# Finding Common Ground

| EQ: | How do our differences make us similar? How are we able to get past our differences to obtain a sense of belonging? |

## Reading Focus
- **Delineate**
  - Theme
  - Irony a...
  - Irony b
  - Metaphor
  - Central idea
  - Rhetorical Devices
  - Analyze Seminal Document
  - Author’s Purpose
  - (Analyzing Lit)

## Writing Focus
- **Argument**
  - Reflection
  - Counterarguments
  - Evidence
  - Claim a...
  - Claim b

## Listening & Speaking Focus
- **Fairy Tale**
- **Discussion**
- **Presentation**

## Language Focus
- (grammar, vocabulary, syntax)
  - **Noun Clauses**
  - **Words from Latin**
  - **Prepositional Phrases**
  - **Denotation**
  - **Connotation**
  - **Multiple Meaning Words**
  - **Parallel Structure** (#27)

## Academic Vocabulary – Click for Jim Burke’s Vocabulary
1. **enforce** (enforceable, enforcer, enforcement)
2. **entity** (entities)
3. **internal** (internality, internally)
4. **presume** (presumably, presumption, presumed)
5. **resolve** (resolution, resolvable)

## Collection 1 Academic Vocabulary
- **Vocabulary List**
- **Visual Thesaurus**

## Extensions
- Write an Argument: Interactive Lessons (Writing Arguments)
- Write a Narrative: Interactive Lessons (Writing Narratives)
- Analyze Language

## Interventions
- Delineate and Evaluate and Argument: Level Up Tutorial (Analyzing Arguments)
- Support Inference About Theme: Level Up Tutorial (Theme)
- Determine Central Idea: Level Up Tutorial (Main Idea and Supporting Details)
- Analyze Seminal U.S. Documents: Level Up Tutorial (Evaluate and Argument)
- Determine a Central Idea: Level Up Tutorial (Theme)

## Suggested: 6 weeks, Semester 1
Language Arts Florida Standards addressed in this unit are highlighted below:

**LAFS.910.RL.1.1** Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

**LAFS.910.RL.1.2** 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.

**LAFS.910.RL.1.3** 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.

**LAFS.910.RL.2.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative, 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).

**LAFS.910.RL.2.5** Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.

**LAFS.910.RL.2.6** 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.

**LAFS.910.RL.3.7** Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s Landscape with the Fall of Icarus).

**LAFS.910.RI.1.1** Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

**LAFS.910.RI.1.2** Determine a central idea of a text and analyze 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.

**LAFS.910.RI.1.3** Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.

**LAFS.910.RI.2.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).

**LAFS.910.RI.2.5** Analyze in detail how an author’s ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).

**LAFS.910.RI.2.6** Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.

**LAFS.910.RI.3.7** Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account.

**LAFS.910.RI.3.8** Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.

**LAFS.910.RI.3.9** Analyze seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.

**LAFS.910.RI.4.10** By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9–10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9–10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
Strand: WRITING STANDARDS

LAFS.910.W.1.1 Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.

b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.

c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.

d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

LAFS.910.W.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.

c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.

d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.

e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

LAFS.910.W.1.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.

b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.

d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.

e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

LAFS.910.W.2.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

LAFS.910.W.2.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grades 9–10 on page 54.)

LAFS.910.W.2.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
LAFS.910.W.3.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

LAFS.910.W.3.8 Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

LAFS.910.W.3.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
   a. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “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]”).
   b. Apply grades 9–10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning”).

LAFS.910.W.4.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Strand: STANDARDS FOR SPEAKING AND LISTENING

LAFS.910.SL.1.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
   a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well- The alphanumeric coding scheme has changed – Language Arts Common Core (LACC) is now Language Arts Florida Standards (LAFS) Amended Standard reasoned exchange of ideas.
   b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed.
   c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
   d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.

LAFS.910.SL.1.3 Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

LAFS.910.SL.2.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

LAFS.910.SL.2.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
LAFS.910.L.1.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
   a. Use parallel structure.
   b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing. The alphanumeric coding scheme has changed – Language Arts Common Core (LACC) is now Language Arts Florida Standards (LAFS) Amended Standard or presentations.

LAFS.910.L.1.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
   a. Use a semicolon, with or without a conjunctive adverb, to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
   b. Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
   c. Spell correctly.

LAFS.910.L.2.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.
   a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian’s Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

LAFS.910.L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
   a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
   b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).
   c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.
   d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

LAFS.910.L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. The alphanumeric coding scheme has changed – Language Arts Common Core (LACC) is now Language Arts Florida Standards (LAFS) Amended Standard.
   a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
   b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

LAFS.910.L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
**Text 1**

“A Quilt of a Country” by Anna Quindlen, p. 3

Quindlen claims that the United States is an idea/concept that works despite the fact that it shouldn’t. It is unique because the country perseveres even though other countries with similar challenges have dissolved.

connection: In both texts, the authors reference strength and fear on different levels. Text one shows how the differences work together in favor of the country, where it should fail. In text two, the differences provide a disadvantage on a more personal level as the family tries to protect itself which eventually leads to their downfall. The texts act together to show how perceptions of fear can help or hurt us.

**Text 2**

“Once Upon a Time” by Nadine Gordimer p. 11

This short story is a contemporary fairy tale in which Nadine Gordimer explores the effects that fear and the policy of apartheid had on families and society in South Africa.

Connection: In both texts, there is a separation between commonalities. In text 2, the parents want to keep their family safe, and endanger their family due to fear. Fear is a major driving force and they want to avoid the feeling and are willing to compromise on security to feel safe. In text 3, Blaeser views memories from two heritages and appreciates them both equally.

**Text 3**

From Rituals Of Memory by Kimberly M. Blaeser p. 21

This autobiographical essay explores how the ceremonies and stories from Kimberly Blaeser’s dual cultural heritage shaped her memories and her identity.

**Finding Common Ground**

**Essential Question:** How are we able to get past our differences to obtain a sense of belonging?

**Text 4**

The Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln p. 27

This speech by President Abraham Lincoln is considered one of his finest. The language and concepts challenge students to think deeply about his argument and the evidence he provides to support it.

Connection: In both pieces, historical events are discussed in terms of reaction to war. In Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address the reader can see how strongly Lincoln felt about the soldiers who had died, while making a call to action. Text 4 shows the importance of honoring those who fought in the war.

**Text 5**

“View of the Wall” p. 33

“Vietnam Wall” by Alberto Rios p. 34

This photo essay and poem provide different perspectives on the topic of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The photos show the elegant beauty that is a tribute to those who lost their lives in Vietnam, while the poem allows the reader to experience the emotions of a visitor.

Connection: In these pieces, people come together in a “concept of unity.” In text 1, the author expresses that while people come together in unity they don’t necessarily share a common enemy. While in text 5, people come together at the Veteran Wall Memorial to pay tribute to the men who died in the war.

**Connection:** Within these texts, Memory is a universal human experience that is shaped by individual and community events and by culture. In text 3, Blaeser draws upon the memories of culture and heritage.

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