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| **English IV TEKS****ELA College Prep Course Crosswalk with English IV** | **SPC Learning Outcomes/Objectives** |
| (1)  Reading/Vocabulary Development. Students understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing. Students are expected to: | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (A)  determine the meaning of 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; | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (B)  analyze textual context (within a sentence and in larger sections of text) to draw conclusions about the nuance in word meanings; | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (C)  use the relationship between words encountered in analogies to determine their meanings (e.g., synonyms/antonyms, connotation/denotation); | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (D)  analyze and explain how the English language has developed and been influenced by other languages; and | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (E)  use general and specialized dictionaries, thesauri, histories of language, books of quotations, and other related references (printed or electronic) as needed. | 2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing. |
| (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: | 4. Describe and apply insights gained from reading and writing a variety of texts |
| (A)  compare and contrast works of literature that express a universal theme; | 4. Describe and apply insights gained from reading and writing a variety of texts. |
| (B)  compare and contrast the similarities and differences in classical plays with their modern day novel, play, or film versions; and | 4. Describe and apply insights gained from reading and writing a variety of texts. |
| (C)  relate the characters, setting, and theme of a literary work to the historical, social, and economic ideas of its time. | 4. Describe and apply insights gained from reading and writing a variety of texts. |
| (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 evaluate the changes in sound, form, figurative language, graphics, and dramatic structure in poetry across literary time periods. | 1. Locate explicit textual information, draw complex inferences, and describe, analyze, and evaluate the information within and across multiple texts of varying lengths. |
| (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 evaluate how the structure and elements of drama change in the works of British dramatists across literary periods. |  |
| (5)  Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Fiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: |  |
| (A)  analyze how complex plot structures (e.g., subplots) and devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashbacks, suspense) function and advance the action in a work of fiction; |  |
| (B)  analyze the moral dilemmas and quandaries presented in works of fiction as revealed by the underlying motivations and behaviors of the characters; |  |
| (C)  compare and contrast the effects of different forms of narration across various genres of fiction; and |  |
| (D)  demonstrate familiarity with works of fiction by British authors from each major literary period. |  |
| (6)  Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Literary Nonfiction. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about the varied structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze the effect of ambiguity, contradiction, subtlety, paradox, irony, sarcasm, and overstatement in literary essays, speeches, and other forms of literary nonfiction. |  |
| (7)  Reading/Comprehension of Literary Text/Sensory Language. Students understand, make inferences and draw conclusions about how an author's sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze how the author's patterns of imagery, literary allusions, and conceits reveal theme, set tone, and create meaning in metaphors, passages, and literary works. |  |
| (8)  Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Culture and History. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding. Students are expected to analyze the consistency and clarity of the expression of the controlling idea and the ways in which the organizational and rhetorical patterns of text support or confound the author's meaning or purpose. | 3.Identify and analyze the audience, purpose, and message across a variety of texts. |
| (9)  Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to: | 7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies. |
| (A)  summarize a text in a manner that captures the author's viewpoint, its main ideas, and its elements without taking a position or expressing an opinion; | 7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies. |
| (B)  explain how authors writing on the same issue reached different conclusions because of differences in assumptions, evidence, reasoning, and viewpoints; | 7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies. |
| (C)  make and defend subtle inferences and complex conclusions about the ideas in text and their organizational patterns; and | 7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies. |
| (D)  synthesize ideas and make logical connections (e.g., thematic links, author analysis) among multiple texts representing similar or different genres and technical sources and support those findings with textual evidence. | 7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies. |
| (10)  Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Persuasive Text. Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about persuasive text and provide evidence from text to support their analysis. Students are expected to: |  |
| (A)  evaluate the merits of an argument, action, or policy by analyzing the relationships (e.g., implication, necessity, sufficiency) among evidence, inferences, assumptions, and claims in text; and |  |
| (B)  draw conclusions about the credibility of persuasive text by examining its implicit and stated assumptions about an issue as conveyed by the specific use of language. |  |
| (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)  draw conclusions about how the patterns of organization and hierarchic structures support the understandability of text; and |  |
| (B)  evaluate the structures of text (e.g., format, headers) for their clarity and organizational coherence and for the effectiveness of their graphic representations. |  |
| (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; |  |
| (B)  evaluate the interactions of different techniques (e.g., layout, pictures, typeface in print media, images, text, sound in electronic journalism) used in multi-layered media; |  |
| (C)  evaluate how one issue or event is represented across various media to understand the notions of bias, audience, and purpose; and |  |
| (D)  evaluate changes in formality and tone across various media for different audiences and purposes. |  |
| (13)  Writing/Writing Process. Students use elements of the writing process (planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing) to compose text. Students are expected to: | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (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; | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (B)  structure ideas in a sustained and persuasive way (e.g., using outlines, note taking, graphic organizers, lists) and develop drafts in timed and open-ended situations that include transitions and the rhetorical devices to convey meaning; | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (C)  revise drafts to clarify meaning and achieve specific rhetorical purposes, consistency of tone, and logical organization by rearranging the words, sentences, and paragraphs to employ tropes (e.g., metaphors, similes, analogies, hyperbole, understatement, rhetorical questions, irony), schemes (e.g., parallelism, antithesis, inverted word order, repetition, reversed structures), and by adding transitional words and phrases; | 6. Determine and use effective approaches and rhetorical strategies for given reading and writing situations.9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (D)  edit drafts for grammar, mechanics, and spelling; and | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (E)  revise final draft in response to feedback from peers and teacher and publish written work for appropriate audiences. | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments. |
| (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, a clear theme, complex and non-stereotypical characters, a range of literary strategies (e.g., dialogue, suspense), devices to enhance the plot, and sensory details that define the mood or tone; |  |
| (B)  write a poem that reflects an awareness of poetic conventions and traditions within different forms (e.g., sonnets, ballads, free verse); and |  |
| (C)  write a script with an explicit or implicit theme, using a variety of literary techniques. |  |
| (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: | 5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose. |
| (A)  write an analytical essay of sufficient length that includes:(i)  effective introductory and concluding paragraphs and a variety of sentence structures;(ii)  rhetorical devices, and transitions between paragraphs;(iii)  a clear thesis statement or controlling idea;(iv)  a clear organizational schema for conveying ideas;(v)  relevant and substantial evidence and well-chosen details;(vi)  information on all relevant perspectives and consideration of the validity, reliability, and relevance of primary and secondary sources; and(vii)  an analysis of views and information that contradict the thesis statement and the evidence presented for it; | 5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose. |
| (B)  write procedural and work-related documents (e.g., résumés, proposals, college applications, operation manuals) that include:(i)  a clearly stated purpose combined with a well-supported viewpoint on the topic;(ii)  appropriate formatting structures (e.g., headings, graphics, white space);(iii)  relevant questions that engage readers and address their potential problems and misunderstandings;(iv)  accurate technical information in accessible language; and(v)  appropriate organizational structures supported by facts and details (documented if appropriate); | 5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose. |
| (C)  write an interpretation of an expository or a literary text that:(i)  advances a clear thesis statement;(ii)  addresses the writing skills for an analytical essay including references to and commentary on quotations from the text;(iii)  analyzes the aesthetic effects of an author's use of stylistic or rhetorical devices;(iv)  identifies and analyzes ambiguities, nuances, and complexities within the text; and(v)  anticipates and responds to readers' questions and contradictory information; and | 5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose. |
| (D) produce a multimedia presentation (e.g., documentary, class newspaper, docudrama, infomercial, visual or textual parodies, theatrical production) with graphics, images, and sound that appeals to a specific audience and synthesizes information from multiple points of view | 5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose. |
| (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 (e.g., evaluative essays, proposals) to the appropriate audience that includes: |  |
| (A)  a clear thesis or position based on logical reasons with various forms of support (e.g., hard evidence, reason, common sense, cultural assumptions); |  |
| (B)  accurate and honest representation of divergent views (i.e., in the author's own words and not out of context); |  |
| (C)  an organizing structure appropriate to the purpose, audience, and context; |  |
| (D)  information on the complete range of relevant perspectives; |  |
| (E)  demonstrated consideration of the validity and reliability of all primary and secondary sources used; |  |
| (F)  language attentively crafted to move a disinterested or opposed audience, using specific rhetorical devices to back up assertions (e.g., appeals to logic, emotions, ethical beliefs); and | 6. Determine and use effective approaches and rhetorical strategies for given reading and writing situations. |
| (G)  an awareness and anticipation of audience response that is reflected in different levels of formality, style, and tone. |  |
| (17)  Oral and Written Conventions/Conventions. Students understand the function of and use the conventions of academic language when speaking and writing. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater complexity. Students are expected to: | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments.10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing. |
| (A)  use and understand the function of different types of clauses and phrases (e.g., adjectival, noun, adverbial clauses and phrases); and | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments.10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing. |
| (B)  use a variety of correctly structured sentences (e.g., compound, complex, compound-complex). | 9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments.10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing. |
| (18)  Oral and Written Conventions/Handwriting, Capitalization, and Punctuation. Students write legibly and use appropriate capitalization and punctuation conventions in their compositions. Students are expected to correctly and consistently use conventions of punctuation and capitalization | 10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing. |
| (19)  Oral and Written Conventions/Spelling. Students spell correctly. Students are expected to spell correctly, including using various resources to determine and check correct spellings | 10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing. |
| (20)  Research/Research Plan. Students ask open-ended research questions and develop a plan for answering them. Students are expected to: |  |
| (A)  brainstorm, consult with others, decide upon a topic, and formulate a major research question to address the major research topic; and |  |
| (B)  formulate a plan for engaging in in-depth research on a complex, multi-faceted topic. |  |
| (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: | 8. Evaluate relevance and quality of ideas and information in recognizing, formulating, and developing a claim. |
| (A)  follow the research plan to gather evidence from experts on the topic and texts written for informed audiences in the field, distinguishing between reliable and unreliable sources and avoiding over-reliance on one source; | 8. Evaluate relevance and quality of ideas and information in recognizing, formulating, and developing a claim. |
| (B)  systematically organize relevant and accurate information to support central ideas, concepts, and themes, outline ideas into conceptual maps/timelines, and separate factual data from complex inferences; and | 8. Evaluate relevance and quality of ideas and information in recognizing, formulating, and developing a claim. |
| (C)  paraphrase, summarize, quote, and accurately cite all researched information according to a standard format (e.g., author, title, page number), differentiating among primary, secondary, and other sources. | 8. Evaluate relevance and quality of ideas and information in recognizing, formulating, and developing a claim. |
| (22)  Research/Synthesizing Information. Students clarify research questions and evaluate and synthesize collected information. Students are expected to: |  |
| (A)  modify the major research question as necessary to refocus the research plan; |  |
| (B)  differentiate between theories and the evidence that supports them and determine whether the evidence found is weak or strong and how that evidence helps create a cogent argument; and |  |
| (C)  critique the research process at each step to implement changes as the need occurs and is identified. |  |
| (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 an extended written or oral presentation that: |  |
| (A)  provides an analysis that supports and develops personal opinions, as opposed to simply restating existing information; |  |
| (B)  uses a variety of formats and rhetorical strategies to argue for the thesis; |  |
| (C)  develops an argument that incorporates the complexities of and discrepancies in information from multiple sources and perspectives while anticipating and refuting counter-arguments; |  |
| (D)  uses a style manual (e.g., Modern Language Association, Chicago Manual of Style) to document sources and format written materials; and |  |
| (E)  is of sufficient length and complexity to address the topic. |  |
| (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: |  |
| (A)  listen responsively to a speaker by framing inquiries that reflect an understanding of the content and by identifying the positions taken and the evidence in support of those positions; and |  |
| (B)  assess the persuasiveness of a presentation based on content, diction, rhetorical strategies, and delivery. |  |
| (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 formulate sound arguments by using elements of classical speeches (e.g., introduction, first and second transitions, body, and conclusion), the art of persuasion, rhetorical devices, eye contact, speaking rate (e.g., pauses for effect), volume, enunciation, purposeful gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively. |  |
| (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, offering ideas or judgments that are purposeful in moving the team towards goals, asking relevant and insightful questions, tolerating a range of positions and ambiguity in decision-making, and evaluating the work of the group based on agreed-upon criteria. |  |
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**Student Learning Outcomes for ELA College Prep Course**

When planning an ELA College Prep course for seniors, include the following student learning outcomes from READ 0420: Integrated Reading and Writing. READ 0420 is the South Plains College developmental course that parallels the HB5 ELA College Prep course for high school seniors. Students who complete the HB5 course successfully are eligible to enroll in college-level reading and writing courses at South Plains College up to one year from their high school graduation date.

**READ 0420: Integrated Reading and Writing Course**

**(Source: South Plains College/Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board)**

**Student Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will**

1. Locate explicit textual information, draw complex inferences, and describe, analyze, and evaluate the information within and across multiple texts of varying lengths.

2. Comprehend and use vocabulary effectively in oral communication, reading, and writing.

3. Identify and analyze the audience, purpose, and message across a variety of texts.

4. Describe and apply insights gained from reading and writing a variety of texts.

5. Compose a variety of texts that demonstrate reading comprehension, clear focus, logical development of ideas, and use of appropriate language that advance the writer’s purpose.

6. Determine and use effective approaches and rhetorical strategies for given reading and writing situations.

7. Generate ideas and gather information relevant to the topic and purpose, incorporating the ideas and words of other writers in student writing using established strategies.

8. Evaluate relevance and quality of ideas and information in recognizing, formulating, and developing a claim.

9. Develop and use effective reading and revision strategies to strengthen the writer’s ability to compose college-level writing assignments.

10. Recognize and apply the conventions of Standard English in reading and writing.