Unit 1: Writing Realistic Fiction: Symbolism, Syntax, and Truth

The Writing Realistic Fiction unit provides opportunities for students to return to narrative writing through the lens of realistic fiction while enabling them to explore meaningful issues for seventh graders. Students continue to build stamina, increase volume, and develop strong writing habits. During this unit, students study mentor texts, read their own and others' drafts using the narrative checklist, and develop their understanding of narrative craft as they plan a realistic plot that concludes with a satisfying resolution.

Essential Questions:

- How can fiction writers find inspiration and ideas in the small moments in their own lives?
- How can narrative writers develop compelling fiction that engages readers?
- How can writers analyze and annotate mentor texts in a way that helps them imitate the craft moves of published authors?

Enduring Understandings:

- Writers of fiction find inspiration and ideas for stories in the small moments in their own lives.
- Writing tools and resources such as anchor charts, checklists, and exemplars help writers revise and accomplish their narrative writing goals.
- Writers study mentor texts to learn the craft moves of published authors and to incorporate these moves in their narratives.
- Conventional spelling and proper grammar mechanics promotes understanding and clear communication in writing.

Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language Arts, Grades 6 - 8
Bend 1: Creating and Developing Meaningful Stories and Characters	Session 1: Imagining Stories from Everyday Moment	W.7.3 W.7.3.a
Writers will learn how to see the fictional possibilities in their true lives. During this bend, writers will develop characters and practice scene creation by engaging in a boot camp	Session 2: Imagining Stories You Wish Existed in the World	W.7.3.b

Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 – 8

session. Story arcs will be utilized to prepare for drafting and as a means of front-end revision.	Session 3: Developing Believable Characters through Scene Boot Camp	W.7.3.d
Writers will utilize their writer's notebooks for		W.7.3.e
all of Bend I.	Session 4: Giving Characters Struggles and Motivations that Mirror Real Life	W.7.4
	Session 5: Plotting with Tools: Story Arcs, Timelines, Lists, Mentor Texts	W.7.5
		W.7.7
Bend 2: Drafting and Revising with an Eye toward Meaning	Session 6: From 2-D to 3-D: Planning and Writing Scenes by Including Evidence	W.7.9.a
Writers will focus on revision in Bend 2, revisiting mentor texts to study how fiction writers develop leads, dialogue, and endings.	Session 7: Stepping into the Drama of the Story to Draft	W.7.10
During this bend, writers will also reflect on the craft moves they have noticed from their reading	Session 8: Studying Published Texts to Write Leads	
lives to incorporate them in their own writing repertoires.	Session 9: Grounding Dialogue in Scenes	
	Session 10: Writing Endings that Make Readers Swoon	
Bend 3: Meticulous Revision and Precise Edits with Audience in Mind	Session 11: Reading Drafts like Editors	
Writers will prepare their realistic fiction stories for an audience through revision and editing,	Session 12: Revision: Weaving in Symbolism and Imagery to Bring out Meaning	
focusing on meaning and message. During this bend, writers will consider how to incorporate symbolism and imagery to convey their intended	Session 13: Conducting the Rhythm of Language: Creating Cadence and Meaning through Syntax	
meaning for their readers. Writers will also use a	Session 14: Using Mentor Texts to Help Match Authorial Intent with the Page	

variety of tools to edit and to enhance the quality of their writing.	Session 15: Economizing on the Sentence and Word Level	
	Session 16: Editing with Lenses and Independence	
	Session 17: Publishing Anthologies: A Celebration	

Unit 2: The Art of Argument: Research-Based Essays

The Art of Argument unit provides the opportunity for writers to research issues and engage in oral debate in order to develop argument essays. Students take multiple trips through the writing process as they hone their argument writing skills. During the unit, students analyze reasons and evidence from multiple sides of an issue to plan their arguments and to form a position.

Essential Ouestion:

- How do writers weigh evidence from multiple sides of an issue to build a logical argument?
- How do writers structure their writing so that it includes claims supported by reasons and evidence?
- How do argument writers use oral debate to process their evidence, reasons, claims, and counterclaims as they prepare to write?

Enduring Understandings:

- Writers suspend judgment, read critically, and weigh evidence in order to develop a strong argument and to acknowledge other viewpoints.
- Argument writers structure their writing to include claims supported by sound reasons and relevant evidence.
- Writers learn to craft effective arguments by studying the arguments of others.

<u>Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 – 8</u>			
Writing Unit BendsSession TitlesMaryland College and Career Ready Standards for			
		English Language Arts, Grades 6 - 8	
Bend 1: Establishing and Supporting Positions	Session 1: Weighing Evidence to Form Considered		

	Desitions	W 7 1
Writers will read texts to learn different	Positions	W.7.1
perspectives on the issue of whether competitive	Session 2: Take Your Argument into a Scrimmage:	W.7.1.a
sports help or harm young athletes. During this bend, writers will engage in oral debate using an	Debating to Test and Strengthen a Position	W.7.1.b
argument protocol in order to defend and to	Session 3: Bam! Bolstering Positions by Adding	****
develop their position.	Relevant Evidence	W.7.1.c
	Session 4: Stay with Me Now: Balancing Evidence	W.7.1.d
	with Analysis	
	Session 5: Taking Stock	W.7.1.e
		W.7.4
Bend 2: Comparing More Focused and	Session 6: Forming Coalition Groups	W.7.5
Nuanced Arguments	Session 7: Bringing a Critical Perspective to Your	VV • 7 • 5
Writers will develop a more focused argument on	Research	W.7.7
an aspect of competitive sports that they found compelling. Writers will conduct another round of	Session 8: Debating to Prepare to Draft	W.7.8
research and writing using nuanced reasoning		
and acknowledging a counterclaim. At the conclusion of the bend, writers may engage in a	Session 9: Introducing and Writing Your Argument	W.7.9.b
panel presentation to share their arguments with	Argument	W.7.10
an audience.	Session 10: Self-Assessment with an Eye toward Counterargument	
	Session 11: Studying Author's Craft, Including Rhetorical Devices	
	Kilcuffical Devices	
	Session 12: When Company Comes: Knowing	
	When and How to Maintain a Formal Tone	
	Session 13: Celebration – Symposium	

Bend 3: Taking Arguments to a Global Audience	Session 14: Taking Opportunities to Stand and Be Counted	
Writers will identify issues that are important to them, forming cause groups around those	Session 15: Revising by Qualifying Your Claim	
issues as they develop a new argument. Writers will engage in a full cycle of the writing process as they research, form their claims, and analyze	Session 16: Revising with Logical Fallacies in Mind - Evaluating Evidence	
the logic of their arguments.	Session 17: Cyberactivism	

Unit 3: Literary Essay: Analyzing Complex Texts for Meaning, Craft, and Tone

The Literary Essay unit provides the opportunity for writers to deepen their relationship with books through writing and to write about something they know and care about. Students write about a character or theme that is meaningful to them. During the unit, students draft quickly and focus on developing their argument and deepening their analysis of the text. They consider fluency and work to express their ideas clearly and support them with a lot of detail.

Essential Question:

- How can writers read stories closely to determine characters' values, choices, and motivations as well as the theme of the text to develop a literary essay?
- How can writers determine the similarities and differences between the way two texts deal with an issue or problem to develop a comparative literary essay?

Enduring Understanding:

- Writers explore ideas about their reading through writing.
- Writers read closely and think about the stories they are reading to form text-based claims about characters or themes that are supported with relevant evidence.
- Writers follow a writing process to generate, rehearse, plan, draft, revise and edit an essay.
- Writers use mentor texts to learn the craft moves of published authors and incorporate these moves in their essays.
- Writers revise for fluency, flow, and literary elements.
- Writing tools and resources such as anchor charts, checklists, and exemplars help writers revise and accomplish their goals.
- Conventional spelling and proper grammar mechanics promote understanding and clear communication in writing.

<u>Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 – 8</u>		
Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language
		<u>Arts, Grades 6 - 8</u> W.7.1
Bend 1: Writing Literary Essays that Explore a Theme or a Character in a Single Text	Session 1: Exploring Ideas about Texts through Writing	W.7.1 W.7.2
Writers will write about texts to develop ideas for a character or theme essay. They will collect and	Session 2: Revisiting Pivotal Moments in Texts	W.7.4
a character of theme essay. They will conect and organize evidence into a cohesive literary essay about one text.	Session 3: Analyzing Characters to Uncover Big Ideas	W.7.6
	Session 4: Crafting Thesis Statements	W.7.7
	Session 5: Collecting and Testing Evidence	W.7.8
	Session 6: Using a Variety of Evidence to Support Ideas	W.7.9
	Session 7: Drafting a Cohesive Essay	

Bend 2: Writing across Texts to Explore the Different Treatment of Similar Themes	Session 8: Identifying Ways Essayists Compare and Contrast Two Texts	
Writers will build an argument that spans across texts. They will engage in talking about more than	Session 9: Planning Essay Structure and Collecting Evidence	
one text to find places where texts are similar and different in their approach to developing a theme.	Session 10: Revising with an Eye for Coherence, Flow, and Effect	
	Session 11: Presenting and Refuting Counterarguments	
	Session 12: Revising with an Eye for Literary Elements	
	Session 13: Using Outside Sources to Support a Literary Essay	
	Session 14: Preparing for Publication – A Celebration	

Unit 4: Writing About Reading: From Readers Notebooks to Companion Books

The Writing About Reading unit provides opportunities for students to transfer all they know about writing in general to write in response to texts. During this unit, students craft real world products such as companion books, fan fiction, and guide books to favorite series. Students learn how the qualities of good information writing are tied to the qualities of good reading. As a result of the learning in this unit, students become not only stronger writers, but stronger readers as well.

Essential Question:

- How can writers make their writing about reading their best writing?
- How can writing about reading make someone a stronger writer and reader?
- How can writers use graphics to think about their reading and writing in new ways?
- How can writers categorize their interpretations and analysis in a way that encompasses their most insightful thinking about their novel or series?

Enduring Understandings:

- Readers develop a deeper understanding of texts and the craft techniques authors use through writing about their reading.
- Writers use graphics in their notebooks to form new interpretations and fresh insights about what they are reading and writing.
- Literary information writers cite evidence from a story by incorporating specific details, examples, and quotations from the novel or series.

Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 - 8

Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language
Bend 1: Planning and Drafting Companion Books Writers will read closely to generate, organize, and synthesize personal ideas and interpretations about their text selection. Writers will reference their jots, sketches, and notes to generate longer writing about what they have read and begin	Session 1: Writing about Reading with Voice and Investment Session 2: Using Graphics to Think and Rethink about Literature Session 3: Thinking Big, Thinking Small: Ideas and Specifics	<u>Arts, Grades 6 - 8</u> W.7.1.a-c W.7.2.a-d W.7.3.a-c,f W.7.4 W.7.5 W.7.9.a
drafting chapters for their companion book.	Session 4: Explaining Thinking Session 5: Close Reading and Analytic Writing Session 6: Letting the Book Teach You How to Respond Session 7: Working Toward a Companion Book	W.7.10

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	Session 8: Incorporating Evidence from the Text as a Means to Elaborate Session 9: Reflection and Goal-Setting Using the Information Writing Checklist—and a Mini- Celebration	
Bend 2: Writing to Deepen Literary Analysis	Session 10: Reading Like Writers—and Writing about It	
Writers will read their selected novels like insiders, noticing the techniques authors use and learning new strategies for revising their chapters	Session 11: Writing about Symbolism in Texts	
and for adding new ones. In this bend, writers will	Session 12: Analyzing Structure in a Text	
develop a table of contents and craft introductions and conclusions for their companion books. A focus in this bend will be for writers to analyze the	Session 13: Writing Inside the Story: Improvisations and Fan Fiction	
craft techniques authors use such as symbolism, text structures, and perspective. Writers will have	Session 14: Writing Inside Perspectives	
the opportunity to try their hand at creating some fan fiction as well.	Session 15: Writing Introductions and Conclusions	
	Session 16: Final Edits and a Celebration	

Unit 5: Information Writing Books on Topics of Personal Expertise

The Information Writing unit provides opportunities for students to write about topics they know well and increase their volume of writing. During this unit, students learn to plan using a variety of text structures and to use those structures to clearly convey information. In order to extend their knowledge of their topics, students also complete research and learn to weave outside information into their own writing. As a result of the learning in this unit, students become not only stronger writers, but stronger readers as well.

Essential Question:

• How can writers determine the best topic for an information book?

- How can information writers write with specifics and select appropriate content for their information books?
- How can writers make deliberate choices about how to organize information and ideas in preparation for creating a wellstructured information book?
- How can writers explain a topic and their ideas using varied kinds of information in a well-structured text?
- How can writers incorporate research, text features, diagrams and illustrations, and expert and content vocabulary to engage the reader?

Enduring Understandings:

- How can writers determine the best topic for an information book?
- How can information writers write with specifics and select appropriate content for their information books?
- How can writers make deliberate choices about how to organize information and ideas in preparation for creating a wellstructured information book?
- How can writers explain a topic and their ideas using varied kinds of information in a well-structured text?
- How can writers incorporate research, text features, diagrams and illustrations, and expert and content vocabulary to engage the reader?
- the reader.

Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 - 8

Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language Arts, Grades 6 - 8
Bend 1: Drafting and Revising to Teach What You Know Writers will consider their organizational structure, ways to divide their topics into smaller	Session 1: Considering Different Structures Session 2: Studying Qualities of Good Information Writing to Write Well Right from the Start	W.7.2, W.7.4 W.7.5
subtopics, and finally choose one way that best presents teaches their readers. Students will receive instruction on different qualities of good	Session 3: Working on Self-Assessment, Goal Setting, and Revision Session 4: Writing with Specifics	W.7.7 W.7.8

informational writing and use those teachings to draft new chapters and revise old ones.		W.7.9.b
	Session 5: Selecting Appropriate Content	W.7.10
	Session 6: Creating Cohesion Using Transition Words	
	Session 7: Developing Text Features to Teach Information and Ideas	
Bend 2: Using Brief Research to Supplement and Extend Books	Session 8: Researching to Find New Information that Bolsters Writing	
Writers will practice keeping their audience in mind. They will analyze their writing to determine if they need additional chapters, subchapters, or information to make their writing more compelling. Writers will conduct short research to learn what they need to know to enhance their information books.	Session 9: Quoting Experts	
	Session 10: Including Expert Language or Content Vocabulary	
	Session 11: Using Diagrams and Illustrations to Convey Information	
	Session 12: Self-Assessing and Setting Goals	
Bend 3: Using Mentor Texts to Lift Writing to the Next Level	Session 13: Using Mentor Texts for Ideas on Presenting Information and Structuring Texts	
Writers will examine the work of expert authors and generate ideas for how to make their final book come to life for readers. Students will also celebrate their finished books and reflect on their	Session 14: Analyzing Texts by Published Authors, Asking, "What Makes This Text So Effective at Conveying Information?"	
learning and what they hope to accomplish in their next piece of information writing.	Session 15: Readying Writing for Presentation	
	Session 16: Sharing Published Pieces with the World	

Unit 6: Test Preparation

The Test Preparation unit provides students with opportunities to practice writing tasks that will help them gain confidence and prepare for the state assessment.

Essential Question:

- How can I learn to study the tasks of a high-stakes exam to improve my performance?
- How can I incorporate evidence from multiple texts to develop my writing?

Enduring Understandings:

- Writers study high-stakes exam tasks to improve their performance.
- Writers produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- Writers produce narratives, and argument and informative essays incorporating evidence from multiple texts.
- Conventional spelling and proper grammar mechanics promote understanding and communication in writing.

Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 – 8

Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language Arts, Grades 6 - 8
Bend 1: Studying and Practicing Constructed Response Answers	Session 1: Writers Consider the Parts of the Question and Reread Closely for Text Evidence	W.7.1 W.7.2
Writers will practice answering short-response questions which use single passages. An	Session 2: Test-Takers Consider What They Are Really Being Asked	W.7.3
additional session at the end of the bend that focuses on answering short-response questions using paired informational or opinion texts may	Session 3: Detail/Not a Detail	
be most helpful for middle school writers preparing for the ELA/L MCAP.	Session 4: Using Knowledge of How Tests Are Scored to Evaluate and Improve Your Answer	

	Session 5: The Special Challenge of Answering Part-to-Whole Short-Response Questions
	Session 6: Writing Constructed-Responses That Draw on Details from Two Texts
Bend 2: Writing a Narrative Extended Constructed Response	Session 1: Reading and Understanding Prompts and Orally Rehearsing How Stories Could Go
Writers will draft, revise, and edit up to four stories and in doing so, strengthen their skills at writing a narrative extended response. During this bend, writers will also draft a story based on	Session 2: Using Details from the Passage in Your Story, Details Which Establish a Situation and Then Proceed Bit by Bit
informational texts.	Session 3: Drafting a New Narrative with Purposeful Dialogue That Develops Events and Characters' Responses to Them (and Punctuating that Dialogue Correctly)
	Session 4: Drafting a New Narrative Based on an Informational Text (and Pulling in Critical Details as You Draft)
	Session 5: Writing a Second Story Based on Nonfiction Texts, Using Elaboration Techniques as You Draft
	Session 6: Going from Good to Great: Adding Sensory Details and Endings that Wrap Things Up
	Session 7: Editing All of Your Stories for the Essentials

Bend 3: Writing a Non-Fiction Based Essay on Two Passages	Session 1: Reading Questions Carefully to Plan for an Opinion Essay off of Two Texts	
Writers will draft, revise, and edit two argumentative essays and in doing so, strengthen their skills at writing an argumentative essay extended response. Writers will practice organizing their ideas, quoting, and paraphrasing	Session 2: Planning Essays with Structure in Mind (and Fitting Text Evidence into that Plan) Session 3: The Thin Line between Including Text Details and Plagiarism	
as they prepare to write and make revisions.	Session 4: Making Sure You Have Included Details from Both Passages Session 5: Drafting a New Essay with More Independence and Expertise	
	Session 6: Using Checklists and Mentor Texts to Raise the Level of Our Opinion Essays	
	Session 7: Editing All of Your Essays for the Essentials	

Unit 7: Poetry: Immersion and Innovation

The Poetry: Immersion and Innovation unit provides opportunities for students to craft a collection of poems, making intentional choices about words, figurative language, structure, and conventions. Students immerse themselves in reading, studying, and discussing different kinds of poems at the onset of the unit. Access to not only mentor poems, but mentor poets is essential. Since poetry is intended to be shared and read aloud, opportunities for celebration and audience are especially important in this unit, too.

Essential Question:

- How can writers find inspiration for a poem in ordinary life?
- How can reading poetry aloud help a writer revise their writing?
- How can poets carefully choose words, create images, and use conventions to affect readers and convey meaning?

Enduring Understandings:

- Poets find significance and inspiration for poems in the details of ordinary life.
- Poets reflect on problems that are universal or shared by many to create a poem.
- Poets think about the big questions they have about the world and ask unanswerable questions to find inspiration and to create a poem.
- Poets use grammar and conventions to convey ideas precisely and powerfully.

Maryland College and Career Ready Writing Framework, Grades 6 – 8

Writing Unit Bends	Session Titles	Maryland College and Career Ready Standards for English Language Arts, Grades 6 - 8
Bend 1: Trying Out Narrative and Lyric Poetry Writers will immerse themselves in poetry to notice and note poetic craft, meaning, and structure. They will mine their notebooks for pieces that can be turned into poems through new word choices and line breaks. As they begin crafting poems, writers will consider the details of their lives and the world around them for inspiration and meaning.	Session 1: Finding Poems in Old Writing Projects Session 2: Looking Inward and Outward to Find Inspiration in the Details of Life Session 3: Looking to the World for Inspiration Session 4: Asking Unanswerable Questions Session 5: Offering Feedback to Writing Partners during Revision	W.7.2 W.7.3 W.7.4 W.7.5 W.7.6 W.7.10
Bend 2: Revising so that Every Syllable Counts Writers will revise their poems, paying close attention to word choice, shape, and length. They will utilize poetic techniques such as metaphor, simile, alliteration, and onomatopoeia and	Session 6: Paying Attention to the Sounds and Meaning of Words Session 7: Relating the Physical Appearance of a Poem to Its Meaning Session 8: Revising for Craft Again and Again	

<i>experiment with literary devices and conventions</i> <i>in order to revise their poems in meaningful ways.</i>	Session 9: Using Craft in Fresh, Interesting Ways Session 10: Giving Special Attention to Endings Session 11: Experimenting with Voice and Word Choice
Bend 3: Chapbooks and Slams: Publishing Poems with Flair	Session 12: Selecting Poems that "Go Together" to Publish in a Chapbook
Writers will prepare to publish their poetry, working with partners, choosing poems they would like to showcase, and considering the themes that emerge as they examine their writing. In this bend, writers will work on introductions that may take the form of an essay or an informational piece to establish the context for the theme they select.	Session 13: Creating Introductions to Poetry Collections Session 14: Celebration and a Final Reminder

For more information regarding the Grade 7 Writing course content, curriculum, and pacing, please contact Kristine Scarry, Supervisor of Reading, English, Language Arts (<u>Kristine.scarry@hcps.org</u>) or Annmarie Steltzer, Assistant Supervisor of Reading, English, Language Arts (<u>Annmarie.steltzer@hcps.org</u>).