10 Grade English Language Arts 4th Nine Weeks Curriculum Guide Week 5

Suggested Pacing: 3-5 Day Lesson (50 minutes or 90 minutes block sessions)

Essential Question(s)

- 1. Think of effective leaders—either public figures or people whom you know. What qualities do they have in common?
- 2. What makes a person persuasive?
- 3. What can we learn about characters from their speech and other character's speech?
- 4. What insights into human nature can we gain by reading Shakespeare?

CCRS Standards:

- Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. [RL.9-10.1]
- 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. [RL.9-10.2]
- 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. [RL.9-10.3]
- 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). [RL.9-10.4]
- 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.
- 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).

Learning Objectives:

- Students will gain knowledge and understanding of the drama Julius Caesar
- Students will gain knowledge and understanding of the elements of drama and poetry
- Students will gain an appreciation for the life and works of Williams Shakespeare

Vocabulary: What key terms will students need to know to understand?

Key Vocabulary

- Adder
- Redress
- Affability
- Sufferance
- Harlot
- Base
- Visage
- Interpose
- Lottery
- Exploit
- Valiant
- Entrails
- Amiss
- Augurers
- Lusty
- Ere
- comment

Academic Vocabulary

- Soliloquy
- Aside
- Play
- Drama
- Tragic hero
- Rhetoric
- Persuasion
- Conflict
- Leader
- Friend
- Superstition

Assessment Plan: How will I assess prior knowledge? How will I know students mastered the standard? (Formative, Summative, Other Evidence):

Formative assessment suggestions include but are not limited to the following:

- ✓ Student annotations
- ✓ Student completed dialectical journals
- ✓ Self, peer, and teacher edits
- ✓ Paragraph and essay revision
- ✓ Timed writings on prompts for literature passages not previously discussed or read in class
- ✓ Checks of completed NMSI TEACHER TRAINING/LTF TEACHER TRAINING/LTF lessons
- ✓ Multiple choice practice
- ✓ Group discussion and participation
- ✓ Literary Circles
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Ouickwrite
- ✓ Think Pair Share
- ✓ Socratic Seminar
- ✓ Journal Reflections
- **✓** 3-2-1

<u>Summative assessment</u> suggestions include but are not limited to the following:

- ✓ Final drafts of paragraphs and essays
- ✓ RAFT
- ✓ Timed Annotation of literary work not previously discussed or read in class
- ✓ Unit tests on individual literary works that explore students' application of objective knowledge; this assessment type should not be limited strictly to the students' abilities to recall objective information

Learning Activities:

Pre-Reading

- ➤ Brutus is forced to choose between his love for Caesar and his love for Rome. This type of decision is never easy because neither choice is clearly right or wrong. Suppose your best friend his been nominated class treasurer. Your class will collect large sums of money for the homeless. You know that your friend has stolen money from an employer in the past. What do you do? Discuss this problem with another student in your class. Then list the actions you could take and a pro and con of each action.
- How to read a play (review and discuss helpful hints)

✓ Vocabulary Review:

 Students will be provided with a vocabulary sheet which includes the terms, part of speech, and definition.

During Reading

Activity Two (Day 1-4): Students will read and annotate Act II.

- ✓ Student will read and annotate the texts for the rhetorical strategies diction, Repetition, Dialect, Ethos, Pathos, Logos, Syntax, Diction, Allusion, and Rhetorical Question.
- ✓ Students will complete a dialectical journal while reading and annotating text.
- ✓ Students will respond to discussion questions.
- ✓ If needed, teacher may provide students with a character chart to help the students keep with the various characters they will encounter and their specific role in the play.

After Lesson:

Vocabulary Review:

Discuss the following terms with your students. They should be able to define the terms and give examples of each from the first two acts of Julius Caesar.

Opening situation inciting incident foreshadowing Protagonist antagonist quotation

In your discussion of quotation, point out that there are many famous lines from Shakespeare which are often quoted. Have them think of or research lines from other Shakespeare play they may have studied. Some examples are "To be or not to be..." Hamlet, "Out, out damn spot!" MacBeth, and "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou, Romeo?" Romeo and Juliet.

Writing Options:

Creative Writing: Create a diary entry from Brutus detailing his thoughts and feelings toward his discussion to go against his friend Caesar.

Expository Writing: In your own words, explain the meaning of the famous quote: "Cowards die times before their deaths;/The valiant never taste of death but once." Then discuss the truth of this statement.

Argumentative Writing: Students will write a one-page essay defending Brutus's decision to conspiracy against his friend Caesar.

Lifelong Learning (Research Paper):

Research Equality Issues: Much progress has been made for equality between the sexes since the late 1800s, but there are still areas of inequality in modern life. With a partner, research an area of gender inequality, such as differences in pay, women's sports, or career advancement. OR Teacher-Approved Topic

Student will submit a first draft copy of their research paper.

Materials:

Julius Caesar Handouts Pencil/Pen Highlighters

Differentiation/Accommodations:

- ✓ Re-Teaching
- ✓ Small Group Instruction
- ✓ Scaffolding Instruction
- ✓ Tiered Instruction
- ✓ Explicit Vocabulary
- ✓ Instruction
- ✓ Reading along with audio CD
- ✓ Differentiated projects
- ✓ Note-taking Graphic Organizers

Technology Integration:

- ✓ YouTube
- ✓ Power notes CD (Holt McDougal)
- ✓ Promethean Board/flipcharts
- ✓ Edmodo.com
- ✓ Schoolrack.com
- ✓ Criterion.ets.org

Teacher Notes:

The teacher should pace the lesson according to his/her allotted time and schedule.

Please ensure that you have a copy of the play Julius Caesar because it is not included in our textbook. Parallel text or modern versions are acceptable. Teachers should choose the version which best fits the needs of their students.

Because reading Shakespeare can be difficult at any grade-level, it is suggested that the students employ a variety of reading strategies: active reading, annotation, role play, and audio versions. The teacher should read some parts pausing for clarity and questions.

Teachers should use the Holt, Rhinehart and Winston (Literature textbook) and Writer's Choice (Grammar and Writing Textbooks) as main resources

The teacher should utilize formative assessments throughout the lesson to direct instruction

The teacher should use before literacy strategies to: activate prior knowledge, preview the text skimming and scanning, set a purpose for reading and make predictions

The teacher should use during literacy strategies to: maintain an active interaction with the text, identify, analyze and construct the main idea, determine important ideas, draw conclusions, make inferences, monitor understanding, generate questions, and summarize

The teacher should use after literacy strategies to: determine main idea, draw conclusions, make inferences, monitor understanding through formative assessments, generate questions and build schemata