11th-12th Grade Academic Content Standards for English Language Arts

Grade Level Indicator	Implementation Plan
1. Apply active listening strategies (e.g., monitoring message for clarity, selecting and organizing essential information, noting cues such as changes in pace).	•
2. Analyze types of arguments used by the speaker, such as causation, analogy and logic.	
3. Critique the clarity, effectiveness and overall coherence of a speaker's key points.	
4. Evaluate how diction, syntax and delivery style (e.g., repetition, appeal to emotion, eye contact) affect the mood and tone and impact the audience.	
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the rules of the English language and select language appropriate to purpose and audience.	
6. Adjust volume, tempo, phrasing, enunciation, voice modulation and inflection to stress important ideas and impact audience response.	
7. Vary language choices as appropriate to the context of the speech.	

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Grade Level Indicator	Implementation Plan
8. Deliver informational presentations (e.g., expository, research) that: a. present a clear and distinctive perspective on the subject;	•
b. present events or ideas in a logical sequence;	
c. support the controlling idea or thesis with well- chosen and relevant facts, details, examples, quotations, statistics, stories and anecdotes;	
d. include an effective introduction and conclusion and use a consistent organizational structure (e.g., cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution);	
e. use appropriate visual materials (e.g., diagrams, charts, illustrations) and available technology to enhance presentation; and	
f. draw from and cite multiple sources, including both primary and secondary sources, and consider the validity and reliability of sources.	
9. Deliver formal and informal descriptive presentations that convey relevant information and descriptive details.	

Grade Level Indicator	Implementation Plan
Deliver persuasive presentations that: a. establish and develop a logical and controlled argument;	
b. include relevant evidence, differentiating between evidence and opinion, to support a position and to address counter-arguments or listener biases;	
c. use persuasive strategies such as rhetorical devices; anecdotes and appeals to emotion, authority, reason;	
d. consistently use common organizational structures as appropriate (e.g., cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution); and	
e. use rhetorical techniques in speech (e.g.,	
reasoning, emotional appeal, case studies or analogies).	