	Historical Events and Eras								
	Dark Days	Free At Last: The Struggle for Civil Rights		Harlem Renaissance	Times of Change: Vietnam and the 70s	Voices of the Holocaust	Wide Open Spaces: American Frontiers		
§110.32. English Language Arts and Reading, English II, Beginning with School Year 2009-2010									
(1) Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to:									
(A) determine the meaning of grade-level technical academic English words in multiple content areas (e.g., science, mathematics, social studies, the arts) derived from Latin, Greek, or other linguistic roots and affixes;	SE: footnote on 105			SB: See footnotes on pages 64; 69; 72, 73; 64; 69; 97;		SB: footnotes on pages 51; 102			
(B) analyze textual context (within a sentence and in larger sections of text) to distinguish between the denotative and connotative meanings of words;	TG: 53								
(D) show the relationship between the origins and meaning of foreign words or phrases used frequently in written English and historical events or developments (e.g., glasnost, avant-garde, coup d'état); and			SB: footnotes pp. 30; 45; 56; 65; 68; 76; 95; 97;105; 109; 112; 136	SB: See footnotes on pages 10; 21; 130;		SB: footnotes on pages 34; 48; 86; 109; 121; 122; 129; 134; 139; 141			
(E) use a dictionary, a glossary, or a thesaurus (printed or electronic) to determine or confirm the meanings of words and phrases, including their connotations and denotations, and their etymology.	SE: 18 TG: 17, 27; 40; 52	SE: 14 TG: 17; 30; 43; 58	SB: 12 TG: 14; 17; 29; 39; 49	TG: 17; 29; 43; 54	SB: 14 TG: 17; 28; 41; 56	SE: 14 TG: 14; 37; 47; 57	SE: 12 TG: 15-16, 17, 25, 28, 35, 38, 47, 51, 57		
(2) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Theme and Genre. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:									
(A) compare and contrast differences in similar themes expressed in different time periods;	All selections take place during the Great Depression.	TG: 25; 38; 52	TG: 24; 34; 44; 56		TG: 23; 36; 50	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 42-43; 53-54; 67	TG: 36-37; 46; 49 50		
(C) relate the figurative language of a literary work to its historical and cultural setting.	TG: 18; 19; 20; 31; 53; 54 ; 55	17; 18; 18; 20; 21; 23; 37; 46; 47; 51; 53;	TG: 23; 40; 55; 68	TG: 23; 24; 32; 37; 47; 58	TG: 18; 19; 22; 35; 42; 43	TG: 17; 29; 52; 58; 61; 62	TG: 21; 30; 32; 40; 41; 52; 54; 55		
(3) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Poetry. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of poetry and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze the structure or prosody (e.g., meter, rhyme scheme) and graphic elements (e.g., line length, punctuation, word position) in poetry.	TG: 44; 53	TG: 18; 19; 20; 21; 37; 47; 51; 61;	TG: 18; 22; 54; 67	17; 29; 43; 54	TG: 23; 36; 50	TG: 17; 18; 20; 29; 30; 38; 51; 62	TG: 19; 22; 29; 54; 56		

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	Historical Events and Eras								
			From There		Times of		Wide Open		
		Free At Last: The	to Here:		Change:		Spaces:		
		Struggle for Civil	The Immigrant	Harlem	Vietnam	Voices of the	American		
	Dark Days	Rights	Experience	Renaissance	and the 70s	Holocaust	Frontiers		
§110.32. English Language Arts and Reading, English II, Beginning with									
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(4) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Drama. Students understand,									
make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of									
drama and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.									
Students are expected to analyze how archetypes and motifs in drama affect									
the plot of plays.									
(5) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. Students understand,			Note: There are						
make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of			two fiction						
fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.			selections in the						
Students are expected to:			text.						
(A) analyze isolated scenes and their contribution to the success of the plot				TG: 20; 36; 45	TG: 23; 36; 50	TG: 31			
as a whole in a variety of works of fiction;									
(B) analyze differences in the characters' moral dilemmas in works of fiction		TG: 24; 48			TG: 23; 36; 50	TG: 22-23; 32-	TG: 19; 33; 43;		
across different countries or cultures;						33; 42-43; 53-54;	55		
						67			
(6) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction. Students		TG: 22; 23; 32;	TG: 19; 20; 21;	TG: 18; 19; 21;	TG: 20; 21; 30;	TG: 16; 19; 21;	TG: 18; 21; 28;		
understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the varied		33; 34; 35; 36;	23; 29; 31; 32;	30; 31; 34;	33; 35; 43; 44;	31; 39; 40; 41;	30; 31; 40; 41;		
structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and provide evidence		37; 44; 45; 46;	33; 40; 41; 42;	35;44; 46; 55;	45; 46; 47; 48;	48; 50; 58; 59;	42; 52; 54		
from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to evaluate		49; 50; 59; 60;	50; 51 52; 53;	56; 57	49	60; 61			
the role of syntax and diction and the effect of voice, tone, and imagery on a		62; 63	63; 64; 65; 66	,		,			
speech, literary essay, or other forms of literary nonfiction.			, , ,						
(7) Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language. Students		TG: 17, 19; 27;	TG: 17; 18; 23;	TG: 23; 24; 32;	TG: 17, 18, 19;	TG: 17; 29; 52;	TG: 32; 43; 44;		
understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about how an author's		30; 37; 40; 43;		37; 47; 58	22; 25; 28; 52;		45; 53; 55		
sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from			33; 36; 39; 40;		37-36; 38; 41; 42		, ,		
text to support their understanding. Students are expected to explain the		64	42;46;49; 55;		52; 56; 58; 59;				
function of symbolism, allegory, and allusions in literary works.			58; 62; 69		61; 63				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			, , , , , ,		, , , ,				
(8) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History.		TG: 22; 23; 32;	TG: 19; 20; 21;	TG: 18; 19; 21;	TG: 20; 21; 30;	TG: 22-23; 32-	TG: 18; 21; 28;		
Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's		33; 34; 35; 36;	23; 29; 31; 32;	30; 31; 34;	33; 35; 43; 44;	33; 42-43; 53-54;			
purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide		37; 44; 45; 46;	33; 40; 41; 42;	35;44; 46; 55;	45; 46; 47; 48;		42; 52; 54;		
evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are		49; 50; 59; 60;	50; 51 52; 53;	56; 57	49		, - , - ,		
expected to analyze the controlling idea and specific purpose of a passage		62; 63	63; 64; 65; 66						
and the textual elements that support and elaborate it, including both the		/	,,,,						
most important details and the less important details.									
(9) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students						TG: 16; 19; 21;			
analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and						31; 39; 40; 41;			
provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are						48; 50; 58; 59;			
expected to:				<u> </u>		60			

	Historical Events and Eras								
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(B) distinguish among different kinds of evidence (e.g., logical, empirical, anecdotal) used to support conclusions and arguments in texts;		TG: 44; 52-53; 63							
(D) synthesize and make logical connections between ideas and details in several texts selected to reflect a range of viewpoints on the same topic and support those findings with textual evidence.		TG: 25-26; 38- 39; 52-53; 68	TG: 19; 24; 30; 44	TG: 24; 38; 48	TG: 23; 36; 50	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 42-43; 53-54; 67	TG: 19; 33; 43		
(A) explain shifts in perspective in arguments about the same topic and evaluate the accuracy of the evidence used to support the different viewpoints within those arguments; and		TG: 44; 52-53; 63			TG: 23; 36; 50				
(11) Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Procedural Texts. Students understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents. Students are expected to:									
(A) evaluate text for the clarity of its graphics and its visual appeal; and			SB: 10-11 TG: 14						
(B) synthesize information from multiple graphical sources to draw conclusions about the ideas presented (e.g., maps, charts, schematics).					SB: 11-13				
(12) Reading/Media Literacy. Students use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts. Students are expected to:									
(A) evaluate how messages presented in media reflect social and cultural views in ways different from traditional texts;		TG: 45; 46; 63; 65		TG: 47	TG: 19; 21; 29				
(B) analyze how messages in media are conveyed through visual and sound techniques (e.g., editing, reaction shots, sequencing, background music);						TG: 31; 62			
(C) examine how individual perception or bias in coverage of the same event influences the audience; and		TG: 45; 46; 63; 65							
(13) Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to:									
(A) plan a first draft by selecting the correct genre for conveying the intended meaning to multiple audiences, determining appropriate topics through a range of strategies (e.g., discussion, background reading, personal interests, interviews), and developing a thesis or controlling idea;	TG: 23-24; 35- 36; 46-47	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53	TG: 25; 35; 45; 57; 75	TG: 24-25; 38- 39; 48-49	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 3342-43; 53-54; 67-68	TG: 34-35; 45-46		

			Hist	corical Events and	l Eras		
	Dark Days	Free At Last: The Struggle for Civil Rights		Harlem Renaissance	Times of Change: Vietnam and the 70s	Voices of the Holocaust	Wide Open Spaces: American Frontiers
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(B) structure ideas in a sustained and persuasive way (e.g., using outlines, note taking, graphic organizers, lists) and develop drafts in timed and openended situations that include transitions and rhetorical devices used to convey meaning;	TG: 23-24; 35- 36; 46-47	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53	TG: 25; 35; 45; 57; 75		TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 3342-43; 53-54; 67-68	TG: 34-35; 45-46
(C) revise drafts to improve style, word choice, figurative language, sentence variety, and subtlety of meaning after rethinking how well questions of purpose, audience, and genre have been addressed;	TG: 23-24; 35- 36; 46-47	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53	TG: 76	TG: 24-25; 38- 39; 48-49	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 69	TG: 62
(D) edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and (E) revise final draft in response to feedback from peers and teacher and publish written work for appropriate audiences.	TG: 64 TG: 64	TG: 71 TG: 71	TG: 76	TG: 65 TG: 65	TG: 69 TG: 69	TG: 69 TG: 69	TG: 62 TG: 62
(14) Writing/Literary Texts. Students write literary texts to express their ideas and feelings about real or imagined people, events, and ideas. Students are responsible for at least two forms of literary writing. Students are expected to:							
(A) write an engaging story with a well-developed conflict and resolution, interesting and believable characters, a range of literary strategies (e.g., dialogue, suspense) and devices to enhance the plot, and sensory details that define the mood or tone;	TG: 43	TG: 34		TG: 16; 18; 30; 61		TG: 30; 48	
(B) write a poem using a variety of poetic techniques (e.g., structural elements, figurative language) and a variety of poetic forms (e.g., sonnets, ballads); and			TG: 22; 67	48-49	23-24	TG: 51	TG: 44
(C) write a script with an explicit or implicit theme and details that contribute to a definite mood or tone.		TG: 23					
(15) Writing/Expository and Procedural Texts. Students write expository and procedural or work-related texts to communicate ideas and information to specific audiences for specific purposes. Students are expected to:			SB: 32 TG:15-16; 24-24; 59-61; 70; 71-72				TG: 22-23; 28; 34-35; 45-46; 59 60
(A) write an analytical essay of sufficient length that includes:	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53		TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 42-43; 53-54; 67-68	
(i) effective introductory and concluding paragraphs and a variety of sentence structures;	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53		TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 41; 42-43; 53 54; 67-68	-
(ii) rhetorical devices, and transitions between paragraphs;	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53		TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 41; 42-43; 53 54; 67-68	-

	Historical Events and Eras								
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§110.32. English Language Arts and Reading, English II, Beginning with School Year 2009-2010									
(iii) a thesis or controlling idea;	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53		TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 41; 42-43; 53- 54; 67-68			
(iv) an organizing structure appropriate to purpose, audience, and context;	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60	TG: 25-25; 38- 39; 52-53		TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 22-23; 32- 33; 41; 42-43; 53- 54; 67-68			
(v) relevant evidence and well-chosen details; and	TG: 23–24, 35–36, 46–47, 58, 59–60			TG: 38-39	TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51				
(vi) distinctions about the relative value of specific data, facts, and ideas that support the thesis statement;					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51				
(C) write an interpretative response to an expository or a literary text (e.g., essay or review) that:			TG: 42; 52; 66						
(D) produce a multimedia presentation (e.g., documentary, class newspaper, docudrama, infomercial, visual or textual parodies, theatrical production) with graphics, images, and sound that conveys a distinctive point of view and appeals to a specific audience.	TG: 60	TG: 67	TG: 72	TG: 61	TG: 66		TG: 58		
(16) Writing/Persuasive Texts. Students write persuasive texts to influence the attitudes or actions of a specific audience on specific issues. Students are expected to write an argumentative essay to the appropriate audience that includes:	TG: 43	TG: 38; 68; 69	TG: 51; 70; 73- 74; 75	TG: 60-61					
(A) a clear thesis or position based on logical reasons supported by precise and relevant evidence;					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 20; 53-54			
(B) consideration of the whole range of information and views on the topic and accurate and honest representation of these views (i.e., in the author's own words and not out of context);					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 53-54			
(C) counter-arguments based on evidence to anticipate and address objections;					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51				
(D) an organizing structure appropriate to the purpose, audience, and context;					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51	TG: 20; 53-54			
(E) an analysis of the relative value of specific data, facts, and ideas; and					TG: 23-24; 37- 38; 50-51				
(20) Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to:	TG: 58 59	TG: 65-66	TG: 70	TG: 60-61	TG: 64-65	TG: 59; 64-65; 66	TG: 41; 57; 58		

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School Year 2009-2010									
(21) Research/Gathering Sources. Students determine, locate, and explore the full range of relevant sources addressing a research question and systematically record the information they gather. Students are expected to:	TG: 58-59	TG: 65-66	TG: 70	TG: 60-61	TG: 64-65	TG: 59; 64-65; 66	TG: 41; 57, 58		
(22) Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to:	TG: 58-59	TG: 65-66	TG: 70	TG: 60-61	TG: 64-65	TG: 59; 64-65; 66	TG: 41; 57; 58		
(23) Research/Organizing and Presenting Ideas. Students organize and present their ideas and information according to the purpose of the research and their audience. Students are expected to synthesize the research into a written or an oral presentation that:	TG: 58-59	TG: 65-66	TG: 70	TG: 60-61	TG: 64-65	TG: 59; 64-65; 66	TG: 41; 57; 58		
(24) Listening and Speaking/Listening. Students will use comprehension skills to listen attentively to others in formal and informal settings. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to:			TG: 19; 22; 40; 65; 68; 70; 71-72			TG: 16; 20; 31; 38; 58; 60; 62; 65			
(A) listen responsively to a speaker by taking notes that summarize, synthesize, or highlight the speaker's ideas for critical reflection and by asking questions related to the content for clarification and elaboration;	TG: 19; 22; 40; 65; 68; 70; 71-72								
(25) Listening and Speaking/Speaking. Students speak clearly and to the point, using the conventions of language. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to advance a coherent argument that incorporates a clear thesis and a logical progression of valid evidence from reliable sources and that employs eye contact, speaking rate (e.g., pauses for effect), volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively.	TG: 59	TG: 40; 63; 70-72	TG: 71	TG:61	TG: 43; 45; 46; 47; 64; 65-66; 67				
(26) Listening and Speaking/Teamwork. Students work productively with others in teams. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to participate productively in teams, building on the ideas of others, contributing relevant information, developing a plan for consensus-building, and setting ground rules for decision-making.	TG: 24-25; 31; 33; 40; 52; 65; 70; 71-72; 73	TG: 22; 44; 63	TG: 24-25; 31; 33; 40; 52; 65; 70; 71-72; 73	TG: 20; 22; 31; 35; 44; 46; 56; 58	TG: 43; 45; 46; 47; 64; 65-66; 67	TG: 15; 40; 65	TG: 28; 31; 42		