

AP[®] English Language and Composition Correlation to the Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)

Correlation to the Course Content

Enduring Understandings, Skills, and Essential Knowledge		Text Pages
UNIT 1: THE UNENDING CONVERSATION		
RHS-1 Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.		
Skill: 1.A Reading —Identify and describe components of the rhetorical situation: the exigence, audience, writer, purpose, context, and message.	RHS-1.A The rhetorical situation of a text collectively refers to the exigence, purpose, audience, writer, context, and message.	Unit 1, p. 8
	RHS-1.B The exigence is the part of a rhetorical situation that inspires, stimulates, provokes, or prompts writers to create a text.	Unit 1, pp. 9-10
	RHS-1.C The purpose of a text is what the writer hopes to accomplish with it. Writers may have more than one purpose in a text.	Unit 1, p. 11
	RHS-1.D An audience of a text has shared as well as individual beliefs, values, needs, and backgrounds.	Unit 1, pp. 12-13
	RHS-1.E Writers create texts within a particular context that includes the time, place, and occasion.	Unit 1, pp. 15-17
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
Skills: 3.A Reading —Identify and explain claims and evidence within an argument. 4.A Writing —Develop a paragraph that includes a claim and evidence supporting the claim.	CLE-1.A Writers convey their positions through one or more claims that require a defense.	Unit 1, pp. 20-21
	CLE-1.B Writers defend their claims with evidence and/or reasoning.	Unit 1, p. 23
	CLE-1.C Types of evidence may include facts, anecdotes, analogies, statistics, examples, details, illustrations, expert opinions, personal observations, personal experiences, testimonies, or experiments.	Unit 1, p. 25-27
	CLE-1.D Effective claims provoke interest and require a defense, rather than simply stating an obvious, known fact that requires no defense or justification.	Unit 1, p. 30
	CLE-1.E Writers relate source material to their own argument by syntactically embedding particular quoted, paraphrased, or summarized information from one or more sources into their own ideas.	Unit 1, p. 32-35
UNIT 2: SELECTING EVIDENCE TO MOTIVATE AN AUDIENCE		
RHS-1 Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.		
Skills: 1.B Reading —Explain how an argument demonstrates understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs. 2.B Writing —Demonstrate an understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs.	RHS-1.F Writers' perceptions of an audience's values, beliefs, needs, and background guide the choices they make.	Unit 2, pp. 59-61
	RHS-1.G To achieve a purpose, writers make choices in an attempt to relate to an intended audience's emotions and values.	Unit 2, pp. 59-61
	RHS-1.H Arguments seek to persuade or motivate action through appeals—the modes of persuasion.	Unit 2, pp. 64-70
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
Skills: 3.B Reading —Identify and describe the overarching thesis of an argument, and any indication it provides of the argument's structure. 4.B Writing —Write a thesis statement that requires proof or defense and that may preview the structure of the argument.	CLE-1.F Writers use evidence strategically and purposefully to illustrate, clarify, set a mood, exemplify, associate, or amplify a point.	Unit 2, pp. 76-81
	CLE-1.G Strategically selected evidence strengthens the validity and reasoning of the argument, relates to an audience's emotions and values, and increases a writer's credibility.	Unit 2, pp. 76-81
	CLE-1.H An effective argument contains sufficient evidence; evidence is sufficient when its quantity and quality provide apt support for the argument	Unit 2, pp. 84-86
	CLE-1.I A thesis is the main, overarching claim a writer is seeking to defend or prove by using reasoning supported by evidence.	Unit 2, pp. 90-92
	CLE-1.J A writer's thesis is not necessarily a single sentence or an explicit statement and may require a thorough reading of the text to identify, but when a thesis is directly expressed, it is called a thesis statement.	Unit 2, pp. 90-92

UNIT 3: CONNECTING AN ARGUMENT		
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
Skills: 3.A Reading —Identify and explain claims and evidence within an argument. 4.A Writing —Develop a paragraph that includes a claim and evidence supporting the claim.	CLE-1.K Effective use of evidence uses commentary to establish a logical relationship between the evidence and the claim it supports.	Unit 3, pp. 123-125, 128-130
	CLE-1.L Writers introduce source material by using commentary to properly integrate it into their line of reasoning.	Unit 3, pp. 128-130
	CLE-1.M Synthesis requires consideration, explanation, and integration of others' arguments into one's own argument.	Unit 3, pp. 128-130
	CLE-1.N Writers must acknowledge words, ideas, images, texts, and other intellectual property of others through attribution, citation, or reference.	Unit 3, pp. 128-130
REO-1 Writers guide understanding of a text's lines of reasoning and claims through that text's organization and integration of evidence.		
Skills: 5.A Reading —Describe the line of reasoning and explain whether it supports an argument's overarching thesis. 6.A Writing —Develop a line of reasoning and commentary that explains it throughout an argument.	REO-1.A Writers may lead readers through a line of reasoning and then arrive at a thesis.	Unit 3, pp. 137-143.
	REO-1.B Writers may express a claim and then develop a line of reasoning to justify the claim.	Unit 3, pp. 137-143.
	REO-1.C Writers explain their reasoning through commentary that connects chosen evidence to a claim.	Unit 3, p. 140.
	REO-1.D Commentary explains the significance and relevance of evidence in relation to the line of reasoning.	Unit 3, pp. 141-142.
	REO-1.E The sequence of paragraphs in a text reveals the argument's line of reasoning.	Unit 3, pp. 142-143.
	REO-1.F Flaws in a line of reasoning may render an argument specious or illogical.	Unit 3, pp. 147-150.
Skills: 5.C Reading —Recognize and explain the use of methods of development to accomplish a purpose. 6.C Writing —Use appropriate methods of development to advance an argument.	REO-1.G Methods of development are common approaches writers frequently use to develop and organize the reasoning of their arguments. A method of development provides an audience with the means to trace a writer's reasoning in an argument.	Unit 3, pp. 155-156.
	REO-1.H Some typical methods of development are narration, cause- effect, comparison-contrast, definition, and description.	Unit 3, pp. 155-156.
	REO-1.I When developing ideas through narration, writers offer details about real-life experiences and offer reflections and insights on the significance of those experiences.	Unit 3, pp. 158-160.
	REO-1.J When developing ideas through cause-effect, writers present a cause, assert effects or consequences of that cause, or present a series of causes and the subsequent effect(s).	Unit 3, pp. 162-165.
UNIT 4: STRUCTURING AND ORGANIZING ARGUMENTS		
RHS-1 Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.		
Skills: 1.A Reading —Identify and describe components of the rhetorical situation: the exigence, audience, writer, purpose, context, and message. 2.A Writing —Write introductions and conclusions appropriate to the purpose and context of the rhetorical situation.	RHS-1.I The introduction of an argument introduces the subject and/ or writer of the argument to the audience. An introduction may present the argument's thesis. An introduction may orient, engage, and/or focus the audience by presenting quotations, intriguing statements, anecdotes, questions, statistics, data, contextualized information, or a scenario.	Unit 4, pp. 192-195
	RHS-1.J The conclusion of an argument brings the argument to a unified end. A conclusion may present the argument's thesis. It may engage and/or focus the audience by explaining the significance of the argument within a broader context, making connections, calling the audience to act, suggesting a change in behavior or attitude, proposing a solution, leaving the audience with a compelling image, explaining implications, summarizing the argument, or connecting to the introduction.	Unit 4, pp. 198-200

CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
Skills: 3.B Reading —Identify and describe the overarching thesis of an argument, and any indication it provides of the argument’s structure. 4.B Writing —Write a thesis statement that requires proof or defense and that may preview the structure of the argument.	CLE-1.O A thesis statement may preview the line of reasoning of an argument. This is not to say that a thesis statement must list the points of an argument, aspects to be analyzed, or specific evidence to be used in an argument.	Unit 4, pp. 206-211
REO-1 Writers guide understanding of a text’s lines of reasoning and claims through that text’s organization and integration of evidence.		
Skills: 5.C Reading —Recognize and explain the use of methods of development to accomplish a purpose. 6.C Writing —Use appropriate methods of development to advance an argument.	REO-1.G Methods of development are common approaches writers frequently use to develop and organize the reasoning of their arguments. A method of development provides an audience with the means to trace a writer’s reasoning in an argument.	Unit 4, pp. 215-216
	REO-1.K When developing ideas through comparison-contrast, writers present a category of comparison and then examine the similarities and/or differences between the objects of the comparison. When analyzing similarities and/or differences, like categories of comparison must be used.	Unit 4, pp. 215-216
	REO-1.L When developing ideas through a definition or description, writers relate the characteristics, features, or sensory details of an object or idea, sometimes using examples or illustrations.	Unit 4, pp. 218-221
UNIT 5: STRUCTURING AND SUPPORTING COHERENT ARGUMENTS		
REO-1 Writers guide understanding of a text’s lines of reasoning and claims through that text’s organization and integration of evidence.		
Skills: 5.A Reading —Describe the line of reasoning and explain whether it supports an argument’s overarching thesis. 6.A Writing —Develop a line of reasoning and commentary that explains it throughout an argument.	REO-1.M The body paragraphs of a written argument make claims, support them with evidence, and provide commentary that explains how the paragraph contributes to the reasoning of the argument.	Unit 5, pp. 248-253
		Unit 5, Composing on Your Own, pp. 255–256, 265, 274
Skills: 5.B Reading —Explain how the organization of a text creates unity and coherence and reflects a line of reasoning. 6.B Writing —Use transitional elements to guide the reader through the line of reasoning of an argument.	REO-1.N Coherence occurs at different levels in a piece of writing. In a sentence, the idea in one clause logically links to an idea in the next. In a paragraph, the idea in one sentence logically links to an idea in the next. In a text, the ideas in one paragraph logically link to the ideas in the next.	Unit 5, pp. 258-263
	REO-1.O Repetition, synonyms, pronoun references, and parallel structure may indicate or develop a relationship between elements of a text.	Unit 5, pp. 265-268
	REO-1.P Transitional elements are words or other elements (phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs) that assist in creating coherence among sentences, paragraphs, or sections in a text by showing relationships among ideas.	Unit 5, pp. 269-271
	REO-1.Q Transitional elements can be used to introduce evidence or to indicate its relationship to other ideas or evidence in that paragraph or in the text as a whole.	Unit 5, pp. 269-271
STL-1 The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.		
Skills: 7.A Reading —Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text. 8.A Writing —Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.	STL-1.A Words have both connotative and denotative meanings.	Unit 5, pp. 276-277
	STL-1.B Descriptive words, such as adjectives and adverbs, not only qualify or modify the things they describe but also convey a perspective toward those things.	Unit 5, pp. 279-281
	STL-1.C Precise word choice reduces confusion and may help the audience perceive the writer’s perspective.	Unit 5, pp. 279-281

UNIT 6: SYNTHESIZING PERSPECTIVES AND REFINING ARGUMENTS		
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
<p>Skills: 3.A Reading—Identify and explain claims and evidence within an argument.</p> <p>4.A Writing—Develop a paragraph that includes a claim and evidence supporting the claim.</p>	CLE-1.P When synthesizing, writers draw upon arguments from multiple sources, strategically select the most relevant information, and combine apt and specific source material as part of their own argument.	Unit 6, pp. 312-318
	CLE-1.Q A source provides information for an argument, and some sources are more reliable or credible than others.	Unit 6, pp. 312-318
	CLE-1.R A position and a perspective are different. Sources may have the same position on a subject, yet each comes from a different perspective based on their background, interests, and expertise.	Unit 6, pp. 321-322
	CLE-1.S When incorporating evidence or sources into an argument, the strongest arguments recognize and acknowledge the biases and limitations of the material and account for those limitations in their reasoning.	Unit 6, pp. 325-327
	CLE-1.T The degree to which a source does or does not consider other positions reflects the degree to which that source is biased.	Unit 6, pp. 325-327
<p>Skills: 3.B Reading—Identify and describe the overarching thesis of an argument, and any indication it provides of the argument’s structure.</p> <p>4.B Writing—Write a thesis statement that requires proof or defense and that may preview the structure of the argument.</p>	CLE-1.U Consideration and use of new evidence may require revision of the thesis statement and/or changes to the line of reasoning.	Unit 6, pp. 335-337
STL-1 The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.		
<p>Skills: 7.A Reading— Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text.</p> <p>8.A Writing—Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.</p>	STL-1.D A writer’s tone is the writer’s attitude or feeling about a subject, conveyed through word choice and writing style.	Unit 6, pp. 342-348
	STL-1.E Readers infer a writer’s tone from the writer’s word choice, and especially the positive, negative, or other connotations of those words.	Unit 6, pp. 342-348
	STL-1.F A writer’s shifts in tone from one part of a text to another may suggest the writer’s qualification, refinement, or reconsideration of their perspective on a subject.	Unit 6, pp. 351-353
UNIT 7: STYLE AS SUBSTANCE		
RHS-1 Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.		
<p>Skills: 1.A Reading—Identify and describe components of the rhetorical situation: the exigence, audience, writer, purpose, context, and message.</p> <p>2.A Writing—Write introductions and conclusions appropriate to the purpose and context of the rhetorical situation.</p>	RHS-1.I The introduction of an argument introduces the subject and/ or writer of the argument to the audience. An introduction may present the argument’s thesis. An introduction may orient, engage, and/or focus the audience by presenting quotations, intriguing statements, anecdotes, questions, statistics, data, contextualized information, or a scenario.	Unit 7, pp. 391-392
	RHS-1.J The conclusion of an argument brings the argument to a unified end. A conclusion may present the argument’s thesis. It may engage and/or focus the audience by explaining the significance of the argument within a broader context, making connections, , calling the audience to act, suggesting a change in behavior or attitude, proposing a solution, leaving the audience with a compelling image, explaining implications, summarizing the argument, or connecting to the introduction.	Unit 7, pp. 396-397
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
<p>Skills: 3.C Reading— Explain ways claims are qualified through modifiers, counterarguments, and alternative perspectives.</p> <p>4.C Writing—Qualify a claim using modifiers, counterarguments, or alternative perspectives.</p>	CLE-1.V A lack of understanding of the complexities of a subject or an issue can lead to oversimplification or generalizations.	Unit 7, pp. 403-405
	CLE-1.W Because arguments are usually part of ongoing discourse, effective arguments often avoid expressing claims, reasoning, and evidence in absolute terms.	Unit 7, pp. 403-405
	CLE-1.X Writers may strategically use words, phrases, and clauses as modifiers to qualify or limit the scope of an argument.	Unit 7, pp. 407-410

STL-1 The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.		
<p>Skills: 7.B Reading—Explain how writers create, combine, and place independent and dependent clauses to show relationships between and among ideas. (Note: Students should be able to read and analyze these complexities but are not expected to write with them on timed essays.)</p> <p>8.B Writing—Write sentences that clearly convey ideas and arguments.</p>	STL-1.G Writers express ideas in sentences. Sentences are made up of clauses, at least one of which must be independent.	Unit 7, pp. 417-419
	STL-1.H The arrangement of sentences in a text can emphasize particular ideas.	Unit 7, pp. 417-419
	STL-1.I Subordination and coordination are used to express the intended relationship between ideas in a sentence.	Unit 7, pp. 422-424
	STL-1.J Writers frequently use coordination to illustrate a balance or equality between ideas.	Unit 7, pp. 422-424
	STL-1.K Writers frequently use subordination to illustrate an imbalance or inequality between ideas.	Unit 7, pp. 422-424
	STL-1.L The arrangement of clauses, phrases, and words in a sentence can emphasize ideas.	Unit 7, pp.417-419
<p>Skills: 7.C Reading—Explain how grammar and mechanics contribute to the clarity and effectiveness of an argument.</p> <p>8.C Writing—Use established conventions of grammar and mechanics to communicate clearly and effectively.</p>	STL-1.M Grammar and mechanics that follow established conventions of language enable clear communication.	Unit 7, pp. 429-432
	STL-1.N Writers use punctuation strategically to demonstrate the relationships among ideas in a sentence.	Unit 7, pp. 429-432
	STL-1.O Punctuation (commas, colons, semicolons, dashes, hyphens, parentheses, quotation marks, or end marks) advances a writer’s purpose by clarifying, organizing, emphasizing, indicating purpose, supplementing information, or contributing to tone.	Unit 7, pp. 429-432
	STL-1.P Some design features, such as italics or boldface, create emphasis	Unit 7, pp. 434-435
UNIT 8: USING STYLE STRATEGICALLY		
RHS-1 Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.		
<p>Skills: 1.B Reading—Explain how an argument demonstrates understanding of an audience’s beliefs, values, or needs.</p> <p>2.B Writing—Demonstrate an understanding of an audience’s beliefs, values, or needs.</p>	RHS-1.K Writers may make comparisons (e.g., similes, metaphors, analogies, or anecdotes) in an attempt to relate to an audience. Effective comparisons must be shared and understood by the audience to advance the writer’s purpose.	Unit 8, pp. 471-478
	RHS-1.L Writers’ choices regarding syntax and diction influence how the writer is perceived by an audience and may influence the degree to which an audience accepts an argument.	Unit 8, pp. 481-486
	RHS-1.M Word choice may reflect writers’ biases and may affect their credibility with a particular audience.	Unit 8, pp. 481-486
	RHS-1.N Because audiences are unique and dynamic, writers must consider the perspectives, contexts, and needs of the intended audience when making choices of evidence, organization, and language in an argument.	Unit 8, pp. 491-495
STL-1 The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.		
<p>Skills: 7.A Reading—Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text.</p> <p>8.A Writing—Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.</p>	STL-1.Q A writer’s style is made up of the mix of word choice, syntax, and conventions employed by that writer.	Unit 8, pp. 503-506
	STL-1.R Writers may signal a complex or ironic perspective through stylistic choices. Irony may emerge from the differences between an argument and the readers’ expectations or values.	Unit 8, pp. 509-512
<p>Skills: 7.B Reading—Explain how writers create, combine, and place independent and dependent clauses to show relationships between and among ideas.</p> <p>8.B Writing—Write sentences that clearly convey ideas and arguments.</p>	STL-1.S Modifiers—including words, phrases, or clauses—qualify, clarify, or specify information about the thing with which they are associated. To reduce ambiguity, modifiers should be placed closest to the word, phrase, or clause that they are meant to modify.	Unit 8, pp. 517-522
	STL-1. Parenthetical elements—though not essential to understanding what they are describing—interrupt sentences to provide additional information that may address an audience’s needs and/or advance a writer’s purpose.	Unit 8, pp. 524-525

UNIT 9: CONTRIBUTING TO THE CONVERSATION		
CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments.		
Skills: 3.C Reading— Explain ways claims are qualified through modifiers, counterarguments, and alternative perspectives. 4.C Writing— Qualify a claim using modifiers, counterarguments, or alternative perspectives.	CLE-1.Y Effectively entering into an ongoing conversation about a subject means engaging the positions that have already been considered and argued about.	Unit 9, pp. 566-570
	CLE-1.Z Evidence and sources will either support, complement, or contradict a writer’s thesis.	Unit 9, pp. 566-570
	CLE-1.AA Writers enhance their credibility when they refute, rebut, or concede opposing arguments and contradictory evidence.	Unit 9, pp. 578-581
	CLE-1.AB When writers concede, they accept all or a portion of a competing position or claim as correct, agree that the competing position or claim is correct under a different set of circumstances, or acknowledge the limitations of their own argument.	Unit 9, pp. 578-581
	CLE-1.AC When writers rebut, they offer a contrasting perspective on an argument and its evidence or provide alternative evidence to propose that all or a portion of a competing position or claim is invalid.	Unit 9, pp. 578-581
	CLE-1.AD When writers refute, they demonstrate, using evidence, that all or a portion of a competing position or claim is invalid.	Unit 9, pp. 578-581
	CLE-1.AE Transitions may be used to introduce counterarguments.	Unit 9, pp. 581-583
	CLE-1.AF Not all arguments explicitly address a counterargument.	Unit 9, pp. 581-583

Correlation to the AP[®] English Language and Composition Skills

Skills	Text Pages
Skill Category 1: Rhetorical Situation—Reading: Explain how writers' choices reflect the components of the rhetorical situation.	
1.A —Identify and describe components of the rhetorical situation: the exigence, audience, writer, purpose, context, and message.	Unit 1 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 9, 10, 11-12, 14-15, 17-18 Unit 1 Review: question 1, p. 41; questions 8-9, p. 43 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 195-196, 201 Unit 2 Review: question 6, p. 99 Unit 3 Review: question 5, p. 173 Unit 4 Review: questions 3-4, p. 227; question 11, p. 230 Unit 5 Review: question 3, pp. 286 Unit 6 Review: question 6, p. 359 Unit 7 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 393-395, 398 Unit 7 Review: questions 2 and 4, pp. 440-441 Unit 9 Review: question 4, p. 589 Practice Examination: question 3, p. 603
1.B —Explain how an argument demonstrates understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs.	Unit 1 Review: questions 4-5, p. 42 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 61-63, 71-72 Unit 2 Review: questions 1 and 3, p. 98 Unit 4 Review: question 12, p. 230 Unit 7 Review: questions 6-7, p. 441 Unit 8 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 478-479, 487-488, 495-496 Unit 8 Review: question 2, p. 532; questions 4, 5 & 7, p. 533 Practice Examination: question 7, p. 605; questions 12 & 16, pp. 607-608
Skill Category 2: Rhetorical Situation—Writing: Make strategic choices in a text to address a rhetorical situation.	
2.A —Write introductions and conclusions appropriate to the purpose and context of the rhetorical situation.	Unit 4 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 196-197, 201-202 Unit 7 Checkpoint - Evaluate Writing: pp. 395, 399 Unit 7 Review: question 19, p. 446 Practice Examination: question 26, p. 613; question 34, p. 617
2.B —Demonstrate an understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs.	Unit 1 Review: question 18, p. 47 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 63, 73 Unit 8 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 480, 488-490, 496-497 Unit 8 Review: question 10, p. 536; questions 12-13, p. 537 Practice Examination: question 32, p. 616; question 43, p. 621
Skill Category 3: Claims and Evidence—Reading: Identify and describe the claims and evidence of an argument.	
3.A —Identify and explain claims and evidence within an argument.	Unit 1 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 21, 24, 28, 31, 36 Unit 1 Review: question 2, p. 41 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 81-83, 87 Unit 2 Review: question 2, p. 98; question 5, p. 99 Unit 3 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 125-127, 131-132 Unit 3 Review: questions 1-4, p. 171; question 7, p. 173 Unit 6 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 318-319, 322-323, 338-339 Unit 6 Review: question 7, p. 360 Unit 7 Review: question 5, p. 441; question 10, p. 442 Unit 8 Review: question 8, p. 534 Practice Examination: questions 2 & 4, p. 603; question 14, p. 608
3.B —Identify and describe the overarching thesis of an argument, and any indication it provides of the argument's structure.	Unit 1 Review: question 3, p. 42; question 7, p. 43 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Close Reading: p. 93 Unit 2 Review: question 4, p. 99 Unit 4 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 211-212 Unit 4 Review: question 2, p. 226; question 8, p. 228 Unit 5 Review: question 4, p. 286 Unit 6 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 338 Practice Examination: question 10, p. 605
3.C —Explain ways claims are qualified through modifiers, counterarguments, and alternative perspectives.	Unit 7 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 405-406, 411-412 Unit 7 Review: questions 1 and 3, p. 440 Unit 9 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 571-572, 578-579, 583-584 Unit 9 Review: questions 1 and 2, p. 588 Practice Examination: question 13, p. 607; question 22, p. 610

Skill Category 4:	
4.A —Develop a paragraph that includes a claim and evidence supporting the claim.	Unit 1 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 22, 24-25, 28, 36-37 Unit 1 Review: question 14, p. 46 Unit 2 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 83, 87-88 Unit 2 Review: questions 11-13, pp. 102-103 Unit 3 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 127, 133 Unit 3 Review: questions 10-11, pp. 175-176 Unit 6 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 320, 324, 329 Unit 6 Review: questions 9-11, 13, pp. 362-363 Unit 9 Review: question 10, p. 592 Practice Examination: question 28, p. 614; question 39, p. 619; question 45, p. 622
4.B —Write a thesis statement that requires proof or defense and that may preview the structure of the argument	Unit 2 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 94. Unit 2 Review: question 10, p. 102. Unit 4 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 212. Unit 6 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 339. Unit 6 Review: question 14, p. 363.
4.C —Qualify a claim using modifiers, counterarguments, or alternative perspectives.	Unit 1 Review: question 17, p. 47. Unit 5 Review: question 9, p. 289. Unit 7 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 407, 412. Unit 8 Review: question 16, p. 539. Unit 9 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 571-572, 580-581, 585. Unit 9 Review: question 3, p. 589. Unit 9 Review: question 7, p. 591. Practice Examination: question 29, p. 614; question 33, p. 616; question 42, p. 621.
Skill Category 5: Reasoning and Organization—Reading: Describe the reasoning, organization, and development of an argument.	
5.A —Describe the line of reasoning and explain whether it supports an argument's overarching thesis.	Unit 1 Review: question 12, p. 44 Unit 3 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 144-145, 151-152. Unit 5 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 254-255 Unit 5 Review: questions 1 and 5, pp. 286-287. Unit 7 Review: question 9, p. 442. Practice Examination: question 8, p. 604; question 19, p. 609; questions 23-24, p. 611
5.B —Explain how the organization of a text creates unity and coherence and reflects a line of reasoning.	Unit 5 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 263-264, 268-269, 272 Unit 5 Review: question 7, pp. 288 Practice Examination: question 6, p. 604; question 15, p. 608; question 20, p. 610
5.C —Recognize and explain the use of methods of development to accomplish a purpose.	Unit 4 Checkpoint - Close Reading: 217, 221-222 Unit 4 Review: question 1, p. 226; questions 5-6, p. 227; questions 7 and 9, p. 228 Unit 3 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 156-157, 161, 165-166 Unit 5 Review: question 6, p. 287 Unit 6 Review: question 1, p. 358 Unit 7 Review: questions 8 and 11, p. 442 Practice Examination: question 5, p. 604
Skill Category 6: Reasoning and Organization—Writing: Use organization and commentary to illuminate the line of reasoning in an argument.	
6.A —Develop a line of reasoning and commentary that explains it throughout an argument.	Unit 4 Review: question 15, p. 230. Unit 3 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 146, 152 Unit 3 Review: questions 8-9, pp. 174-175; question 12, p. 176 Unit 5 Checkpoint - Evaluate Writing: p. 255
6.B —Use transitional elements to guide the reader through the line of reasoning of an argument.	Unit 3 Review: questions 13-14, p. 177 Unit 4 Review: question 13, p. 230 Unit 5 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 264, 269, 273 Unit 5 Review: question 9, pp. 289 Unit 7 Review: questions 20-21, pp. 446-447 Unit 8 Review: question 15, p. 538 Unit 9 Review: questions 8-9, p. 591 Practice Examination: question 30, p. 614; question 38, p. 618; question 40, p. 620

<p>6.C—Use appropriate methods of development to advance an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 1 Review: question 15, p. 46; question 16, p. 47 Unit 3 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 157-158, 161-162, 166-167 Unit 4 Review: question 10, p. 229 Unit 4 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 217-218, 222 Unit 5 Review: question 8, pp. 289 Unit 8 Review: question 14, p. 538 Practice Examination: question 31, p. 615; question 36, p. 617; question 41, p. 620.</p>
<p>Skill Category 7: Style—Reading: Explain how writers' stylistic choices contribute to the purpose of an argument.</p>	
<p>7.A—Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text.</p>	<p>Unit 1 Review: question 6, p. 43; questions 10-11, p. 44; question 13, p. 44 Unit 2 Review: questions 7-9, p. 100 Unit 3 Review: question 6, p. 173 Unit 5 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 277-278, 281 Unit 5 Review: question 2, p. 286 Unit 6 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 349-350, 353-354 Unit 6 Review: questions 2-5, pp. 358-359; question 8, p. 360 Unit 7 Review: question 12, p. 443 Unit 8 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 506-507, 512-513 Unit 8 Review: question 1, p. 532; question 3, p. 532; question 6, p. 533, question 9, p. 534 Unit 9 Review: questions 5-6, p. 589 Practice Examination: question 1, p. 602; questions 7 & 11, p. 605</p>
<p>7.B—Explain how writers create, combine, and place independent and dependent clauses to show relationships between and among ideas.</p>	<p>Unit 7 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 420-421, 425-426 Unit 7 Review: question 15, p. 444 Unit 8 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 522-523, 525-527 Practice Examination: question 18, p. 609; question 21, p. 610</p>
<p>7.C—Explain how grammar and mechanics contribute to the clarity and effectiveness of an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 7 Checkpoint - Close Reading: pp. 432-433, 435</p>
<p>Skill Category 8: Style—Writing: Select words and use elements of composition to advance an argument.</p>	
<p>8.A—Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 4 Review: question 14, p. 231 Unit 5 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 278-279, 281 Unit 6 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 350-351, 354 Unit 6 Review: question 12, p. 363 Unit 8: Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 508, 514</p>
<p>8.B—Write sentences that clearly convey ideas and arguments.</p>	<p>Unit 7 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 421, 427 Unit 7 Review: question 14, p. 444; questions 16-18, 445-446 Unit 8 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: p. 524, 527-528 Unit 8 Review: question 11, p. 536 Practice Examination: questions 25 & 27, pp. 612-614; question 35, p. 617; question 44, p. 621</p>
<p>8.C—Use established conventions of grammar and mechanics to communicate clearly and effectively.</p>	<p>Unit 7 Checkpoint - Evaluating Writing: pp. 433-434, 436 Unit 7 Review: question 13, p. 444 Practice Examination: question 37, p. 618</p>

Correlation to the Big Ideas

Big Ideas	Text Pages
BIG IDEA 1: RHETORICAL SITUATION (RHS)	
Enduring Understanding RHS-1: Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.	Unit 1: pp. 7-18 Unit 2: pp. 58-74 Unit 4: pp. 191-204 Unit 7: pp. 390-400 Unit 8: pp. 470-500
BIG IDEA 2: CLAIMS AND EVIDENCE (CLE)	
Enduring Understanding CLE-1: Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing, arguments	Unit 1: pp. 19-38 Unit 2: pp. 75-95 Unit 3: pp. 122-135 Unit 4: pp. 205-213 Unit 6: pp. 311-340 Unit 7: pp. 401-415 Unit 9: pp. 565-586
BIG IDEA 3: REASONING AND ORGANIZATION (REO)	
Enduring Understanding REO-1: Writers guide understanding of a text's lines of reasoning and claims through that text's organization and integration of evidence.	Unit 3: pp. 136-168 Unit 4: pp. 214-223 Unit 5: pp. 247-274
BIG IDEA 4: STYLE (STL)	
Enduring Understanding STL-1: The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.	Unit 5: pp. 275-283 Unit 6: pp. 341-355 Unit 7: pp. 416-437 Unit 8: pp. 501-529