

Milestones EOC Tutorials for Georgia are designed specifically for the Georgia Standards of Excellence to prepare students for the Georgia Milestones end-of-course assessments. EOC Categories are at the heart of Milestones EOC Tutorial structure – bringing category-based learning to the student experience, and category-based performance and progress tracking to the teacher experience.

English Tutorials offer targeted instruction, practice and review designed to build students' communication and reading comprehension skills. They automatically identify and address learning gaps down to elementary-level content, using adaptive remediation to bring students to grade-level no matter where they start. Students engage with the content in an interactive, feedback-rich environment as they progress through standards-aligned modules. Reading comprehension modules strengthen students' critical analysis skills as they study how nonfiction and literature can be used to share ideas. Writing modules combine free response exercises with drafting strategies and exemplars to help students communicate clearly and credibly in narrative, persuasive, and explanatory styles. To develop skills specific to public discourse, speaking and listening modules guide students as they evaluate clips and readings from speeches and discussions. In language modules, students build foundational grammar skills they need to articulate their ideas and understand challenging words.

In each module, the Learn It and Try It make complex ideas accessible through focused content, guided analysis, multi-modal representations, and personalized feedback as students reason through increasingly challenging problems. The Review It offers a high impact summary of key concepts and relates those concepts to students' lives. The Test It assesses students' mastery of the module's concepts, providing granular performance data to students and teachers after each attempt. To help students concentrate on the content most relevant to them, unit-level pretests and posttests can quickly identify where students are strong and where they're still learning.

Test-Taking Strategies for EOC Tutorials allow students to practice and apply learning approaches that will hone their test-taking skills and focus them for success on the day of their EOC test.

## 1. ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE 1

- **IMAGERY**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)

- **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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*).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)

- **SYMBOLISM AND ALLEGORY**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL6** Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).

## 2. ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE 2

- **CONFLICT**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

- **CHARACTER TYPES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

- **FORESHADOWING AND SUSPENSE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

### 3. ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE 3

- **PLOT**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

- **THEME**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL2** Determine two or more themes or central ideas of 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL1** 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.

- **RESOLUTIONS**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL5** 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.

### 4. ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE 4

- **SETTING**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

- **POINT OF VIEW I**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

- **POINT OF VIEW II**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

### 5. READING STRATEGIES 1

- **MAKING INFERENCES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI1** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL1** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.

- **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI1** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL1** 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.

## 6. READING STRATEGIES 2

- **IMPLIED MAIN IDEA**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI2** Determine two or more 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 provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI1** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL2** Determine two or more themes or central ideas of 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL1** 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.

- **DETERMINING AUTHOR'S PURPOSE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI6** Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI2** Determine two or more 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 provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI1** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.

- **SUMMARY, ANALYSIS, AND CRITIQUE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI2** Determine two or more 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 provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL2** Determine two or more themes or central ideas of 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.

## 7. GENRES

- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 18TH CENTURY**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL9** Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works (of American Literature, British Literature, World Literature, or Multicultural Literature), including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
- **ELAGSE11-12W9a** Apply grades 11–12 Reading Standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the

same period treat similar themes or topics”).

- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 19TH CENTURY**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL9** Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works (of American Literature, British Literature, World Literature, or Multicultural Literature), including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
- **ELAGSE11-12W9a** Apply grades 11–12 Reading Standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).

- **FOUNDATIONAL AMERICAN LITERATURE: 20TH CENTURY**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL9** Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works (of American Literature, British Literature, World Literature, or Multicultural Literature), including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
- **ELAGSE11-12W9a** Apply grades 11–12 Reading Standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).

## 8. AUTHOR'S VOICE AND METHOD 1

- **ANALYZING AUTHOR'S STYLE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12RI6** Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.

- **HYPERBOLE AND UNDERSTATEMENT**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12L5a** Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL6** Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).

- **IRONY AND SARCASM**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12RL6** Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
- **ELAGSE11-12L5a** Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

## 9. AUTHOR'S VOICE AND METHOD 2

- **OXY MORON AND PARADOX**

- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12L5a** Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.

- **TONE AND MOOD**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).

- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)

- **WORD CHOICE**

- **ELAGSE11-12L5a** Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)

## 10. STRATEGY 1

- **CENTRAL IDEAS**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI2** Determine two or more 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 provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL2** Determine two or more themes or central ideas of 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.

- **ANALYZING EFFECTIVE TEXT STRUCTURES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI5** Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.

## 11. STRATEGY 2

- **RHETORICAL TECHNIQUES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI6** Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12RI9** Analyze foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features. For British Literature, American Literature, and Multicultural Literature use comparable documents of historical significance.

- **ANALYZING LANGUAGE**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).

## 12. TEXT CONNECTIONS 1

- **CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI8** Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses.)
- **ELAGSE11-12W9b** Apply grades 11–12 Reading Standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme

## 13. TEXT CONNECTIONS 2

### ● PRINT AND NONPRINT TEXTS

- **ELAGSE11-12RI7** Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.

### ● FOUNDATIONAL U.S. DOCUMENTS

- **ELAGSE11-12RI9** Analyze foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features. For British Literature, American Literature, and Multicultural Literature use comparable documents of historical significance.

## 14. TEXT ORGANIZATION 1

### ● CAUSE AND EFFECT

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

### ● COMPARE AND CONTRAST

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

### ● VISUAL AIDS

## 15. TEXT ORGANIZATION 2

### ● CHRONOLOGY AND SEQUENCING

- **ELAGSE11-12RI3** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

### ● FLASHBACK AND FRAMING

- **ELAGSE11-12RL5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12RL3** 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).

## 16. SENTENCE STRUCTURE

### ● SENTENCE STRUCTURE

- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12L3a** Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte’s Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.



- **PARALLELISM AND VERB TENSE**

- **ELAGSE11-12L3a** Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.

- **SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT**

- **ELAGSE11-12L3a** Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.

## 17. PUNCTUATION

- **DASHES AND HYPHENS**

- **ELAGSE11-12L2a** Observe hyphenation conventions.

## 18. CONTEXTUAL CLUES 1

- **USING CONTEXTUAL CLUES**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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*).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12L4a** 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.

- **ANALYZING FIGURES OF SPEECH AND IDIOMS**

- **ELAGSE11-12L5a** Interpret figures of speech (e.g., hyperbole, paradox) in context and analyze their role in the text.
- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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*).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12L4a** 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.

## 19. CONTEXTUAL CLUES 2

- **WORD PATTERNS**

- **ELAGSE11-12L4b** Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).

- **CONNOTATION AND DENOTATION**

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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*).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12L4a** 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.

- **ELAGSE11-12L5b** Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

## 20. USAGE 1

### ● FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE

- **ELAGSE11-12RI4** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12RL4** 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.)
- **ELAGSE11-12W1d** Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2e** Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.

### ● USING THE DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS

- **ELAGSE11-12L3a** Vary syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's *Artful Sentences*) for guidance as needed; apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.
- **ELAGSE11-12L4c** 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, or its standard usage.

## 21. USAGE 2

### ● CHANGING LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

- **ELAGSE11-12L1a** Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.

### ● SPELLING RULES

- **ELAGSE11-12L2b** Spell correctly.

## 22. BUILDING AN ESSAY 1

### ● DETERMINING APPROPRIATE ESSAY FORMAT

- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12W4** Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

### ● INTEGRATING GRAPHICS AND MULTIMEDIA

- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2b** Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.

## 23. BUILDING AN ESSAY 2

### ● INTRODUCTIONS

- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.



- **CONCLUSIONS**

- **ELAGSE11-12W1e** Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2f** 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).

## 24. NARRATIVE WRITING

- **SHORT NARRATIVES**

- **ELAGSE11-12W3d** Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- **ELAGSE11-12W3e** Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
- **ELAGSE11-12W3b** Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- **ELAGSE11-12W3a** 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.

- **NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES**

- **ELAGSE11-12W3d** Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
- **ELAGSE11-12W3c** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12W3b** Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
- **ELAGSE11-12W3a** 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.

## 25. EXPOSITORY WRITING

- **EXPOSITORY THESIS STATEMENTS**

- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

- **EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT**

- **ELAGSE11-12W2b** Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

- **EXPOSITORY ESSAYS**

- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2f** 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).
- **ELAGSE11-12W2c** Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2b** Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.

## 26. ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING 1

### • TYPES OF EVIDENCE

- **ELAGSE11-12W2b** *Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.*

### • CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS

- **ELAGSE11-12W1b** *Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W1a** *Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.*

## 27. ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING 2

### • ARGUMENTATIVE CLAIMS

- **ELAGSE11-12W1a** *Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.*

### • ARGUMENTATIVE PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT

- **ELAGSE11-12W1b** *Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W1a** *Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W1c** *Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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.*

### • ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS

- **ELAGSE11-12W1a** *Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W1b** *Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W1e** *Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.*

## 28. RESEARCH

### • REFINING A RESEARCH QUESTION

- **ELAGSE11-12W8** *Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.*
- **ELAGSE11-12W7** *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.*

### • GATHERING INFORMATION

- **ELAGSE11-12W8** *Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate*

information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

- **AVOIDING PLAGIARISM**

- **ELAGSE11-12W8** Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.

## 29. REVISION CONSIDERATIONS 1

- **PREWRITING**

- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12W4** Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

- **UNITY AND FOCUS**

- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2a** Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

## 30. REVISION CONSIDERATIONS 2

- **WORDINESS AND REDUNDANCY**

- **ELAGSE11-12W5** 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.

- **TRANSITIONAL ELEMENTS**

- **ELAGSE11-12W1c** Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax 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.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2c** Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.

## 31. REVISION CONSIDERATIONS 3

- **MAINTAINING A FORMAL STYLE**

- **ELAGSE11-12W1d** Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2e** Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
- **ELAGSE11-12L1a** Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
- **ELAGSE11-12W2d** Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
- **ELAGSE11-12L6** 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.

## 32. TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES

- **STUDY HABITS**
- **BEING PREPARED AND GETTING STARTED**
- **WORDING IN TEST QUESTIONS**
- **WORDING IN ANSWER CHOICES**
- **QUESTIONS WITH PASSAGES AND VISUAL DATA**
- **ESSAY AND SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**
- **WORD PROBLEMS**