

Short Story Course Guide

All students will understand that...	All students will know...	All students will be able to...	<u>Iowa Core</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading and media literacy involve using a variety of strategies to make meaning of texts, to develop critical thinking skills, and to inform our understanding of the world. ● Authors use identifiable literary and rhetorical elements and patterns to create meaning in texts. ● Authors create their works for a purpose; readers use evidence from the text to decipher the author's purpose. ● Texts convey themes that allow us to better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading Strategies: Varies by teacher, but can include things like annotation, summarizing, making connections, focusing on problems, focusing on things that are surprising/given too much attention/are repeated/or in a privileged position, asking and answering questions, making predictions, "A-ha! Moments, Words of the Wiser", etc. ● Literary Devices (Elements and Techniques): Examples include Indirect Characterization, External and Internal Conflict, Theme, Symbols, Simile/Metaphor, etc. ● A Theme Strategy: A systematic way in which students can arrive at the meaning of a story (varies by teacher). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text. ● Choose and apply close reading strategies, through annotation of a text, to narrow down the evidence that will lead to a better understanding of the text and/or a theme(s). ● Identify examples of literary devices and explain why an author is using a literary device and/or how that device contributes to a theme. ● Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas. ● Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RL.11-12.3</u> Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>RL.11-12.5</u> Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>RL.11-12.1</u> Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>RL.11-12.2</u> Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.</p>

<p>understand ourselves and our world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visual texts are created for a purpose and include many different forms of media that are analyzed like literary texts. ● The point of view, bias, and historical/cultural background of both the reader and the author influence how a text is written and understood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Literary Theory: Varies by teacher, but can include theories like Formalism, Reader Response, Social, Feminist, Archetypal, Psychoanalytical, Historical, Biographical Criticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text. ● Identify one or more applicable literary theories and use it/them to assist in making meaning. 	<p>RL.11–12.6 Analyze a case in which grasping point of view (perspective) requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).</p>
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