argumentative-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar http://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL	UNIFYING CONCEPT: WHAT IT MEANS TO BE HUMAN	QUARTER	
WRITING FOCUS: ARGUMENTATIVE	UNIT TITLE: CRIME & JUSTICE	QUARTER 3	
		3	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Readers tend to fav	or a particular genre.		
	can authors written about criminal justice issues in fiction and non-fiction to reflect the experiences and histories of		
	evices to narrate about unequal social structures such as a racism and poverty? How do these stories contextualize c		
	e other factors such as immigration, incarceration, and violence against women and connect them to narratives abou	t communities?	
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1			
	omplex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop of		
	se in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, pe	ersuasiveness, or beauty of the	
text.			
	ormation presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to addres	is a question or solve a	
problem.	nal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Co	ourt majority opinions and	
	nts in works of public advocacy (e.g., <i>The Federalist</i> , presidential addresses).		
	eenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Indepe	endence, the Preamble to the	
	d Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.		
	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, reaso	ns, and evidence.		
	and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of be	oth in a manner that	
anticipates the audience's knowledge lev	el, concerns, values, and possible biases.		
	as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) a	and reasons, between reasons	
and evidence, and between claim(s) and			
	d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.		
-	n that follows from and supports the argument presented.		
W 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: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.			
	b literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of cor	astitutional principles and use	
	Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e		
presidential addresses]").			
RL 6: Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).			
L 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.			
SL 5: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 11–12 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific			
expectations.)			

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 3: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 1,10	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society.	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature
W 4, 5, 6, 10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 1, 2, 6	 Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both the social social social will express comfort with people who are both the social social social will express comfort with people who are both the social socia	EXTENDED TEXTS: Zia Summer, Rudolfo Anaya Two Badges: The Lives of Mona Ruiz, Mona Ruiz Desert Blood: The Juarez Murders by Alicia Gaspar de Alba
	similar to and different from themselves, and engage respectfully with all people.	 SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: The Ballad of Rocky Ruiz, Manuel Ramos (excerpts from the novel) "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Edgar Allen Poe
	Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice around the world.	 "The Development of Detective Fiction" (handout) "Random Thoughts About Detective Fiction," Manuel Ramos <u>http://labloga.blogspot.com/2014/12/random-thoughts-about-detective-fiction.html</u>
	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework <u>http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494</u>	 "Chapter 1," from <i>The Ballad of Gato Guerrero</i> by Manuel Ramos Interview with Molly Malloy: "Story of the Juarez Femicides a Myth" <u>http://www.texasobserver.org/qa-molly-molloy-story-juarez-femicides-myth/</u>
Assessment Examples	Summative: Students will write an argumentative essay in response to the following prompt: How do the stories and texts from this quarter fit within the social movements of today? Provide a justification using examples from the texts. Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic	
& Guides	organizers, and self-evaluations. Argumentative Essay Rubric: <u>https://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-6-11-argumentative-writing-rubric-azmerit.pdf</u> Writing Guide: <u>http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-argumentative-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf</u> Performance Level Descriptors <u>http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf</u>	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar http://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL UNIFYING CONCEPT: SOCIAL VISIONS		QUARTER	
WRITING FOCUS: NARRATIVE	UNIT TITLE: THE AMERICAN DREAM	4	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: American literature often describes the work Americans do as they reach for the American Dream.			
	n is closely tied to the ideas of working hard. How do various author narrate the American Dream? How is the		
	P How do authors use their character's jobs and their work ethic to reveal the characters' values and dreams?	? What details provide evidence	
into how choices and circumstances complicate character	rs relationships to the American Dream?		
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1	g how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where the story is set, how the action is orde	and how the characters are	
introduced and developed).	g now to develop and relate elements of a story of drama (e.g., where the story is set, now the action is orde	red, now the characters are	
	ey are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word ch	oices on meaning and tone.	
	is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)	·····,	
	structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a co	medic or tragic resolution)	
contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as			
	res distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or ur	nderstatement).	
	substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.		
a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable clai logically sequences claim(s), countercl	m(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and laims reasons and avidance	a create an organization that	
• • • •	irly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limi	tations of both in a manner that	
	level, concerns, values, and possible biases.		
	ell as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships betwe	en claim(s) and reasons,	
between reasons and evidence, and b	etween claim(s) and counterclaims.		
	and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.		
	that follows from and supports the argument presented.		
	publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arg	guments or information.	
	ences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. roblem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and intro	ducing a parrator 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.			
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.			
W 8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print & digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths & limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.			
L 2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:. a.) Observe hyphenation conventions; b.) Spell correctly			
L 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.			
SL 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.			
SL 4: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are			
addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.			
SL 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			
nterest.			

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 4: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society.	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES Elements of Literature and Language of Literature
RI 1,10 W 4, 5,10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 1, 6	Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups.	EXTENDED TEXTS: Dr. Q: My Journey from Migrant Farm Worker to Brain Surgeon, A. Quiñones-Hinojosa The Concrete River, L. Rodriguez
	Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves, and engage respectfully with all people.	SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "Los Vendidos" by Luis Valdez • "Annie Says," Michele Serros • "The U.S. Constitution and Right to Work Laws"
	Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice around the world.	 "The Shop," Jimmy Santiago Baca "Promised Lands," Tino Villanueva "Work: #2 (Tolerance)," Jack López
	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework <u>http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494</u>	
Assessment Examples & Guides	Summative: Students will write a narrative essay in response to the following prompt: Based on the works you have read in this class and your own life experiences, what does the American Dream mean to you and your family? How is the American Dream complicated for Mexican Americans given the inequitable social structures they have faced throughout history? Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Narrative Essay Rubric: http://www.schoolimprovement.com/docs/Common%20Core%20Rubrics_Gr11-12.pdf Writing Guide: http://www.schoolimprovement.com/docs/Common%20Core%20Rubrics_Gr11-12.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar http://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: LITERARY UNIFYING CONCEPT: HEROES/HEROINES IN LITERATURE QUA		QUARTER
WRITING FOCUS: INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY	UNIT TITLE: GENDER ROLES & FEMINISM	1
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Literature can reinforce or challenge stereotypical gender roles.		
ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: How do literary texts depict the ways in which cultural stereotypes can influence the behavior of characters? How do authors reinforce or challenge cultural stereotypes? What role does cultural play in perpetuating stereotypical gender roles? What is the impact of gender roles on creating role models in a society? How are gender roles contested, challenged, and resisted through characters and plots?		

TUCSON UNIFIED Case 4:74-cv-00090-DCB Document 2061-9 Filed 09/01/17 Page 105 of 172 ELA Curriculum Map for Grade 12 CRC Mexican American Literature

HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:¹

RL 1: Analyze and evaluate strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain and how they could be clarified.

RL 2: Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.

RL 7: Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry); evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)

RL 9: Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.

W 2: Write informational/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

W 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. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 11–12.)

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

b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics").

b. Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., *The Federalist*, presidential addresses]").

RI 2: Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.

RI 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.

L 5: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- c. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- d. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

SL 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.

SL 4: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 1: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
AZCCRS RL 9,10 RI 1,10 W 4,5,6,10 SL 2,6 L 2,6 L 2,6	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDSIdentity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society.Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups.Diversity 6 - Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people.Justice 15 - Students will identify figures, groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant to the history of social justice around the world.**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Woman Hollering Creek, Sandra Cisneros Rain of Gold, (Excerpts From) Victor Villaseñor. Women Who Live in Coffee Shops Stella Pope Duarte Into The beautiful North Luis Alberto Urrea SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "La conciencia de mestiza: Towards New Consciousness," Anzaldúa • "You Men Who Fault Women" by Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz • "To His Coy Mistress" by Andrew Marvel • "Wyoming Crossing Thoughts," Ana Castillo • "I Danced with the Prettiest Girl," Dagoberto Gilb • "Sonnet 20," William Shakespeare • "An Examination of Traditional Gender Roles," K. Schmitz and S. Diefenthaler
Assessment Examples & Guides	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494 Summative: Students will write an explanatory essay in response to the and other literary devices, discuss the cultural and gender stereotypes the Formative: Post Secondary Entrance/ Scholarship Essay	 "Wyoming Crossing Thoughts," Ana Castillo "I Danced with the Prettiest Girl," Dagoberto Gilb "Sonnet 20," William Shakespeare "An Examination of Traditional Gender Roles," K. Schmitz and S. Diefenthaler https://www.uwlax.edu/urc/JUR-online/PDF/1998/Schmitz_and_Diefenthaler.pdf Walkout (select scenes from film) Real Women Have Curves (select scenes from film) "A Review of M. Guttman's 'The Meaning of Macho,'" D. Cohem <u>http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=2229</u> collowing prompt: Citing textual evidence and paying close attention to details, tone, word choice hat appear in one of the literary selections explored this quarter. eading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers 04/grade-6-11-informative-explanatory-writing-rubric-azmerit1.pdf -9-11-informative-explanatory-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL UNIFYING CONCEPT: CHALLENGES OF HUMAN NATURE QUARTER WRITING FOCUS: ARGUMENTATIVE **UNIT TITLE: LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY** 2 **ENDURING UNDERSTANDING:** The power and status of particular languages and dialects change over time. ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: Standard English has historically had the most power and status in the U.S. In fact, the hegemonic power of English as been used to silence bilingual communities including Mexican-Americans, Native-Americans and Afro-Americans. How to the authors discuss issues connected to use of Spanish, including power, prestige and language loss? How do the authors make explicit connections between language and identity? How do the stories complicate notions of bilingualism, standard English, code-switching, immigration, and family histories? HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1 RI 1: Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn form the text. RI 4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10). RI 5: Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging. RL 4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.) RL 5: Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact. W 1: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. f. 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. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly 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. h. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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. i. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. j. W 4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. Produce clear and coherent functional writing (e.g., formal letters, experiments, notes/messages, labels, timelines, graphs/tables, procedures, invitations, envelopes, maps, captions, diagrams) in which the development and organization are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience. SL 1: Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. d. 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. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed. e. 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. L 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. d. 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. e. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable). 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 f.

- f. 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).

TUCSON UNIFIED Case 4:74-cv-00090-DCB Document 2061-9 Filed 09/01/17 Page 108 of 172 ELA Curriculum Map for Grade 12 CRC Mexican American Literature

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 2: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 10 W 5,6,10 SL 6 L 2,6	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society. Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves and engage respectfully with all people. Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant to the history of social justice around the world. **Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Drink Cultura, José Antonio Burciaga Hunger of Memory, Richard Rodríguez The Tempest, William Shakespeare SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "Johnwannabechicano," Michele Serros (poem) • "How to Tame a Wild Tongue," Gloria Anzaldúa • "Right in One Language," Carmen Tafolla • "Inmigration—and the Curse of the Black Legend," Tony Horwitz (article) • "The Browning of America," Suzy Hansen (interview of author Richard Rodriguez) • "English Con Salsa" by Gina Valdés (poem) • "The Somebody" Danny Santiago • "Poem for the Young White Man" – Lorna Dee Cervantes • "Talking with Mi Gente," Carmen Fought (PBS reprint from Language Magazine) http://www.pbs.org/speak/seatosea/americanvarieties/chicano/ • The Best of Cultural Clash (video): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SiYKgQOYJJo
Assessment Examples & Guides	Summative: Students will write an argumentative essay in response to the following prompt: In world literature, it is common for authors to use linguistic devices such as code-switching to contextualizing characters and settings. For example, French phrases are common in US canonical and classic texts. When authors make choices to not pnly use standard English but include non-standard English words or phrases from other languages, what role does it play in developing their stories and do you believe that it enriches or devalues English and the overall narrative plot? Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Argumentative Essay Rubric: https://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-6-11-argumentative-writing-rubric-azmerit.pdf Writing Guide: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-argumentative-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar http://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL	UNIFYING CONCEPT: WHAT IT MEANS TO BE HUMAN	QUARTER		
		QUARTER 3		
WRITING FOCUS: ARGUMENTATIVE	UNIT TITLE: CRIME & JUSTICE	3		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: Readers tend to fav	for a particular genre.			
	ican authors written about criminal justice issues in fiction and non-fiction to reflect the experiences and histories of			
communities? How do these authors use literary de	evices to narrate about unequal social structures such as a racism and poverty? How do these stories contextualize of	characters within their		
historical contexts? How do the authors complicate	e other factors such as immigration, incarceration, and violence against women and connect them to narratives abou	it communities?		
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS:1				
	omplex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop			
	se in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, pe	ersuasiveness, or beauty of the		
text.				
-	formation presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to addres	is a question or solve a		
problem.				
	nal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Constitution works of public advocacy (e.g., The Fodoralist, presidential addresses)	ourt majority opinions and		
	nts in works of public advocacy (e.g. <i>, The Federalist,</i> presidential addresses). eenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Indepe	andonco, the Breamble to the		
	d Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.	endence, the Preamble to the		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.			
	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, reaso		organization that logically		
	r and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of b	oth in a manner that		
anticipates the audience's knowledge lev				
	as varied syntax 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.			
i. Establish and maintain a formal style and	l objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.			
j. Provide a concluding statement or sectio	in that follows from and supports the argument presented.			
	W 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: Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.			
	o literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of cor			
	Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [6	e.g., The Federalist,		
presidential addresses]").				
RL 6: Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement). L 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.				
	SL 5: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grades 11–12 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific			
expectations.)				

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 3: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 1,10 W 4, 5, 6, 10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 1, 2, 6	Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society. Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves, and engage respectfully with all people. Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice around the world. **Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES: Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Zia Summer, Rudolfo Anaya Two Badges: The Lives of Mona Ruiz, Mona Ruiz Desert Blood: The Juarez Murders by Alicia Gaspar de Alba SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • The Ballad of Rocky Ruiz, Manuel Ramos (excerpts from the novel) • "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," Edgar Allen Poe • "The Development of Detective Fiction" (handout) • "Random Thoughts About Detective Fiction," Manuel Ramos http://labloga.blogspot.com/2014/12/random-thoughts-about-detective-fiction.html • "Chapter 1," from The Ballad of Gato Guerrero by Manuel Ramos • Interview with Molly Malloy: "Story of the Juarez Femicides a Myth" http://www.texasobserver.org/qa-molly-molloy-story-juarez-femicides-myth/
Assessment Examples & Guides	Summative: Students will write an argumentative essay in response to the following prompt: How do the stories and texts from this quarter fit within the social movements of today? Provide a justification using examples from the texts. Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Argumentative Essay Rubric: https://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-6-11-argumentative-writing-rubric-azmerit.pdf Writing Guide: http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2015/01/grade-9-11-argumentative-writing-guide-azmeritv2.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar https://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	

READING FOCUS: INFORMATIONAL	UNIFYING CONCEPT: SOCIAL VISIONS	QUARTER	
WRITING FOCUS: NARRATIVE	UNIT TITLE: THE AMERICAN DREAM	4	
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING: American literature often describes the work Americans do as they reach for the American Dream.			
	is closely tied to the ideas of working hard. How do various author narrate the American Dream? How is the		
	How do authors use their character's jobs and their work ethic to reveal the characters' values and dreams	? What details provide evidence	
into how choices and circumstances complicate character	s relationships to the American Dream?		
HIGHLY-LEVERAGED STANDARDS: ¹		and be able to be a stress one	
introduced and developed).	g how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where the story is set, how the action is orde	ared, now the characters are	
	ey are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word ch	oices on meaning and tone	
	is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)	blees on meaning and tone,	
	structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a co	omedic or tragic resolution)	
contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as		-	
	res distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or ur	nderstatement).	
	substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.		
	m(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and	d create an organization that	
logically sequences claim(s), countercl f. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fa	iaims, reasons, and evidence. irly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limi	tations of both in a mannar that	
	level, concerns, values, and possible biases.		
	ell as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships betwe	en claim(s) and reasons,	
between reasons and evidence, and b			
h. Establish and maintain a formal style a	and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.		
	that follows from and supports the argument presented.		
	publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arg	guments or information.	
	nces or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.	d	
f. 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.			
g. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.			
	so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcom	ne (e.g., a sense of mystery.	
suspense, growth, or resolution).			
i. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.			
j. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.			
W 8: Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print & digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths & limitations of each source in terms of the task,			
purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.			
L 2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:. a.)Observe hyphenation conventions; b.) Spell correctly L 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. Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.			
SL 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.			
SL 4: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are			
addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.			
SL 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.			

AZCCRS	ANTI-BIAS FRAMEWORK ANCHOR STANDARDS	QUARTER 4: SELECTED READINGS OF COMPLEX TEXTS
Constant: RL 1,10 RI 1,10 W 4, 5,10 SL 1, 2, 6 L 1, 6	 Identity 1 - Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society. Identity 2 - Students will develop language, historical, and cultural knowledge that affirms and accurately describes their membership in multiple social groups. 	ADOPTED ANTHOLOGIES Elements of Literature and Language of Literature EXTENDED TEXTS: Dr. Q: My Journey from Migrant Farm Worker to Brain Surgeon, A. Quiñones-Hinojosa The Concrete River, L. Rodriguez
	Diversity 6 – Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from themselves, and engage respectfully with all people.	SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS & MEDIA: • "Los Vendidos" by Luis Valdez • "Annie Says," Michele Serros
	Justice 15 – Students will identify figures groups, events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant t the history of social justice around the world.	 "The U.S. Constitution and Right to Work Laws" "The Shop," Jimmy Santiago Baca "Promised Lands," Tino Villanueva "Work: #2 (Tolerance)," Jack López
	**Teaching Tolerance's Anti-Bias Framework http://perspectives.tolerance.org/?qnode/494	
Assessment Examples & Guides	Summative: Students will write a narrative essay in response to the following prompt: Based on the works you have read in this class and your own life experiences, what does the American Dream mean to you and your family? How is the American Dream complicated for Mexican Americans given the inequitable social structures they have faced throughout history? Formative: Short weekly writing responses to open-ended prompts, summaries, a reading log with reflections and vocabulary notes, responses in class discussions, graphic organizers, and self-evaluations. Narrative Essay Rubric: http://www.schoolimprovement.com/docs/Common%20Core%20Rubrics_Gr11-12.pdf Writing Guide: http://www.schoolimprovement.com/docs/Common%20Core%20Rubrics_Gr11-12.pdf Performance Level Descriptors http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/05/ela-pld-grade-11.pdf	
Instructional Resources:	DOK Levels http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-levels.pdf DOK Stems http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/dok-question-stems.pdf Hess's Matrix http://www.azed.gov/assessment/files/2014/11/hess-matrix.pdf Socratic Seminar http://www.nwabr.org/sites/default/files/SocSem.pdf Free Master Teacher Lesson Plans http://betterlesson.com/ (Requires a log in)	