

Grade 10 English Curriculum Map

Unit A:

Theme: Haunted by the Past

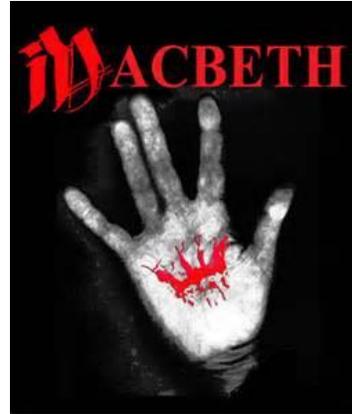
Question: Ghandi said that “An eye for an eye will make the entire world blind.” Based on your study of these texts what do you think Ghandi meant and do you agree with his statement?

Main Text:

*Macbeth

Supplemental Texts:

- *The Raven (Poem)
- *I Stand Here Ironing (Short Story)
- *Hope, Despair and Memory (Essay)
- *The Book Thief (Novel Excerpts)
- *Living with Loss 9/11 (Article)



Unit B:

Theme: Family Ties

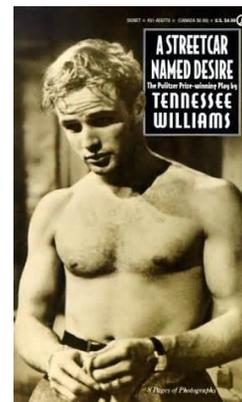
Essential Question: Do those that we have familial bonds with have the greatest power to make us act and think in a manner that is extreme and highly emotional?

Main Text:

*A Streetcar Named Desire

Supplementary Texts:

- *The Sniper (Short Story)
- *Oedipus Rex (Play Excerpts)
- *The Iliad (Poem)
- *Death by Scrabble (Short Story)
- *Sibling Violence (Article)



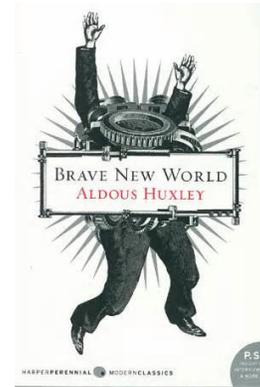
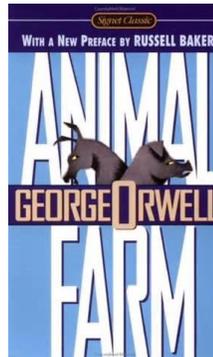
Unit C:

Theme: His Brother's Keeper

Essential Question: Is it human nature to be indifferent towards the struggles of your fellow man or is it human nature to strive to improve the condition of your fellow man?

Texts:

- *Anthem (full or excerpts)
- *Fahrenheit 451 (full or excerpts)
- *The Unknown Citizen (Poem)
- *Animal Farm (full or excerpts)
- *Harrison Bergeron (Short Story)
- *Ozymandias (Poem)
- *A Brave New World (full or excerpts)
- *Niemoller (Speech)



Unit D:

Theme: No Good Deed Goes Unpunished

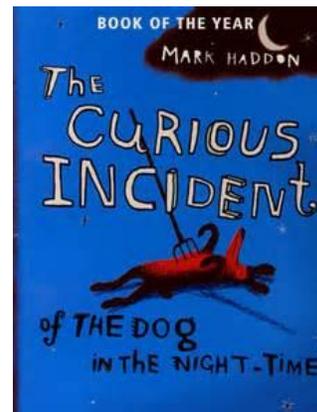
Essential Question: Do traits like altruism and philanthropy allow a human to advance themselves or do these attributes actually limit humans potential to improve themselves?

Main Text:

- *The Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime (Novel)

Supplemental Texts:

- *The Scarlett Ibis (Short Story)
- *Musee des Beaux Arts (Poem)
- *Saunders Advice to Graduates (Speech)
- *Of Mice and Men (Novel Excerpts)



Unit E:

Theme: Truth in Fiction

Essential Question: Can art and literature that appears silly and absurd actually be a vehicle used to teach us profound truths?

Main Text:

*Metamorphosis (Novel Excerpts)

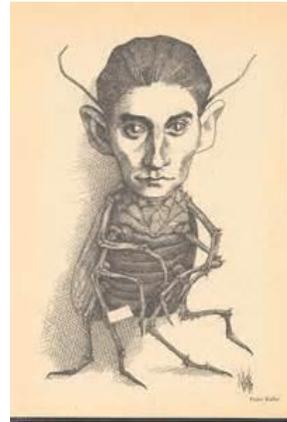
Supplemental Texts:

*The Nose (Short Story)

*Candide (Novel)

*Rhinoceros (Poem)

*A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings (Short Story)



Unit F:

Theme: Rhetoric

Essential Question: What are some of the most effective strategies used by authors in order to get the reader/audience to take action?

Texts:

*The Whisper of AIDS

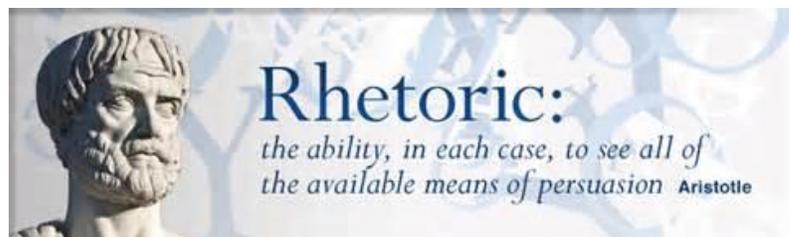
*Making the Grade

*I am not a Babysitter!

*School Shootings

*Wealthy Teen

*A City upon a Hill



Reading Literature Standards

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.1](#)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.2](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.3](#)

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

Craft and Structure:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.4](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.5](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.6](#)

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

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.7](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.8](#)

(RL.9-10.8 not applicable to literature)

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.9](#)

Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).

Information Texts Standards

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.1](#)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.2](#)

Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.3](#)

Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

Craft and Structure:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.4](#)

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.5](#)

Analyze in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.6](#)

Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.7](#)

Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.8](#)

Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.9](#)

Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington's

Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt's Four Freedoms speech, King's "Letter from Birmingham Jail"), including how they address related themes and concepts.

Writing Standards

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1.a](#)

Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1.b](#)

Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1.c](#)

Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1.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.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.1.e](#)

Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.a](#)

Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.b](#)

Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.c](#)

Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.d](#)

Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.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.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.2.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).

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3.a](#)

Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3.b](#)

Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3.c](#)

Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3.d](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.3.e](#)

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

Production and Distribution of Writing:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.4](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.5](#)

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 9-10 [here](#).)

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.6](#)

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.7](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.8](#)

Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.9](#)

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

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.9.a](#)

Apply *grades 9-10 Reading standards* to literature (e.g., "Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]").

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.9.b](#)

Apply *grades 9-10 Reading standards* to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning").

Range of Writing:

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.9-10.10](#)

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