

Unit 02: Editing and Revising Copied from: Journalism 2, Copied on: 11/15/23

Content Area: **TEMPLATE**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **4**
Status: **Published**

General Overview, Course Description or Course Philosophy

OBJECTIVES, ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Students will understand that:

- Grammatical and syntactical accuracy of a publication's writing helps to establish its credibility among readers and the overall field of journalism
- Multiple drafts of a single article are not only normal and encouraged, they are required
- Several people need to edit a piece of writing before it can be revised by the reporter
- There is a hierarchy of people and positions for a publication

CONTENT AREA STANDARDS

RI.9-10.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.

RI.9-10.3. 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.

RI.9-10.4. 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).

RI.9-10.5. 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).

RI.9-10.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical

devices to advance that point of view or purpose.

RI.9-10.8. Describe 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 reasoning.

SL.9-10.3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any false reasoning or distorted evidence.

SL.9-10.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

SL.9-10.5. Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.

LA.RI.9-10.2	Determine a central idea of a text and analyze how it is developed and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.9-10.3	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.
LA.RI.9-10.4	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).
LA.RI.9-10.5	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).
LA.RI.9-10.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance that point of view or purpose.
LA.RI.9-10.8	Describe 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 reasoning.
LA.W.9-10.5	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.SL.9-10.3	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any false reasoning or distorted evidence.
LA.SL.9-10.4	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

RELATED STANDARDS (Technology, 21st Century Life & Careers, ELA Companion Standards are Required)

9.4.12.CI.1: Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).

9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

9.4.12.IML.9: Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).

9.4.12.TL.3: Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments.

9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem (e.g., 7.1.AL.IPERS.6).

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY STANDARDS FOR JOURNALISM STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS

J.4.2 Revises the development process for the story or research product

STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS

Declarative Knowledge

Students will understand that:

- grammatical and syntactical accuracy of a publication's writing helps to establish its credibility among readers and the overall field of journalism
- multiple drafts of a single article are not only normal and encouraged, they are required
- several people need to edit a piece of writing before it can be revised by the reporter
- there is a hierarchy of people and positions for a publication

Students will know:

- an editor typically edits and a writer typically revises
- the most effective ways to critique, edit and coach a writer
- the AP Style Guide is the most important text for editing and revision for proper journalism formatting
- the meaning of each editing symbol

Procedural Knowledge

Students will be able to:

- edit another reporter's writing
- revise their own writing, based on suggested edits
- utilize correct editing symbols when editing
- decipher editing symbols while revising
- verbally given suggestions to and coach another writer
- Define: editing, revising, Associated Press (AP) Style Guide, concise
- determine the central idea of a peer's article, as well as its structure (how it unfolds and how claims are developed)
- determine a peer's point of view and purpose in an article
- assist in developing and strengthening a peer's writing, as needed
- present information and findings from editing, with supporting evidence, to a peer in order to help them revise.

EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Alternate Assessments

- Editing Stations
- Group Multimedia Presentations
- Individual Oral Presentations
- Teacher/Student Conferences
- Modified Rubrics

Formative Assessments

- Group and whole class discussion questions
- Debates
- Do Nows and Exit Slips
- Journal responses
- Group work/projects
- Pitch session
- Current Events of the Week quizzes
- No Red Ink assessments for various grammatical skills

- AP Style Guide quizzes

Summative Assessments

- Unit Test (AP Style Guide test)
- Student Presentations
- Fully edited article
- Fully revised article
- Articles

RESOURCES (Instructional, Supplemental, Intervention Materials)

The Record, The Star-Ledger, The New York Times, Colt Chronicle, NJ.com, various award winning NJ scholastic newspapers (print and online)

5W and H by James Glen Stovall

Radical Write by Bobby Hawthorne

Laptops, guest speaker, NoRedInk.com, Newsela.com, "Page One" movie, [Google Drive folder for Unit 2](#)

The Elements of Journalism: What Newspeople Should Know and the Public Should Expect, Kovach and Rosenstiel, Three Rivers Press, New York (2007)

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS

English Language Arts

- Informative writing
- Standards of English language convention

Social Studies

- Current events

Technology

- Google

ACCOMMODATIONS & MODIFICATIONS FOR SUBGROUPS

Gifted and Talented:

- Allow students to pursue independent projects based on their individual interests
- Provide enrichment activities that include more advanced material
- Conduct research and provide a presentation of appropriate topics.
- Provide assessments at a higher level of thinking

Students with Disabilities:

- Pair visual prompts with verbal presentations
- Ask students to restate information, directions, and assignments.
- Repetition and practice
- Model skills/techniques to be mastered.
- Extended time to complete classwork
- Provide a copy of class notes
- Preferential seating to be mutually determined by the student and teacher

Students at Risk of Failure:

- Pair visual prompts with verbal presentations
- Ask students to restate information, directions, and assignments.
- Repetition and practice
- Model to be mastered.
- Extended time to complete classwork
- Provide a copy of class notes
- Preferential seating to be mutually determined by the student and teacher