

Subject	Program Level Enduring Understanding	Program Level Essential Question
English Language Arts	Comp 1: Writing records experiences, clarifies thoughts, structures ideas, and enables communication for a variety of purposes and audiences.	Comp 1: What are the purposes of writing? How do we write for a variety of purposes? How do we write for different audiences? How is writing structured to communicate various ideas?
English Language Arts	Comp 2: Effective writing is a process requiring patience, discipline, and evaluation, with each revision seeking to improve focus, organization, clarity, and detail.	Comp 2: What is effective writing? Why is revision necessary? What are some effective revision techniques? How can we learn to evaluate our own writing? What's the difference between revision and editing?
English Language Arts	Comp 3: The conventions of Standard English provide a template for effective communication.	Comp 3: What are the conventions of Standard English? How does the use of Standard English improve communication? Why are the conventions of Standard English important to communication?
English Language Arts	Comp 4: Researchers gather and assess information, interpret meaning, and articulate findings.	Comp 4: Why is research done? How is research done properly? How is research evaluated and interpreted? How are findings used, compiled and articulated properly?
English Language Arts	Lang 1: Discussion, both formal and informal, requires active listening, purposeful questioning, and thoughtful dialogue, which lead to deeper understanding and an appreciation of ideas and perspectives.	Lang 1: To what extent does discussion require active listening, purposeful questioning, and thoughtful dialogue? How does discussion lead to a deeper understanding of ideas and perspectives? How can we be sure we are listening actively? How can we determine if we are contributing effectively to a discussion?
English Language Arts	Lang 3: Knowledge and use of a rich vocabulary deepen understanding and enhance communication.	Lang 3: Why is a rich vocabulary important? To what extent can we improve our thinking and problem solving by using precise, accurate vocabulary? How do we develop an extensive vocabulary? How does rich vocabulary enable us to both understand and impart information?
English Language Arts	Lang 4: English is a dynamic language in which the intended meaning of a word can be discerned through context, etymology, word parts, and the use of reference tools.	Lang 4: How do dialects and idioms arise within language? To what extent is English a dynamic language? How does language reflect culture? How can we discern the meaning of a word through context? How do we know which reference tools to use, and how do we use them? To what extent do formal and informal

		English differ? How does a broad understanding of prefixes, suffixes, and root words enhance our vocabulary?
English Language Arts	Lang 5: Effective communication requires adherence to grammar and usage rules and standards.	Lang 5: To what extent does the knowledge of grammar rules enable effective communication? How does our grammar and usage vary depending on our context? How do we use signs to communicate in our language?
English Language Arts	Lang: Effective oral presentation considers both audience and purpose.	Lang 2: How does consideration of audience and purpose lead to effective oral presentation? How can a presentation be made more effective? Why is it important to make effective oral presentations? To what extent do non-verbal signs contribute to communication?
English Language Arts	Lit 1: An author chooses a particular genre to develop, shape, and communicate ideas.	Lit 1: How does an author's choice of genre influence the development, shaping, and communication of ideas? How can different genre present similar ideas and themes in differing ways?
English Language Arts	Lit 2: Fiction is an invented literary narrative based on real life, an author's imagination, or a combination of the two, which can express universal truths and insights into the human condition.	Lit 2: To what extent does fiction reflect both real life experiences and the author's imagination? How does fiction express universal truths and insights into the human condition?
English Language Arts	Lit 3: Nonfiction presents factual information about real people, places, and events, although the author may shape the information according to purpose and viewpoint.	Lit 3: How do the authors of nonfiction shape information according to purpose and viewpoint?
English Language Arts	Lit 4: Poets employ figurative language and techniques of sound, structure, and meaning to convey ideas, express emotion, and/or provide a sensory experience.	Lit 4: How does poet use sound to convey ideas, express emotion, and provide a sensory experience? How does poet employ figurative language to convey ideas, express emotion, and provide a sensory experience? Why does the poet choose a particular structure to convey ideas, express emotion, and provide a sensory experience?
English Language	Lit 5: Mythology, oral tradition, folklore, and classical literature	Lit 5: To what extent do mythology, oral tradition, folklore, and classical literature reflect

Arts	reflect the values and beliefs of a culture through archetypes and themes; they also influence the arts.	the values and beliefs of the culture that created them? How do mythology, oral tradition, folklore, and classical literature influence the artistic expression of subsequent generations? To what extent are archetypes and themes recurrent in mythology, oral tradition, folklore, and classical literature?
English Language Arts	Lit 6: Drama is a form of literature designed for performance. The author's intent and the performer's interpretation bring meaning to a dramatic work.	Lit 6: To what extent is the meaning of a dramatic work dependent upon a combination of the author's intent and the performer's interpretation?
English Language Arts	Lit 7: A theme is a central idea or abstract concept developed throughout a text to express an author's view of the human condition. Themes can exist within a text and across texts.	Lit 7: How can a reader identify and trace the development of themes in literature? What universal ideas and concepts serve as the basis for themes in literature? To what extent do themes, morals, and main ideas differ? What are their commonalities?
English Language Arts	Lit 8: An author's style and voice are revealed through diction, syntax, imagery, mood, and tone.	Lit 8: How do diction, syntax, and imagery reveal an author's style and voice? To what extent do mood and tone reveal an author's style and voice?
English Language Arts	Media 1: Authors choose a form of media and manipulate images, sound, and text to persuade, entertain, and/or inform.	Media 1: Why do authors choose certain types of media? To what extent does the form of media impact its message? How can media be manipulated to persuade?
English Language Arts	Media 2: Electronic mass media have the capacity to convey information, to entertain, and to persuade in ways that are distinctly different from print media.	Media 2: To what extent does electronic mass media have the capacity to convey information, to entertain, and to persuade in ways that are different from print media?
English Language Arts	Read 1: Learning to read involves breaking down and reconstructing the code of written language, developing automatic word recognition, and constructing meaning.	Read 1: To what extent is reading a multi-sensory process? To what extent does word recognition require us to break down and reconstruct the code of written language? To what extent does the automatic recognition of certain words improve reading efficiency?
English Language	Read 2: Understanding a text requires interpreting the author's	Read 2: To what extent is effective reading a thinking process? How can such strategies as

Arts	words, intent, purpose, or message, and supporting that interpretation with evidence.	predicting, making connections, making inferences, using context clues, and summarizing enhance our understanding of text? What are context clues and how can we use them to derive the meanings of unknown words and phrases? Why do we need to go beyond the literal meaning of a text to interpret the author's words, intent, purpose, and message?
English Language Arts	Read 3: Connecting a text to personal experience, to its biographical, social, and historical context, or to other texts enhances appreciation.	Read 3: How can comparing one text to another enhance our understanding of both? How can understanding the context in which a work was written enhance our interpretation of that work? How does relating a text to our own background and experience enhance our understanding of it? How can understanding the life and experiences of the author enhance our understanding of a text?
English Language Arts	Technology 1. Individuals have rights and responsibilities that accompany the use of technology to share information.	Technology 1: What are our rights and responsibilities when using information technology? How can we use others' ideas ethically? What are the risks and benefits of sharing information?
English Language Arts	Technology 2: Technology facilitates communication by expanding the opportunity for collaborative experiences and breaking down the barriers of time, space, and perspective.	Technology 2: How does technology facilitate communication? How can technology expand the opportunity for collaborative experiences? To what extent does technology breakdown the barriers of time, space, and perspective?
English Language Arts	Technology 3: Information can be biased or inaccurate. Multiple sources should be used to evaluate information.	Technology 3: How does one evaluate information for bias or inaccuracies? • How does one go about evaluating information for credibility, reliability, authority, and authenticity?
English Language Arts	Technology 4: Research is a cyclical process of formulating and answering a question to solve a problem. Researchers gather, evaluate, organize, analyze, synthesize, and then communicate or act on information in a meaningful way.	Technology 4: What makes a good question? • How do we know what to believe (from what we hear, read, and see)? • How do we use research to effectively solve problems?

English Language Arts	Technology 5: Problem-solving is a systematic process employed to answer a question, to address an issue, or to fulfill a need.	Technology 5: How do we use technology to effectively solve problems?
English Language Arts	Technology 6: Technology provides access to tools and information resources that facilitate the problem-solving and inquiry processes.	Technology 6: How do you select appropriate tools and resources for a given task?
English Language Arts	Technology 7: Technology is both a physical and an abstract tool. Its power lies within the interaction between the user and the tool. Technology is a medium for self-expression, and it may open unexpected avenues for exploration and insight.	Technology 7: In what ways can technology enhance creativity? • How do technology and creativity interact?
English Language Arts	Technology 8: The development, use, and implementation of technology produce desired results, unanticipated opportunities, and unintended consequences.	Technology 8: To what extent does technology affect the quality of life? • To what extent does technology produce desired results, unanticipated opportunities, and unintended consequences? • To what extent has the evolution of technology outpaced man’s ability to control it?