| ***Creative Writing Unit 5: Horror/Mystery/Science Fiction******April-June*** |
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| **Targeted Standards** **Writing****Text Types and Purposes:**NJSLA.W.9-10.2, NJSLA.W.11-12.2: 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.NJSLA.W.9-10.3, NJSLA.W.11-12.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.**Production and Distribution of Writing:**NJSLA.W.9-10.4, NJSLA.W.11-12.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.NJSLA.W.9-10.5, NJSLA.W.11-12.5: 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.NJSLA.W.9-10.6, NJSLA.W.11-12.6: 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.**Range of Writing:**NJSLA.W.9-10.10, NJSLA.W.11-12.10: 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.**Reading: Literature****Key Ideas and Details**NJSLA.RL.9-10.3: 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.NJSLA.RL.9-10.6: 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.NJSLA.RL.11-12.1: 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.NJSLA.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)**Craft and Structure**NJSLA.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. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)**Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**NJSLA.RL.9-10.9: 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).NJSLA.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. (Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.)**Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**NJSLA.RL.9-10.10: By the end of grade 9/10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.NJSLA.RL.11-12.10: By the end of grade 11/12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. |
| **Rationale and Transfer Goals**: This unit introduces students to the process of analyzing and reading literature in the genres of Horror, Mystery, and Science Fiction. Students will examine works in these genres in various historical contexts. Key concepts like good versus evil, mystery, suspense, parody, and other story-telling devices will be components of students’ understanding. Students will also examine key literary terms and concepts to help frame their work as creative writers. This unit will give student the opportunity to apply what they learn into writing for comment, critique, and publication. |
| **Enduring Understandings:** Science Fiction and Horror stories typically contain common and predictable common elements.Mystery stories have common characteristics and elements.Themes are commonly used repeatedly by all authors and are generally broad enough for multiple storiesLegends develop over time in response to a community needParody is meant to create humor and/or social critique through examining a common understanding in a way that highlights its absurdities |
| **Essential Questions**: What are the elements of horror?What is a mystery?Why do authors use theme of good vs. evil?How do legends develop?What is the purpose of a parody?What are the elements of science fiction?  |
| **Content/Objectives** | **Instructional Actions** |
| **Content*****What students will know*** | **Skills*****What students will be able to do*** | **Activities/Strategies*****How we teach content and skills*** | **Evidence (Assessments)*****How we know students have learned*** |
| HorrorGood vs. EvilMysteryRevengeBuilding SuspenseConstructing CliffhangersScience FictionLegendsParody | Analyze literature modelsWrite and share short pieces in journal from prompts: descriptions, memories, dreams, analyses, imitationsUnderstand the elements of Horror, Mystery, and Science FictionCreate an original parody of music lyrics, literature, and artEffectively build suspense in writingAnalyze urban and ancient legends | Daily Journal EntriesLiterature Analysis/ReflectionPeer reading and editingSmall groupsAssignment notebooksStudy sheets/summary sheets/outlines of most important factsVisual demonstrations CITW strategiesPeer editing, think/pair/share, small groupInclude strategies aimed at assisting English Language Learners~How to develop a lesson plan that includes ELLs :<http://www.colorincolorado.org/educators/content/lessonplan>~ Differentiating Instruction and Assessment for English Language Learners: A Guide for K-12 Teachers, Shelley Fairbairn and Stephaney Jones-Vo., published May 2010,<http://caslonpublishing.com/publication/differentiating-instruction-and-assessmentenglish/#reviews> | Mystery Re-WriteOriginal Horror StoryOriginal Urban Legend SeriesParody/Spoof of a Piece of LiteratureDaily Journal EntriesLiterature Analysis/Reflection WritingCollaborative Writing using Google DriveSelf-AssessmentsPeer-EditingCompilation of original and revised work from the marking period |
| **Spiraling for Mastery**  |
| **Content or Skill for this Unit** | **Spiral Focus from Previous Unit** | **Instructional Activity** |
| Writing in creative formatsReading in the context of literature and non-fiction | General writingGeneral literacy in support of writingReading in the content areas | Extended time for completion of assignments or testsAdditional time for reading assignmentsSmall groupsReduction of paper/pencil tasksStudy sheets/summary sheets/outlines of most important factsSupplemental aids (vocabulary, summary cards, modern translation of original work, etc.)Instructions/directions given in different channels (written, spoken, demonstration)Visual or multisensory materialsFunctional level materialsAdditional time for test preparationOral, short-answer, modified testsTutoring assistance (peer, pal, teacher, etc.) |
| **21st Century Skills:**Creativity is the focus of the course; teachers use Buck Institute rubrics for creative process and productCollaboration and critical thinking through Buck Institute rubricsFluency in online communication through various media channels, especially those designed for publishing and participatory culture |
| **Key resources:** Introduction to the 1831 Edition of *Frankenstein* by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley*The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* by Mark Haddon*And Then There Where None* by Agatha Christie*Don Quixote* written by Miguel de Cervantes“Sonnet 13” by William Shakespeare |
| **Interdisciplinary Connections** VPA: 1.4.2.Pr4b: Explore and experiment with various technical elements in a guided drama experience (e.g., process drama, story drama, creative drama) |