

Grade 9-12: English Language Arts Academic Strategies (2022)

The most effective and equitable way to support students in their learning is to ensure that the vast majority of time is spent engaging with grade-level content, remediating with precision, and accelerating as needed. It is entirely possible to hold high expectations for all students while addressing unfinished learning in the context of grade-level work. Since time is a scarce commodity in classroom, strategic instructional and assessment choices are critical.¹

Instruction

It is vitally important that educators are supported to make deliberate instructional choices that allow all students to effectively engage with grade-level work. Instruction must be aligned to a coherent set of learning outcomes, indicating what students should know and be able to do. Dimensions for consideration when planning for instruction include the following:

- **[Delivery](#)** is differentiated relative to explicitness through modeling, systematic instruction with appropriate scaffolding and pacing, and provision of immediate corrective feedback to students with sufficient opportunities to respond.
- **[Grouping](#)** includes whole group, homogeneous small group, partners, heterogeneous mixed ability small group, independent, and one-to-one.
- **[Time](#)** varies relative to a particular area of content, small group instruction versus whole group instruction, and opportunities for students to interact or work independently.
- **[Materials](#)** should be evidence-based and adjusted to meet the needs of students and the purpose of the lesson/activity.
- **[Learning Environment](#)** must be positive and safe and have clearly defined consistent expectations.

Assessment

A highly developed assessment system includes a balanced approach to using formal and informal assessments, classroom-based evidence showing growth over time, and involving students in the evaluation of their own work. The adoption of a systemic approach enhances the use of assessment data to inform teaching and learning practices. This system should include assessment tools that are congruent with the district's goals and curriculum.

Assessments can be done in sync with daily instruction through intentional activities that can collect data, such as phoneme/grapheme activities or assessments, journal writing, and skills-based center activities. For skills harder to assess during instruction, or to work with individual students, there are a variety of assessments that can be done in less than two minutes, such as [Test of Word Reading Efficiency](#), or some that take just a little longer like [Lexplore](#), [DIBELS](#), [FastBridge](#), and more. Continuous progress monitoring will allow the teacher to catch any student before they fall too far behind.

This guidance document is designed to identify key strategies with a focus on English Language Arts instruction and assessment to support PA Academic Standards. This document is in support of the PDE's [Accelerated Learning](#) information and PA Roadmap: [Focus on Effective Instruction](#).

For additional support and resources, contact PDE or your local Intermediate Unit.

The resources listed below are provided as options and examples. Pennsylvania does not require, recommend, or endorse any specific program or product. All curricular and instructional decisions are made at the local level.

¹ Adapted from 2020–21 Priority Instructional Content in English Language Arts/literacy and Mathematics, Student Achievement Partners/Achieve the Core. May 2020

The [Pennsylvania State Literacy Plan \(PaSLP\)](#), offers guidance as to where instruction should occur to meet critical grade level expectations of the standards. This document is designed to help identify and define areas of high-level focus in English Language Arts instruction & assessment. Using the key concepts in the left-hand column, complete a self-check for current instructional & assessment practices. After identifying areas of need, use the right-hand column to select specific strategies/resources that may strengthen the selected concepts.

<p>Reading</p> <p>Interacting with text through close reading, analysis, and interpretation. Engaging and interacting with the text (deep reading of text) to discern not only the craft of the writer, but the connectivity to other texts and citing evidence to support a conclusion. Reading and analyzing seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance, including how they address related themes and concepts.</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Writing routinely over extended periods (research, reflection, & revision) & shorter periods (a single sitting) for a range of tasks, purposes, & audiences. Establishing & sustaining a precise controlling idea/claim/counterclaim/position, choosing sophisticated organizational strategies, including a clear & well-defined introduction, body, & conclusion with relevant evidence. Choosing an effective style, tone, & point of view. Building knowledge on a subject through research projects & responding analytically to literary & informational sources.</p> <p>Speaking & Listening</p> <p>Listening attentively/critically, responding thoughtfully, & building upon the ideas of others. Talking about texts developing knowledge of academic language & conceptual understanding. Discussing & making connections among multiple texts using various questions.</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Demonstrating a command of standard English: grammar, usage, mechanics, precise language, & varied sentence structures. Determining or clarifying the meaning of unknown & multiple meaning words through context clues, understanding word relationships & nuances in meanings, & understanding the structure of words. Acquiring & using academic and domain-specific words and phrases; increasing vocabulary.</p> <p>Classroom/Time Management</p> <p>Setting high academic & behavioral expectations (students help establish guidelines). Setting the tone, establishing a positive environment, & building relationships. Establishing procedures, routines, agendas, learning targets, & outcomes. Using humor, positive language, teacher proximity & nonverbal communication. Encouraging initiative, maintaining student attention/engagement, & offering praise. Making positive phone calls & sending positive notes. Rethinking & arranging the class for maximum learning. Balancing lecturing/facilitating and establishing peer teaching/tutoring. Building classroom camaraderie with an activity/game/tradition that is quirky, fun, & unique. Employing empathy & understanding trauma-informed care.</p>	<p>Instructional Resources</p> <p>Marzano's Best Practice Instructional Strategies Reciprocal Teaching Socratic Seminars School Practices to Address Student Learning Loss 25 Effective Instructional Strategies for Educators Accelerate Student Learning (pgs. 7-9) Teaching Strategies CRLT</p> <p>Specific documents related to Text Dependent Analysis: Close Reading Questions Collaborative Discussions Purposeful Annotations Selecting Complex Texts Reading Elements/Structure Inference/Analysis Understanding TDA Anatomy of a TDA Modeling a TDA Response</p> <p>Assessment Resources</p> <p>Formative Assessment Classroom Diagnostic Tools (CDTs) SAS Assessment Center Doing What Works - Proven Methods IES: Connecting Research, Policy and Practice PaSLP Toolkit Pennsylvania Evidence Resource Center WWC Find What Works! 4 Steps of Student Self-Assessment</p> <p>Management Resources</p> <p>Classroom Management 20 Classroom Management Strategies and Techniques 27 Classroom Management Strategies Classroom Management Strategies 5 Tips for Classroom Management in Middle/High School Classroom Management for Middle/High School Teachers 10 Time Management Tips for Students Time Management for Students: 10 strategies and tips How to Keep Adolescent Students Attentive During Class Classroom Management Strategies for High School Teachers</p>
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