

A HIGH SCHOOL PARENT'S GUIDE



PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

• RIGOR • RELEVANCE • RELATIONSHIPS •



Parents as Partners

Parents play a critical role in the success of their high school students. This parent document is intended to support conversations concerning academic expectations that you as parents, may have with teachers, counselors, or administrators at the high school your son or daughter attends. The Office of School Improvement encourages you to visit websites to view documents that were created with parents in mind. Many of the following websites are available at www.michigan.gov/highschool under the heading About High School Requirements. We have included direct-links for your added convenience.



Video Clips

Superintendent Flanagan speaks on Michigan's new High School Graduation Requirements. It is available on our high school website at <http://www.michigan.gov/mde/0,1607,7-140-38924-143681--,00.html>



Making the Most of High School

This brochure explains what parents need to know about Michigan's NEW High School Graduation Requirements and is available on our high school website at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/Parent_12.20.06_181524_7.pdf



EduGuide

A high school edition of EduGuide is specially designed to help parents and schools work together to ensure students take full advantage of educational opportunities. It is available on line at http://www.partnershipforlearning.org/files/07HSEG_r022007.pdf



Video Message by Students for Students

Students speak up in this 9-minute video about the new state High School Graduation Requirements called the "Michigan Merit Curriculum." Why not invite your son or daughter to join you as you view the video at http://www.mistreamnet.com/videtail.php?stream_file=MDEHSC.mov



New Graduation Requirements will Prepare Students for the 21st Century

Leading Change is published quarterly to address various education topics that are of current interest. You will find past, current, and future articles available on line at <http://cenmi.org/LeadingChange/Sp06/article1a.asp>



Building a New Student in Michigan

Michigan's efforts to redesign high school was recently featured in the December 18, 2006 issue of *Time* magazine. You can access the article at <http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1568853,00.html>



Parent and Student Resources

As a parent, you are the most important influence in your child's success in school and in life. This section of the Career Portal contains a variety of content for students and parents. Go often to look for ways to succeed in school and in life at http://www.michigan.gov/som/0,1607,7-192-29940_32268---,00.html



Michigan Virtual High School

Parents who are interested in learning more about the Michigan Virtual High School response to the high school initiative should visit <http://mivhs.org/>



21st

Century Skills

An old expression says that children need to learn the 3Rs: readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic. Today, however we must base our high schools on a brand new set of 3R's, identified by educational experts as the key ingredients of an effective education:

- **Rigor** – All students need the chance to succeed at challenging classes, such as algebra, writing, chemistry, world history and geography.
- **Relevance** – Courses and projects must spark student interest and relate clearly to their lives in today's rapidly changing world.
- **Relationships** – All students need adult mentors who know them, look out for them, and push them to achieve.

These new 3Rs are the building blocks for a redesigned system of high schools, one that will truly prepare graduates for college, work, and citizenship.



BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

www.gatesfoundation.org

Today's economy demands not only a high-level competence in the traditional academic disciplines but also what TIME magazine calls 21st century skills:

- **Knowing more about the world** – Kids are global citizens now, even in small town America, and they must learn to act that way.
- **Thinking outside the box** – Jobs in the new economy – the ones that won't get outsourced or automated – put an enormous premium on creative and innovative skills.
- **Becoming smarter about new sources of information** – In an age of overflowing information and increasing mass media, kids need to rapidly process what's coming at them and distinguish between what is reliable and what isn't.
- **Developing good people skills** – EQ, or emotional intelligence, is as important as IQ for success in today's workplace.

To make the grade in the global economy, kids need to think their way through abstract problems, work in teams, distinguish good information from bad, or speak a language other than English.

BUILDING A NEW STUDENT IN MICHIGAN

TIME MAGAZINE 2006



"The future is coming at you fast. Are you ready for it? Learn the skills to help you reach your destination."

How hard you work, what courses and exams you take, and what you do outside your classes can make a difference in your life for years to come."

Adventures in Education

What you do in HIGH SCHOOL MATTERS

Grades Matter – Your high school grade point average is a great predictor of whether or not you will earn a college degree. Less than 14 percent of students with a C average or lower in high school earned a two-year or four-year college degree. Even if you don't go to college, your high school grade point average is still important because it predicts future income. High school grades do not predict income right after high school, but they do strongly predict long-term income. If you don't go to college, an increase of one letter grade (from C to B) in your high school grade point average typically increases income by 13 percent by age 28! So even if you don't go to college, improving your high school grades from Cs to Bs improves the chances that you will be able to support a family.¹

Homework Matters – Homework might seem like a waste of time, but it teaches you content, time-management, and discipline – all of which you'll need in college. ...Homework time strongly predicts college success: Over half the students who do more than 10 hours of homework a week will get a four-year college degree; only about 16 percent of those doing less than three hours of homework a week will earn a bachelor's degree.¹

Math Courses Matter – The further you go in math in high school, the better your chances of earning a college degree. Completing Algebra II (or a higher course) is a huge help in earning a college degree. And if you really want a bachelor's degree, you better go as high as you can in math while you're still in high school.¹

English Courses Matter – To be successful in college and well-paying jobs, high school graduates must have strong oral and written communication skills. In English, the vast majority of workers in good jobs had taken "four years of English that is at least at grade level."²

¹ American Educator, Spring 2004 (Adapted)

² Preparing Michigan Students for Work and College Success

Career Goals Matter – If you want to accomplish your educational goals you must be motivated and have a good game plan. Develop a career plan — think of it as your education itinerary.

Start by deciding on your goal:

- **Explore** the jobs out there. Research the types of careers available to people with your interests and skills.
- **Ask** your high school counselor for information about careers.
- **Research** the education requirements for the field that interests you. If you need an advanced degree, will you have the money and patience to go the distance?

To a large extent, your career determines what your life is like. It determines the amount of money you make, the free time you have, the physical environment you work in.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- Does the career you want pay a salary you can live with?
- Will it offer you opportunities to grow and move up in the world?
- Can you put up with sitting at a desk all day or traveling all the time?

Another thing you have to think about is the rapidly changing job market:

- Is the career you're considering likely to be around when you're ready for a job?
- How might it be different from the way it is today?³

To learn more about career planning visit the Career Portal listed above or the ACT Comprehensive Career Guidance website at <http://www.act.org/cps/>

³ Adventures in Education (Adapted)

Welcome



The 2007 school year marks the beginning of an exciting new era in Michigan high school education. In the future, your son or daughter will be exposed to a curriculum that is more comprehensive and relevant to today's rapidly changing world.

Students entering 9th grade in 2007 will be the first to graduate high school completing the new state graduation requirements called the "Michigan Merit Curriculum". As a result, the graduating class of 2011 will be prepared, through this innovative curriculum, for the 21st century global economy. Students will leave high school with the knowledge, experiences, and skills that will prepare them to enter college, technical training, or the workplace.

In ninth grade, students will begin their journey to complete the sixteen credits required for graduation. To accomplish this they must earn 4 credits of English and mathematics, 3 credits of science and social studies, along with 1 credit of physical education and health, 1 credit of visual, performing and applied arts, and have an online experience. (Two credits of language other than English will be required beginning with the class of 2016). All students, state-wide, will graduate with the same requirements – all of them well-prepared to move to the next phase of their lives.

High school requirements have changed in another important way. They are explicitly stated so you will know exactly what students will be expected to learn. Credits are defined in strands, standards, and finally expectations that describe the learning that is to take place. In fact, you can follow along as your son or daughter completes one credit requirement after another. Parents and teachers will become partners; ensuring each student's successful journey to graduation.

Preparing students to take their place in the world is challenging. The knowledge and skills that are needed to enter college, technical or trade school, or directly enter the workplace today are different than those required 10 or 20 years ago. One thing is for certain, jobs that provide economic independence require fundamentally different skills, and the place to begin preparing students is in school by providing a solid foundation.

The Michigan Department of Education is dedicated to Michigan's students obtaining the level of knowledge and skills required to become economically independent, self-fulfilled, citizens of the 21st Century.

"Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future."
- John F. Kennedy

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Michigan Merit Curriculum

English Language Arts (ELA) Goal Statements

The goal for English Language Arts Grades 9-12 is to build a solid foundation of knowledge, skills, and strategies that will be refined, applied, and extended as students engage in more complex ideas, texts, and tasks. The following summaries of the English Language Arts dispositions, standards, and expectations are meant to give parents an overview of the knowledge and skills required to earn 4 credits of English. If you desire more detailed and specific information, the High School English Language Arts Content Expectations are available at www.michigan.gov/highschool.

English 9

- In English Language Arts Grade 9, students will be introduced to the various genre of classic and contemporary narrative and informational texts that will be read and analyzed throughout high school.
- Ninth graders will connect with and respond to texts by analyzing relationships within and across families, communities, societies, governments, and economies.
- Through the lens of Inter-Relationships and Self-Reliance, they will consider
 - how they build relationships,
 - how their relationships impact others, and
 - how they are responsible to society.

English 10

- In English Language Arts 10, students will add to the list of various genre of classic and contemporary narrative and informational texts that will be read and analyzed throughout high school with a special focus on American literature.
- Tenth graders will connect with and respond to texts through critical response and stance.
- They will learn to evaluate for validity and quality, to balance and expand their perspectives promoting empathy, social action and appropriate use of power.
- Through the lens of Critical Response and Stance, students assess and modify
 - their beliefs,
 - views of the world, and
 - the powers that impact them.

English 11

- In English Language Arts 11, students will add to the list of various genre of classic and contemporary narrative and informational texts that will be read and analyzed throughout high school with a special focus on British and World literature and ACT success.
- They will build a context for change in their lives and develop realistic plans for the future.
- Through Transformational Thinking, students will connect with and respond to texts and use forward thinking to
 - make better decisions,
 - generate new ideas for solving problems, and
 - find wisdom.

English 12

- Twelfth graders will synthesize information, ideas, and themes to understand the past, the present, and to think innovatively about the future.
- They will demonstrate their acquired knowledge and skills in a senior project.
- Through the lens of Leadership Qualities, they will identify and apply their own leadership skills and prepare for responsible action as American citizens in the context of a global world by
 - envisioning a new view of the world,
 - determining when to take risks, and
 - knowing when to stand up for what they believe to be right.

Michigan Merit Curriculum

ELA Strands, Standards, and Expectations

Strand: Writing, Speaking, and Visual Expression

Standard 1.1

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students understand and practice writing as an ongoing process. They plan using prewriting strategies; compose written pieces for different purposes; revise for language and meaning; edit for grammar usage and mechanics; and proofread for spelling, layout and fonts.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Write a persuasive essay arguing for the grade you feel you deserve. Support your argument using specific examples from your work; refer to the class writing rubric as evidence to support your argument.*
- 10th** *Keep a writing portfolio; reflect on two pieces of unit writing that represent best effort.*
- 11th** *Analyze text for topic development, organization, word choice, sentence structure, and conventions of usage and punctuation.*
- 12th** *Show evidence that the final product is a result of the writing process; document with artifacts including prewriting activities, drafts, revisions, edits, and final work.*

Standard 1.2

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students express themselves to understand and discover new ideas, and develop self awareness and insight. Through writing, speaking, and art they are able to share their experiences and perspectives. Students are able to discuss their own strengths and weaknesses after reviewing a collection of personal work.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Write a persuasive essay to persuade another person to stand up for what is right in a current social situation related to the themes in the novel.*
- 10th** *Write an essay answering the question: How can this historic book guide me in today's world?*
- 11th** *Reflect on the decision-making process you used in making an important decision in your life using a decision making model; include progress you've made; and identify next steps in the process.*
- 12th** *Evaluate your own strengths for leadership potential; create a chart that lists the leadership qualities you currently have, those you plan to develop, and your action plan.*

Standard 1.3

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students use writing conventions to compose a variety of written, spoken, and multimedia compositions for different purposes and audiences. The essays they write are clear, and ideas are organized logically. Written pieces have well-crafted sentences, appropriate language, engaging introductions, clear thesis or argument, well-constructed paragraphs, transition sentences, and powerful conclusions.

Successful students participate collaboratively and productively in groups to answer questions or solve problems. Students are skillful group members and use discussions to clarify their thinking by posing questions, contributing ideas, and being responsive to feedback. They evaluate their own and others' effectiveness in group discussions and formal presentations.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Use a class panel discussion to make a decision and identify alternate outcomes.*
- 10th** *Take a stand on a controversial issue; list arguments and counterarguments; debate both sides of the issues with peers.*
- 11th** *Interview a survivor using an interview model; work within groups to further define the elements of survival.*
- 12th** *Work in discussion groups to respond to the issues surrounding class mobility; evaluate the statement "The promise of America leaves no one out;" analyzing all sides of the issue, form a group consensus, and present to class.*

Standard 1.4

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students develop and use the tools and practices of research. Generating their own questions, students refine the topics and develop their own plan for organizing the information. Evaluating and verifying the information, students use it to support and develop their ideas. They share their findings and conclusions in a published written report using appropriate writing conventions. Citations of resources reflect a wide variety of print and electronic sources.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Research the skills needed for your preferred career pathway and present to peers.*
- 10th** *Research the author's high school and college experiences; discuss the author's determination to get a college degree and to become a writer; make connections with your own plans for further education.*
- 11th** *Trace, record, and present a research document of the background and history of a significant medical or technological advancement.*
- 12th** *Decide on one big idea, theme, topic, or issue on which to focus your research; use the guidelines in the Research and Inquiry Process Activity.*

Standard 1.5

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students produce a variety of written, spoken, multigenre and multimedia works, making conscious choices about language, form, style, and/or visual representation for each work. They develop powerful, creative and critical messages that are crafted with format and tone to effectively address audiences. Technology tools are used to produce polished written and multimedia work using feedback to strengthen their written and multimedia presentations.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Write a feature article about an event in a novel that you are reading.*
- 10th** *Using a problem–solution format, write a proposal to establish a relationship between a company and your high school.*
- 11th** *Critique peers' digital storytelling or multimedia presentation using class-generated rubric.*
- 12th** *In a comparative essay, draw parallels between the social and political events in the text being studied and today's government; provide examples of current government policies.*

Strand 2: Reading, Listening, and Viewing

Standard 2.1

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students develop critical reading, listening, and viewing strategies to enhance understanding. They use their knowledge of how content is organized, featured, and presented in informational text to create personal meaning. Students demonstrate their understanding by restating, paraphrasing, summarizing, critiquing, and by developing a personal response. They use a variety of listening and viewing skills to identify the key ideas, significant details, logical organizations, fact and opinion and propaganda. They demonstrate appropriate behavior in group discussions and/or in work teams.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Create a guidebook on how to approach reading selections in textbooks, primary documents, and scientific articles.*
- 10th** *Identify the thesis and supporting ideas in the anchor text and connect to the linking text.*
- 11th** *Read the research report taking a critical stance; identify and summarize key issues and persuasive elements in preparation for a class debate.*
- 12th** *Critically examine the argumentation and conclusions of multiple informational texts regarding a social issue; write an argumentative essay agreeing with or rebutting the text analyzed, and state your own conclusions.*

Standard 2.2

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students use a variety of reading, listening, and viewing strategies to create personal meaning of complex text beyond surface meaning. They delve into the text looking for underlying messages. Students know that understanding is influenced by literary and persuasive strategies, prior knowledge, personal experience, and different critical perspectives.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Summarize the story from another character's perspective.*
- 10th** *Write a literary analysis identifying the themes and provide support from the text; apply themes to a real-world context.*
- 11th** *Read the three informational texts together to understand the conditions of an event; relate this phenomenon to real-world situations.*
- 12th** *Analyze how the author uses characters' actions and motives to impact the understanding of the message.*

Standard 2.3

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students develop as a reader, listener, and viewer for personal, social, and political purposes by self-selected reading and participating in book clubs or literature circles. Examples of texts read include instruction manuals, historical documents, newspapers, technical articles, and subject-specific books. Students read, listen to and view diverse and varied texts for a variety of tasks. They reflect on, self assess, and monitor their understanding using academic criteria. They set personal learning goals and take responsibility for personal growth.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Critique presentations of speakers using advanced organizer.*
- 10th** *Create a visual display of the voices of a literary era including titles, authors, photographs, and quotations from representative texts; present to peers.*
- 11th** *Engage in book clubs/literature circles choosing among five to six teacher-selected texts that support the unit focus.*
- 12th** *Explain how a given project has facilitated your development as a reader, listener, and viewer; evaluate project and learning using a rubric; write and share reflections on experience in peer debriefing.*

Strand 3: Literature and Culture

Standard 3.1

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students read with a purpose or objective and know to read a newspaper editorial, for instance, differently than a novel. They analyze characteristics of specific works and authors to identify basic beliefs and perspectives underlying an author's work. Students are able to discuss characterization, literary language, and the structural elements of both fictional and non-fiction works. Skilled readers understand the effects of author's style and how the author uses, for example, imagery, symbols, irony, or flash backs to influence the reader.

Successful students read to discover and grasp differing points of view. When reading, students analyze and evaluate the portrayal of various groups, societies, and cultures. They examine and compare differing and diverse interpretations and why interpretations may vary not only from text to text, but from reader to reader. They are able to discuss the relationships between the text and its historical and contemporary contexts.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Describe how figurative language such as an analogy or simile can clarify the meaning of the text.*
- 10th** *Describe the meaning of the literature being studied, (novels, music lyrics, plays, essays), at the surface level and allegorical levels.*
- 11th** *Identify what strategies can be used to glean information about the purpose and conclusions of an article before actually reading through all the information presented; consider author's perspective, intended audience, and purpose.*
- 12th** *Read about the authors; identify basic beliefs, perspectives, and philosophical assumptions underlying the authors' works; explain why they choose to tell their characters' stories; and identify the bigger story each is telling.*

Standard 3.2

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students read and respond to a wide range of world literature representing many time periods, forms, subjects and authors. They are able to discuss with peers the differences between different types of literature, both fiction and non-fiction, and explain why an author may have chosen one form instead of another.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Select a topic and present it in two different genres.*
- 10th** *Read different pieces of literature from a given literary era noting characteristics of that era.*
- 11th** *Compare the elements of a science article to that of a news article.*
- 12th** *Analyze informational texts (essays, editorials, opinion articles); identify types of exposition within each text.*

Standard 3.3

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students are familiar with American, British, and world literature and authors. They are able to discuss with understanding how the time period and social and political movements that exist when the text is written can affect an author's work. They see how cultural and historical perspectives connect across time and are still relevant today. Students explore and analyze major works of literature looking for relationships and connections between them.

Within English 9-12* students will analyze, interpret, and critique various genre and time periods including:

- 9th** *Contemporary Literature, Poetry, Realistic Fiction, Epic Poetry, Shakespearean Tragedy*
- 10th** *American Literature, Drama, Contemporary Realistic Fiction, Social Protest, Harlem Renaissance Drama*
- 11th** *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Literature, British Literature, Shakespearean Drama, World Literature*
- 12th** *Postcolonial World Literature, Poetry, Political Satire, Classic Greek Tragedy*

*Grade-level focus may vary by district.

Standard 3.4

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students read and view mass media, film, series fiction, and other texts from popular culture thinking critically about the message. Students read and view media by asking questions, making notes, summarizing, and critiquing the text. They know that producers and publishers have their own economic, political, social, and aesthetic purposes. Students read newspapers and view films from different perspectives and with an awareness of possible bias and differing points of view.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Write a reflective essay explaining what the given topic means to the writer and why it might be important to you as the reader.*
- 10th** *View and read political allegories thinking critically about the message; apply the message to the historical event on which it is based.*
- 11th** *Listen to and view media clips and interviews; compare the time in which the author wrote the piece to the time of the interviews and media clips.*
- 12th** *Review a documentary from the unit that you found especially thought-provoking; use the guidelines for reviewing a documentary to identify how the creator incorporated the elements of a documentary.*

Strand 4: Language

Standard 4.1

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students understand and use the English language effectively in a variety of contexts and settings. They know how to use sentence structures, vocabulary, context, and linguistic applications to influence meaning. They demonstrate understanding of the conventions of grammar, usage, and mechanics.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Write a descriptive essay using identified characteristics, that include, strong visual images, practical and precise details, and word choice and sentence structure that supports the mood.*
- 10th** *Debate issues developing a position; use logical reasoning, organized ideas, and language clearly and effectively according to the rules of standard spoken American English.*
- 11th** *Write a news article using identified characteristics, such as, short separated, telegraphic sentences, quotations where appropriate, essential information and language appropriate to audience and subject.*
- 12th** *Respond to a social commentary by giving a persuasive speech, address those in the audience as though they are a group of community leaders; collect peer feedback using a class generated rubric.*

Standard 4.2

Summary of Expectations:

Successful students understand and respect how languages and dialects can vary depending on the person or circumstance. They are able to discuss how the language they select has the potential to have a positive or negative effect on the audience.

Sample Activities:

- 9th** *Identify different language patterns, regional and period dialect, and the use of language to understand the language of a region or historical time period.*
- 10th** *Participate in whole group, small group, and peer discussions following established discussion norms and protocols.*
- 11th** *Analyze the use of language when communication begins to break down and tensions escalate.*
- 12th** *In a reflective essay, provide evidence that the variety of language you have chosen for your final product reflects and shapes the intended experience and audience.*

"It's crucial for 21st century education that kids are able to see how classwork relates to what's going on around them."

Charles Dershimer, faculty member
Henry Ford Academy

Glossary

Allegory - A symbolic story that serves as a disguised representation for meanings other than those indicated on the surface. The characters in an allegory often have no individual personality, but are embodiments of moral qualities and other abstractions. The allegory is closely related to the parable, fable, or metaphor.

Argument - A discourse or discussion in which reason is used to influence or change people's ideas or actions.

Argumentative Essay - An essay which utilizes logic and reason to show that one idea is more legitimate than another idea. It attempts to convince a reader to adopt a certain point of view or to take a particular action. The argument must always use sound reasoning and solid evidence by stating facts, giving logical reasons, using examples, and quoting experts. The essay may argue openly, or it may attempt to subtly persuade the reader by using irony or sarcasm. (See Persuasive Essay)

Bias - A preformed judgment or attitude that does not allow open consideration of a question or topic.

Biography - A nonfiction narrative that gives an accurate account of a person's life.

Blog - (short for weblog) A journal or newsletter found on the web that is frequently updated and intended for general public consumption. Blogs generally represent the personality and views of the author or the Web site.

Comparative Essay - An essay that discusses in depth, the similarities and differences between two or more things, such as people, concepts, places, or abstract ideas. In a comparative essay, the writer clearly identifies the subjects being compared, follows a logical plan of organization dealing with the same features of both subjects under discussion in a parallel or integrated structure, and is evaluated on the quality and depth of the comparison.

Critique - An essay that analyzes the strengths, weaknesses and methods of someone else's work. A critique can be written about another essay, story, book, poem, movie, or work of art; it may help the reader understand the work by summarizing, exploring, or evaluating its characteristics.

Descriptive Essay - An essay that describes an object, process, place, event or something abstract, such as ideas or feelings by answering the question, "What is it like?" It draws on the five senses using strong visual images, and practical and precise details.

Digital Story - A short video project that brings together story, multimedia, and digital technology.

Dispositions - Learned patterns of behavior under one's control and will as opposed to being automatically activated. They motivate, activate, and direct our abilities.

Drama - Literature in which plot and characters are developed through dialogue and action; a story that is acted out, usually on a stage, by actors and actresses who take the parts of specific characters.

Epic - A long narrative poem or story that tells of the deeds and adventures of a hero.

Essay - A short written composition in prose that deals with a subject in a limited way and expresses a particular point of view.

Exposition – (in fiction) the first stage of the plot structure of a fictional story, it sets the tone, establishes the setting, introduces the characters, and gives the reader important background information.
(in informational/expository writing) – writing meant primarily to inform the reader; it is the foundation on which most essays, including argumentative or persuasive essays, are built.

Expository Essay - An informational essay that presents a subject or topic completely and fairly, avoiding bias, using accurate detailed information; its purpose is to inform, explain, describe, or define.

Fiction - A prose narrative that is invented or imagined; it may be based on actual events or personal experiences.

Genre - A category into which literary works can be divided based on form, style, or subject matter; for example, the detective novel is a genre of fiction.

Graphic Novel – A type of comic book that tells an extended story with sequential art; it is not strictly defined, and is often used to imply subjective distinctions between a given book and other kinds of comics.

Graphic Organizer - An instructional tool that forms a visual picture of information and facilitates understanding of key concepts; it can be used as a prewriting strategy and as an advanced organizer.

Hyperbole – An extreme exaggeration, often humorous, it can also be ironic; the opposite of understatement.

Literature Circles - A small group in which students think critically about literature and engage in meaningful discussions with peers, using protocols.

Literary Criticism – The art of analyzing and evaluating the meaning of a literary work; an expression of a view or opinion on what a particular written work means to the reader; an analysis of authors' works from various perspectives.

Memoir - An autobiographical account that focuses on a single memorable moment or event that has particular significance to the writer.

Multi-genre Report - A personal, creative collection of different types of writing about a topic, such as, poetry, news articles, artwork, narratives, journal entries and graphics, informed by research on a particular subject. Unlike a traditional, research-based paper, the multi-genre report requires that students select the best choice of genre for their purpose, paying close attention to style as well as the tools and practices of research.

Multimedia Presentation - A presentation that uses technology, including pictures, diagrams, photographs, and other media to support and enhance the message. Presentations are evaluated on visual quality as well as content.

Narrative Essay – A mode of expository writing that tells a story or an account.

Nonfiction - Narrative writing based on events as they actually happened or that presents factual information about a topic or subject.

Novel - A relatively long fictional narrative that tells a complex story that unfolds through the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters.

Parody - A form of satire that imitates another work of art in order to ridicule it. Parody exists in all art media, including literature, music, and cinema.

Persuasion - A type of speaking or writing that is intended to make its audience adopt a certain opinion and/or pursue an action using appeals to reason or emotion.

Persuasive Essay - An essay in which the writer attempts to convince the reader to adopt a certain point of view or to take a particular action on a controversial issue. The writer may tap into basic human needs and values by making opinion statements of fact, value, or policy. (See Argumentative Essay)

Photo Essay - A series of photographs intended to tell a story or evoke a series of emotions. They are often accompanied by a written text, which may take the form of a full text essay, article, or book, or may be limited to captioning.

Poetry - A literary form characterized by a strong sense of rhythm and meter and an emphasis on the interaction between sound and sense. The poet carefully chooses and arranges words, and uses strong emotion, vivid, detailed images, and rich, imaginative language to captivate and involve the reader.

Point of View - The perspective a narrative takes toward the events it describes.

Portfolio - A collection of a student's work kept over time to evaluate personal growth.

Research Report - A formal presentation of information discovered through an investigation of a topic, problem, or issue. The investigation is conducted by the generation of ideas or by posing questions. Data is collected, evaluated, and synthesized from a variety of sources (e.g., print and non-print texts, artifacts, people) to communicate discoveries in ways that suit the purpose and audience. A research brief is a shorter, more concise summary of the topic that focuses on the pertinent information.

Response to Literature - A personal reaction after reading, viewing, or listening to a piece of literary text. Reactions can be in the form of an essay, letter, poem, speech, artistic interpretation, or literature circle discussion.

Reflective Essay - An essay in which the writer responds to a significant event or idea to gain insight into his/her life and the lives of others. Letters, journals, speeches, poems, or formal or personal essays can all be reflective.

Readers' Theatre - A performance of literature which is read aloud expressively by one or more persons rather than in a full dramatization with costumes, sets, and staging.

Rubric - A scoring guide used to analyze a finished product such as an essay, speech, or multimedia presentation. A rubric can be an explicit description of performance characteristics corresponding to a point on a rating scale.

Satire - A literary technique of writing or art that is used to make fun of or ridicule a human vice or weakness or individual failings. A classic example in literature is the satire of politics and human nature.

Short Story – A narrative prose fiction varying in length. The major difference between a short story and longer fictional forms, such as the novel, is that the main literary elements – plot, setting, characterization – are used with greater compression in the short story than in the longer forms.

Summary - A brief account in essay form that contains the arguments and main points of a text.

Synthesis - The combination of two or more elements into a unified whole. It is the opposite of analysis, which involves detailed consideration of the separate elements or parts of a work.

Theme – The main idea in a work of literature, it is a perception about life or human nature that the author illustrates through language, characterization, and story structure. A simple theme can often be stated in a single sentence or word.

Thesis - The main idea of a piece of writing, it presents the author's assertion or claim.

Transformational Learning – A process of going beyond gaining factual knowledge alone to become changed in a meaningful way by what one learns; it involves questioning assumptions, beliefs, and values, and considering multiple points of view while always seeking to verify reasoning.

Find Information on the Web

Michigan.gov/highschool

www.michigan.gov/hsce

Michigan.gov/oeaa (MME/ACT Information)

www.michigan.gov/oeaa

ACT.org (POLICY MAKERS) On Course for Success

www.act.org/path/policy/reports/reading/reading.html

ACT.org (POLICY MAKERS) Reading Between The Lines

www.act.org/path/policy/reports/reading.html

ACT.org (POLICY MAKERS) College Readiness Standards

www.act.org/standard

ACT.org (EDUCATORS) The ACT Writing Test

www.act.org/aap/writing

Understanding University Success

www.s4s.org/cepr/uus.php

Resources from High Schools That Work

www.sreb.org

Resources from the College Board (Standards for College Success)

www.collegeboard.com/about/association/academic/academic.html

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