

English Language Arts
Tenth Grade
Indicators

	Company A	Company B	Company C		
Acquisition of Vocabulary					
1. Define unknown words through context clues and the author's use of comparison, contrast and cause and effect.	✓			✓	
2. Analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements (e.g., synonyms and antonyms, connotation and denotation) and infer word meanings from these relationships.	✓	✓			
3. Infer the literal and figurative meaning of words and phrases and discuss the function of figurative language, including metaphors, similes, idioms and puns.		✓			
4. Examine and discuss ways historical events have influenced the English language.	✓			✓	
5. Use knowledge of Greek, Latin and Anglo-Saxon roots, prefixes and suffixes to understand complex words and new subject-area vocabulary (e.g., unknown words in science, mathematics and social studies).	✓	✓		✓	
6. Determine the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words by using dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, technology and textual features, such as definitional footnotes or sidebars.		✓		✓	
Reading Process: Concepts of Print, Comprehension Strategies and Self-Monitoring Strategies					
1. Apply reading comprehension strategies, including making predictions, comparing and contrasting, recalling and summarizing and making inferences and drawing conclusions.		✓			
2. Answer literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing questions to demonstrate comprehension of grade-appropriate print texts and electronic and visual media.	✓	✓		✓	
3. Monitor own comprehension by adjusting speed to fit the purpose, or by skimming, scanning, reading on, looking back, note taking or summarizing what has been read so far in text.	✓	✓			
4. Use criteria to choose independent reading materials (e.g., personal interest, knowledge of authors and genres or recommendations from others).		✓		✓	
5. Independently read books for various purposes (e.g., for enjoyment, for literary experience, to gain information or to perform a task).	✓	✓			
Reading Applications: Informational, Technical and Persuasive Text					
1. Identify and understand organizational patterns (e.g., cause-effect, problem-solution) and techniques, including repetition of ideas, syntax and word choice, that authors use to accomplish their purpose and reach their intended audience.	✓	✓			
2. Critique the treatment, scope and organization of ideas from multiple sources on the same topic.	✓	✓			
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of information found in maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, cutaways and overlays.		✓		✓	
4. Assess the adequacy, accuracy and appropriateness of an author's details, identifying persuasive techniques (e.g., transfer, glittering generalities, bait and switch) and examples of propaganda, bias and stereotyping.		✓			
5. Analyze an author's implicit and explicit argument, perspective or viewpoint in text.					
6. Identify appeals to authority, reason and emotion.	✓			✓	
7. Analyze the effectiveness of the features (e.g., format, graphics, sequence, headers) used in various consumer documents (e.g., warranties, product information, instructional materials), functional or workplace documents (e.g., job-related materials, memoranda, instructions) and public documents (e.g., speeches or newspaper editorials).	✓	✓			
8. Describe the features of rhetorical devices used in common types of public documents, including newspaper editorials and speeches.		✓			
Reading Applications: Literary Text					
1. Compare and contrast an author's use of direct and indirect characterization, and ways in which characters reveal traits about themselves, including dialect, dramatic monologues and soliloquies.		✓			
2. Analyze the features of setting and their importance in a literary text.	✓	✓		✓	
3. Distinguish how conflicts, parallel plots and subplots affect the pacing of action in literary text.				✓	
4. Interpret universal themes across different works by the same author or by different authors.		✓			
5. Analyze how an author's choice of genre affects the expression of a theme or topic.	✓	✓			
6. Explain how literary techniques, including foreshadowing and flashback, are used to shape the plot of a literary text.	✓			✓	
7. Recognize how irony is used in a literary text.		✓			
8. Analyze the author's use of point of view, mood and tone.				✓	
9. Explain how authors use symbols to create broader meanings.	✓	✓			
10. Describe the effect of using sound devices in literary texts (e.g., to create rhythm, to appeal to the senses or to establish mood).		✓		✓	
11. Explain ways in which an author develops a point of view and style (e.g., figurative language, sentence structure and tone), and cite specific examples from the text.	✓	✓			