Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
AR.CC.W.9-10	**Writing**	
W.9-10.1.	Text Types and Purposes Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.	
W.9-10.1(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.	Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions
W.9-10.1(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.	Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches
W.9-10.1(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.	Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions
W.9-10.1(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.	Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches
W.9-10.1(e)	Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.	Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
W.9-10.2.	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.	
W.9-10.2(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.	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas Identify Your Topic and Purpose Develop a Thesis
W.9-10.2(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.	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Tips for Clear and Interesting Presentations
W.9-10.2(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.	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions
W.9-10.2(d)	Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Wording Your Presentation
W.9-10.2(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.	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Wording Your Presentation
W.9-10.2(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).	Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.	
W.9-10.3(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.	Types of Supporting Materials Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas
W.9-10.3(b)	Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.	Types of Supporting Materials Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas
W.9-10.3(c)	Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.	Types of Supporting Materials Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas
W.9-10.3(d)	Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.	Types of Supporting Materials Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Wording Your Presentation
W.9-10.3(e)	Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.	Types of Supporting Materials Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
	Production and Distribution of Writing Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	
W.9-10.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	
W.9-10.5.	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.	Communication and Technology: Etiquette on the Web Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas
W.9-10.6.	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.	Communication and Technology: Etiquette on the Web Analyze and Adapt to Your Audience
		Research Presentation Aids
	Research to Build and Present Knowledge	
W.9-10.7.	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.	
W.9-10.8.	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.	The Principles of Language Types of Supporting Materials Research
		Types of Supporting Materials Research

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
W.9-10.9.	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	
W.9-10.9(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]").	
W.9-10.9(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").	
		Goals of Persuasive Speaking
		Persuasion Techniques
	Range of Writing	
W.9-10.10.	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.	
		What is Human Communication?
		Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication
		Principles of Communication
		Ethics and Diversity: Culture and Communication
		Self-Concept and Self-Esteem
		Self-Disclosure
		Perception
		The Principles of Language
		The Power of Words
		Using Verbal Messages Effectively
		Ethics and Diversity: Confronting Bias in Language
		Communication and Technology: Etiquette on the Web
		The Characteristics of Nonverbal Communication
		Nonverbal Communication: Appearance, Gestures, and Expressions
		Nonverbal Communication: Touch, Voice and Environment
		The Listening Process
		Listening Styles and Effective Listening
		Improving Responding Skills
		Cultural Contexts and Values in Communication

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
W.9-10.10.	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. *(Cont'd.)*	Gender and Communication Bridging Differences Interpersonal Communication Stages of Relationship Development The Importance of Relationships Ethics and Communication: Ethical Conflict Dynamics of Groups and Teams Effective Group Work Organizational Communication The Importance of Public Speaking Listening to and Critiquing Public Speeches Managing Apprehension Identify Your Topic and Purpose Develop a Thesis Analyze and Adapt to Your Audience Types of Supporting Materials Research Presentation Aids Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions Wording Your Presentation Effective Vocal Delivery and Bodily Actions Rehearsal Types of Informative Presentations Organizing Your Informative Presentation Tips for Clear and Interesting Presentations Goals of Persuasive Speaking Persuasion Techniques Developing Persuasive Speeches

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
AR.CC.SL.9-10	**Speaking and Listening**	
SL.9-10.1.	Comprehension and Collaboration 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.	
SL.9-10.1(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-reasoned exchange of ideas.	
SL.9-10.1(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.	Dynamics of Groups and Teams Effective Group Work Organizational Communication Interpersonal Communication Using Verbal Messages Effectively The Characteristics of Nonverbal Communication Nonverbal Communication: Appearance, Gestures, and Expressions Nonverbal Communication: Touch, Voice and Environment Listening Styles and Effective Listening
SL.9-10.1(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.	Using Verbal Messages Effectively Improving Responding Skills
SL.9-10.1(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.	Ethics and Diversity: Culture and Communication Self-Disclosure Cultural Contexts and Values in Communication Gender and Communication Bridging Differences Effective Group Work

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
SL.9-10.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.	Presentation Aids
SL.9-10.3.	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.	Persuasion Techniques Listening to and Critiquing Public Speeches Goals of Persuasive Speaking
	Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically (using appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation) such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose (e.g., argument, narrative, informative, response to literature presentations), audience, and task.	
SL.9-10.4.	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.	Organizing Your Informative Presentation
SL.9-10.5.	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.	Presentation Aids
SL.9-10.6.	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.	Tips for Clear and Interesting Presentations Analyze and Adapt to Your Audience Wording Your Presentation
AR.CC.L.9-10. L.9-10.1.	**Language** Conventions of Standard English Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	
L.9-10.1(a) L.9-10.1(b)	Use parallel structure. 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 or presentations.	
L.9-10.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	
L.9-10.2(a)	Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.	
L.9-10.2(b)	Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.	
L.9-10.2(c)	Spell correctly.	

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L.9-10.3.	Knowledge of Language 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.	
L.9-10.3(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.	Communication and Technology: Etiquette on the Web Research
L.9-10.4.	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use 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.	
L.9-10.4(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.	
L.9-10.4(b)	Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).	
L.9-10.4(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.	
L.9-10.4(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).	
L.9-10.5.	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	
L.9-10.5(a)	Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.	Wording Your Presentation
L.9-10.5(b)	Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	The Principles of Language

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L.9-10.6.	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.	The Principles of Language What is Human Communication? Elements and Characteristics of Human Communication Principles of Communication Ethics and Diversity: Culture and Communication Self-Concept and Self-Esteem Self-Disclosure Perception The Principles of Language The Power of Words Using Verbal Messages Effectively Ethics and Diversity: Confronting Bias in Language Communication and Technology: Etiquette on the Web The Characteristics of Nonverbal Communication Nonverbal Communication: Appearance, Gestures, and Expressions Nonverbal Communication: Touch, Voice and Environment The Listening Process Listening Styles and Effective Listening Improving Responding Skills Cultural Contexts and Values in Communication Gender and Communication Bridging Differences Interpersonal Communication Stages of Relationship Development The Importance of Relationships Ethics and Communication: Ethical Conflict Dynamics of Groups and Teams Effective Group Work Organizational Communication

Standard ID	Standard Text	Edgenuity Lesson Name
L.9-10.6.	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.	
	(Cont'd.)	The Importance of Public Speaking
		Listening to and Critiquing Public Speeches
		Managing Apprehension
		Identify Your Topic and Purpose
		Develop a Thesis
		Analyze and Adapt to Your Audience
		Types of Supporting Materials
		Research
		Presentation Aids
		Organizing and Outlining Your Ideas
		Introductions, Conclusions, and Transitions
		Wording Your Presentation
		Effective Vocal Delivery and Bodily Actions
		Rehearsal
		Types of Informative Presentations
		Organizing Your Informative Presentation
		Tips for Clear and Interesting Presentations
		Goals of Persuasive Speaking
		Persuasion Techniques
		Developing Persuasive Speeches