

# Unit # 1: Treatment

Content Area: **English**  
Course(s): **Creative Writing / Electronic Publishing II**  
Time Period: **January**  
Length: **10**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Overview

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The purpose of this unit is to develop the premise into a treatment and begin combining individual ideas.

## Enduring Understandings

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There are a number of different genres to choose from when thinking about creating a movie script.

Students should choose to write in the genre that suits their writing style the best.

The second step in writing the script is to develop the premise into a treatment and start combining individual ideas.

## Essential Questions

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- How can students collaborate and fairly combine their separate ideas
- What genres exist to choose from for creating an original movie script?
- What is a treatment and how is it structured?

## Standards/Indicators/Student Learning Objectives (SLO's)

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- Effectively select, organize, and analyze content
- Develop a topic
- Introduce a topic by arranging ideas, concepts, and information to show interrelationships
- Decide what organization is most effective for purpose, audience, and task Focus on syntax as it creates effective writing
- Choose a formal style and objective tone
- Choose precise words, domain-specific vocabulary, and figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, and analogies
- Use transitions and syntax to link together the major sections of the text
- Determine writing task type and its appropriate organizational structure
- Identify and understand the writing purpose
- Determine and address the audience (intended reader) appropriately
- Understand and utilize appropriate style
- Understand how structure, style and rhetorical devices convey the purpose of writing
- Create and use appropriate planning templates

- Understand and utilize revision techniques
- Understand writing as a process
- Plan, revise, edit, rewrite, or try a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose or audience
- Determine what details and/or information is most appropriate for a specific purpose
- Use technology proficiently for production, publication, and collaboration
- Create shared writing products
- Adapt writing according to feedback
- Assess feedback from peers
- Write routinely over shorter and extended time frames for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences

## Standards

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LA.RL.11-12.1	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections 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.
LA.RL.11-12.2	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.
LA.RL.11-12.3	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
LA.RL.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
LA.RL.11-12.5	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
LA.RL.11-12.6	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LA.RL.11-12.7	Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text. (e.g., Shakespeare and other authors.)
LA.RL.11-12.8	(Not applicable to literature)
LA.RL.11-12.9	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
LA.RL.11-12.10a	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RL.11-12.10b	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at grade level or above.
LA.RI.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written

	response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RI.11-12.3	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
LA.RI.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
LA.W.11-12.1.D	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.W.11-12.2.E	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.W.11-12.3.A	Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
LA.W.11-12.3.B	Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
LA.W.11-12.3.C	Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).
LA.W.11-12.3.D	Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
LA.W.11-12.3.E	Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LA.W.11-12.4	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.)
LA.W.11-12.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LA.W.11-12.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LA.SL.11-12.5	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.

## Lesson Titles

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- SWBAT develop their premise into a properly structured treatment
- SWBAT discuss and understand the different types of genres available
- SWBAT watch and critique past movies created by previous classes

## 21st Century Skills and Career Ready

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- Critical thinking

- Group work
- Collaboration
- Media literacy

CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.1	Review career goals and determine steps necessary for attainment.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.2	Modify Personalized Student Learning Plans to support declared career goals.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.

## **Inter-Disciplinary Connections**

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Students will research and implement information on topics from broadcasting, science, technology, history, etc. according to the needs of their individual stories

- Broadcasting studio and equipment
- Technology to develop and edit the project
- Technology to share and critique the project

LA.RH.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.RST.11-12	Reading Science and Technical Subjects
LA.WHST.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
LA.SL.11-12.1.B	Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g., student developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.
LA.SL.11-12.1.C	Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.
LA.SL.11-12.1.D	Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.
LA.SL.11-12.4	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.SL.11-12.5	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.
LA.SL.11-12.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

SOC.9-12.1.1	Chronological Thinking
SOC.9-12.1.2	Spatial Thinking
SOC.9-12.1.3	Critical Thinking
SOC.9-12.1.4	Presentational Skills
9-12.HS-LS1-2	Develop and use a model to illustrate the hierarchical organization of interacting systems that provide specific functions within multicellular organisms.
9-12.HS-LS1-1	Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the structure of DNA determines the structure of proteins, which carry out the essential functions of life through systems of specialized cells.
9-12.HS-LS1-1.6.1	students investigate systems by examining the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and their interconnections to reveal the system's function and/or solve a problem. They infer the functions and properties of natural and designed objects and systems from their overall structure, the way their components are shaped and used, and the molecular substructures of their various materials.
9-12.HS-LS1-1.6.1	Construct an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the past and will continue to do so in the future.
9-12.HS-PS1-2	Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.
9-12.HS-PS1-1	Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.
9-12.HS-PS1-1.2.1	Use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system.
TECH.8.1.12.A.2	Produce and edit a multi-page digital document for a commercial or professional audience and present it to peers and/or professionals in that related area for review.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.

### **Instructional Strategies/Learning Activities, Levels of Bloom's/DOK**

All levels of Bloom's Taxonomy will be utilized in this unit (Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating).

- The student will be able to develop their premise into a properly structured treatment. (Developing, Understanding)
- The student will be able to discuss and understand the different types of genres available. (Understanding)
- The student will be able to watch and critique past movie projects to determine the success of their own ideas. (Analyze)
- Delsea One
- SWAG

- Assign: students must develop their premise into treatments. A treatment is an outline of the movie idea broken up into 3 acts. Hooks and climaxes must be identified
- Class discussion on the different available genres and how to develop them (Remembering, Understanding)
- Class notes on the definition and structure of the treatment (Understanding, Applying)
- Peer discussion after all peer edits completed (Analyzing, Evaluating)
- Peer edits will occur after all assignments submitted (Analyzing, Evaluating)
- Students must create a properly formatted treatment to represent their movie idea

## **Benchmark Assessment**

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Skills-based assessment  
Reading responses  
Writing responses

## **Alternative Assessment**

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Performance tasks  
Project-based assignments  
Problem-based assignments  
Presentations  
Reflective pieces  
Concept maps  
Case-based scenarios  
Portfolios