

Language Arts

Newspaper Journalism

4/22/09

Phonemic Awareness	Acquisition of Vocabulary	Reading Process	Reading Applications Informational	Reading Applications Literary
	<p>1. Define unfamiliar words through context clues and the author’s use of comparison, contrast and cause and effect (ex.: new subject – area vocabulary).</p> <p>2. Determine and apply the literal and figurative meaning of words and phrases (ex.: metaphors, similes, idioms, puns)</p> <p>3. Utilize multiple resources to enhance comprehension of vocabulary (ex.: dictionary, glossary.)</p>	<p>4. Apply reading comprehension strategies, including making inferences and drawing conclusions (ex.: gathering research).</p> <p>5. Choose and adjust independent reading material according to assignment (ex.: newspapers).</p>	<p>6. Apply organizational patterns and techniques to journalistic writing (ex.: selected models and student generated work).</p> <p>7. Examine implicit and explicit arguments, perspective, or viewpoint in text (ex.: identify appeals to authority, reason and emotion.)</p> <p>8. Analyze the effectiveness of rhetorical devices in various public documents (ex.: speeches, newspapers.)</p> <p>9. Synthesize the treatment, scope, and organization of ideas from multiple sources on the same topic (ex.: assess adequacy, accuracy, bias and appropriateness of details for intended purpose and audience).</p>	<p>10. Analyze how an author’s choice of story type affects the expression of a topic.</p> <p>11. Describe the effect of using sound devices in literary texts (ex.: headlines).</p> <p>12. Explain ways in which a writer develops a point of view and style, and cite specific examples from the text (ex.: features and editorials).</p>

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Writing Process	Writing Application	Writing Conventions	Research Standard	Communication Standard
<p>13. Determine appropriate prewriting tasks including specific purpose, audience, and strategy (ex.: adapting focus, point of view).</p> <p>14. Generate ideas through discussions with others.</p> <p>15. Use resources and reference materials.</p> <p>16. Use organizational strategies to plan writing and create a coherent whole with an effective and engaging lead, body, and closing.</p> <p>17. Use a variety of sentence structures and lengths AP stylebook paragraph form while using precise language and style as appropriate to audience and purpose.</p> <p>18. Prepare and produce publication (ex.: create page and submit to publisher).</p>	<p>19. Compose business and personal correspondence.</p> <p>20. Compose story types that sustain reader interest, using range of strategies that includes an organized, well-developed structure (ex.: straight news, features, opinion pieces, sports).</p> <p>21. Integrate quotations and citations into written text giving proper credit for sources (ex.: appropriate journalistic style).</p>	<p>22. Synthesize all writing conventions from Introduction to Journalism (ex.: consistent use of AP style).</p>	<p>23. Identify appropriate and credible sources and use them to narrow the focus or extend the investigation.</p>	<p>24. Compose quality photographs that convey information (ex.: feature photos).</p> <p>25. Apply active listening strategies in a variety of settings (ex.: interviews and brainstorming).</p> <p>26. Evaluate the credibility of the speaker (ex.: bias, hidden agendas, logical fallacies).</p> <p>27. Demonstrate an understanding of the rules of the English language and select language appropriate to purpose and audience as the situation dictates.</p> <p>28. Identify how language choice and delivery styles contribute to meaning.</p>