**Content Area(s):** Language Arts

**Grade Level(s):** 10-12

**Unit Name: Effective Leads and Journalistic Writing** Timeline: 1-2 weeks but ongoing throughout year

**Curriculum Developer(s): Kulak** 

#### **ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS (Benchmarks):**

Leads act as a snapshot of my piece

Journalistic writing is far more concise than analytical writing
Transitions, quotable material, specific nouns, and active verbs drive my writing

#### **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**

How do we write leads? What are they?

What are the differences among the scenic, storytelling, punch, opposite, blind and summary leads? What are the elements of news and how does this affect the leads we write?

After we gather the facts, how do we compose an article?

How does the lead affect the piece and vice versa? In what ways does journalistic writing differ from analytical writing?

CONTENT			INSTRUCTION and ASSESSMENT	
STANDARDS	SKILLS (What Students Be Able to Do?)	CONCEPTS (What Students Will Understand)	ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES (Learning Activities/Differentiation/Interdisciplinary Connections)	ASSESSMENT  Reading Quizzes  Homework  Class Participation/Discussion  Writing Exercises  Group Work  Workbook Activities  Formal Writing (publishable work)  Informal Writing

NJSLS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-	Write effective leads for all pages and	Leads	Read texts carefully and the ideas and issues in articles act as	Reading Quizzes
<u>12.2</u> a-f	content	Journalistic Conventions	launching points for discussion	Homework
NJSLS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-	Employ rules of journalism (short	Parts of speech	Read textbook chapters for information	Class Participation/Discussion
<u>12.4</u> -10	paragraphs, quotable material, etc.)		Read newspaper and magazine articles of varying complexities	Writing Exercises
NJSLS.ELA-Literacy.W.11-	Use nouns and adjectives properly		Interpret and analyze content	Group Work
<u>12.1d</u>			Notice form, shape, and style of writing	Workbook Activities
			Make connections between texts, noticing similarities	Formal Writing (publishable work)
			and differences in writing style and voice	Informal Writing
			Appreciate and notice the use of language precision	
			Demonstrate understanding of assigned chapters in the textbook	
			Inverted Pyramid activities	
			Lead creation	

### **Appendix**

	Differentiation
Enrichment	<ul> <li>Utilize collaborative media tools</li> <li>Provide differentiated feedback</li> <li>Opportunities for reflection</li> <li>Encourage student voice and input</li> <li>Model close reading</li> <li>Distinguish long term and short term goals</li> </ul>

Intervention & Modification	<ul> <li>Utilize "skeleton notes" where some required information is already filled in for the student</li> <li>Provide access to a variety of tools for responses</li> <li>Provide opportunities to build familiarity and to practice with multiple media tools</li> <li>Leveled text and activities that adapt as students build skills</li> <li>Provide multiple means of action and expression</li> <li>Consider learning styles and interests</li> <li>Provide differentiated mentors</li> <li>Graphic organizers</li> </ul>	
ELLs	<ul> <li>Pre-teach new vocabulary and meaning of symbols</li> <li>Embed glossaries or definitions</li> <li>Provide translations</li> <li>Connect new vocabulary to background knowledge</li> <li>Provide flash cards</li> <li>Incorporate as many learning senses as possible</li> <li>Portray structure, relationships, and associations through concept webs</li> <li>Graphic organizers</li> </ul>	
21st Century Skills		
	on Thinking Solving nication	

### **Integrating Technology**

- Chromebooks
- Internet research
- Online programs
- Virtual collaboration and projects
- Presentations using presentation hardware and software