



Johnston Heights Secondary



Course outline

Language & Literature 8

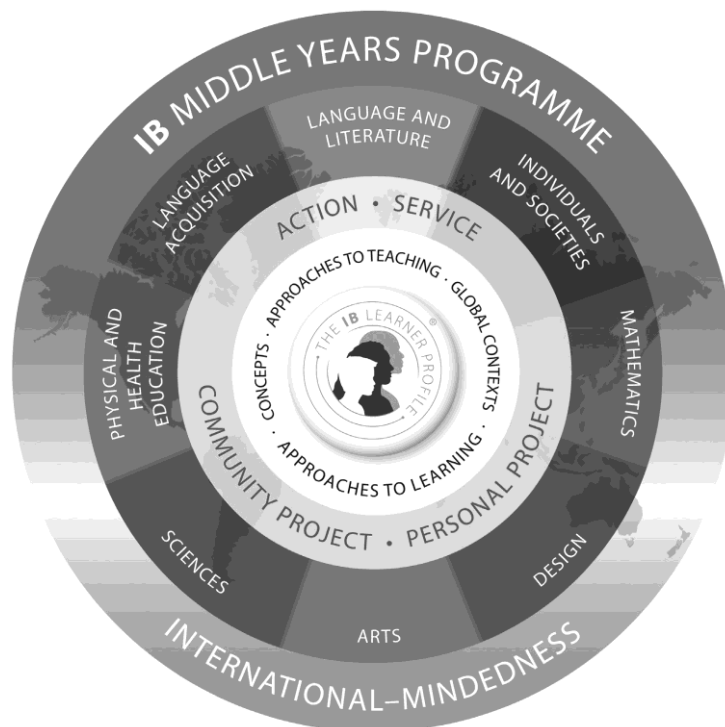
IB mission statement

The International Baccalaureate aims to develop inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people who help to create a better and more peaceful world through intercultural understanding and respect.

To this end the organization works with schools, governments and international organizations to develop challenging programmes of international education and rigorous assessment.

These programmes encourage students across the world to become active, compassionate and lifelong learners who understand that other people, with their differences, can also be right.

Middle Years Programme Model

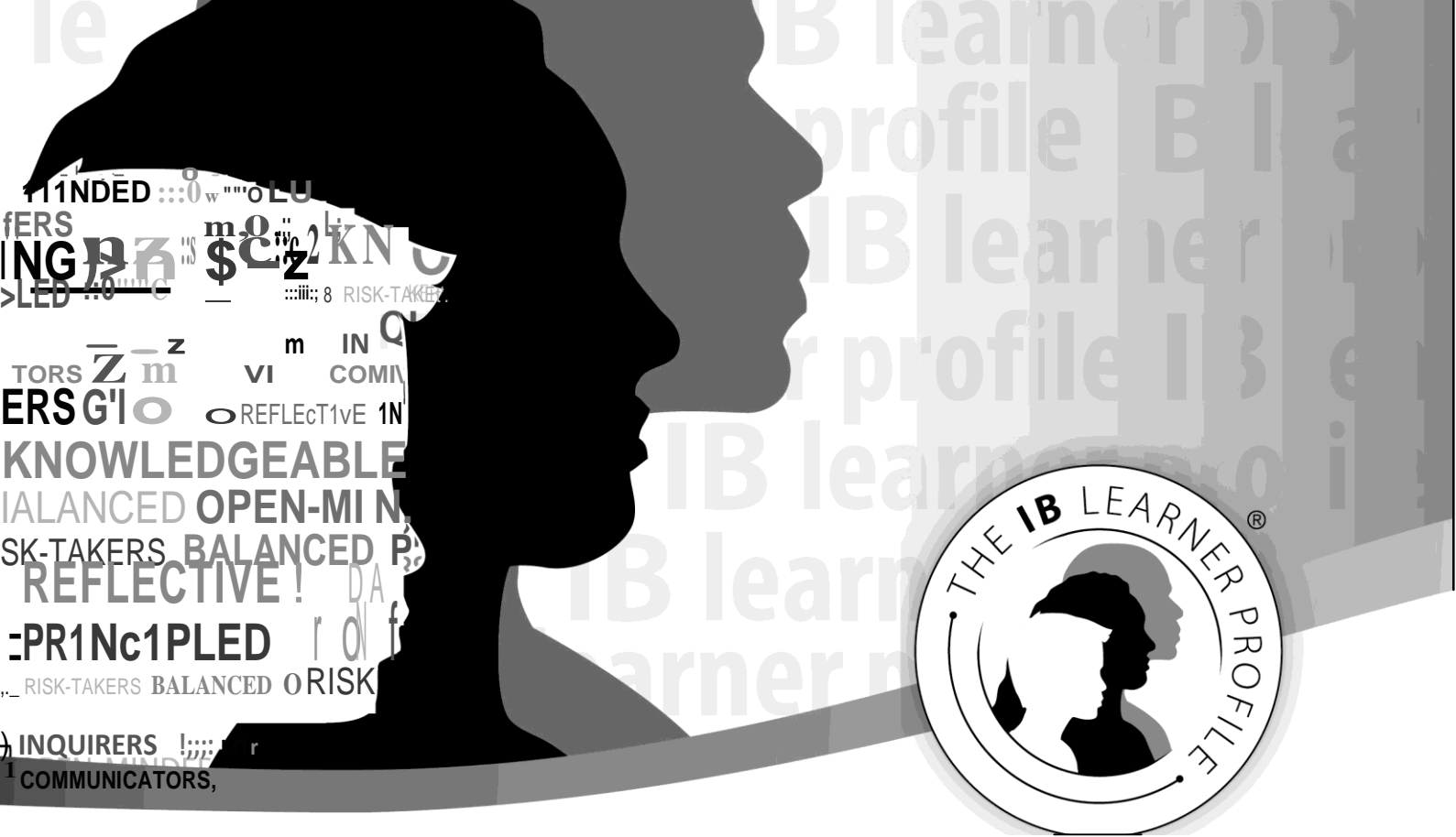


The MYP is designed for students aged 11 to 16. It provides a framework of learning that encourages students to become creative, critical and reflective thinkers. The MYP emphasizes intellectual challenge, encouraging students to make connections between their studies in traditional subjects and the real world. It fosters the development of skills for communication, intercultural understanding and global engagement—essential qualities for young people who are becoming global leaders.

The MYP

- addresses holistically students' intellectual, social, emotional and physical **well-being**
- provides students opportunities to develop the **knowledge, attitudes** and **skills** they need in order to manage complexity and take responsible action for the future
- ensures breadth and depth of understanding through study in **eight subject groups**
- requires the study of at least **two languages** to support students in understanding their own cultures and those of others
- empowers students to participate in **service with the community**
- helps to prepare students for **further education**, the **workplace** and a

lifetime of learning.



The aim of all IB programmes is to develop internationally minded people who, recognizing their common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet, help to create a better and more peaceful world.

The IB learner profile represents 10 attributes valued by IB World Schools. We believe these attributes, and others like them, can help individuals and groups become responsible members of local, national and global communities.

As IB learners we strive to be:

INQUIRERS

We nurture our curiosity, developing skills for inquiry and research. We know how to learn independently and with others. We learn with enthusiasm and sustain our love of learning throughout life.

KNOWLEDGEABLE

We develop and use conceptual understanding, exploring knowledge across a range of disciplines. We engage with issues and ideas that have local and global significance.

THINKERS

We use critical and creative thinking skills to analyse and take responsible action on complex problems. We exercise initiative in making reasoned, ethical decisions.

COMMUNICATORS

We express ourselves confidently and creatively in more than one language and in many ways. We collaborate effectively, listening carefully to the perspectives of other individuals and groups.

PRINCIPLED

We act with integrity and honesty, with a strong sense of fairness and justice, and with respect for the dignity and rights of people everywhere. We take responsibility for our actions and their consequences.

OPEN-MINDED

We critically appreciate our own cultures and personal histories, as well as the values and traditions of others. We seek and evaluate a range of points of view, and we are willing to grow from the experience.

CARING

We show empathy, compassion and respect. We have a commitment to service, and we act to make a positive difference in the lives of others and in the world around us.

RISK-TAKERS

We approach uncertainty with forethought and determination; we work independently and cooperatively to explore new ideas and innovative strategies. We are resourceful and resilient in the face of challenges and change.

BALANCED

We understand the importance of balancing different aspects of our lives-intellectual, physical, and emotional-to achieve well-being for ourselves and others. We recognize our interdependence with other people and with the world in which we live.

REFLECTIVE

We thoughtfully consider the world and our own ideas and experience. We work to understand our strengths and weaknesses in order to support our learning and personal development.

Language & Literature 8

Aims

The aims of all MYP subjects state what a teacher may expect to teach and what a student may expect to experience and learn. These aims suggest how the student may be changed by the learning experience.

The aims of MYP language and literature are to encourage and enable students to:

- use language as a vehicle for thought, creativity, reflection, learning, self-expression, analysis and social interaction
- develop the skills involved in listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and presenting in a variety of contexts
- develop critical, creative and personal approaches to studying and analysing literary and non-literary texts
- engage with text from different historical periods and a variety of cultures
- explore and analyse aspects of personal, host and other cultures through literary and non-literary texts
- explore language through a variety of media and modes
- develop a lifelong interest in reading
- apply linguistic and literary concepts and skills in a variety of authentic contexts.

Objectives

The objectives of any MYP subject state the specific targets that are set for learning in the subject. They define what the student will be able to accomplish as a result of studying the subject.

The objectives of MYP language and literature encompass the factual, conceptual, procedural and metacognitive dimensions of knowledge.

The objectives represent some of the essential processes of language: "Processes are what help mediate the construction of new knowledge and understandings and play an especially important role in language and communication" (Lanning 2013: 19).

In order to meet these objectives, teachers will need to concentrate on each of the macroskills of language: listening, speaking, reading, writing, viewing and presenting. These language modes are very much interactive and interrelated, though in some instances teachers may wish to deal with them in discrete learning experiences and separate texts.

Each objective is elaborated by a number of **strands**; a strand is an aspect or indicator of the learning expectation.

Subject groups **must** address all strands of **all** four objectives **at least twice** in each year of the MYP.

The objectives for years 1, 3 and 5 of the programme are provided in this guide and their use is mandatory.

These objectives relate directly to the assessment criteria found in the “Assessed curriculum” section of this guide.

Objective A: Analysing

Through the study of language and literature students are enabled to deconstruct texts in order to identify their essential elements and their meaning. Analysing involves demonstrating an understanding of the creator’s choices, the relationships between the various components of a text and between texts, and making inferences about how an audience responds to a text (strand i), as well as the creator’s purpose for producing text (strand ii). Students should be able to use the text to support their personal responses and ideas (strand iii). Literacy and critical literacy are essential lifelong skills; engaging with texts requires students to think critically and show awareness of, and an ability to reflect on, different perspectives through their interpretations of the text (strand iv).

In order to reach the aims of studying language and literature, students should be able to:

- i. analyse the content, context, language, structure, technique and style of text(s) and the relationships among texts
- ii. analyse the effects of the creator’s choices on an audience
- iii. justify opinions and ideas, using examples, explanations and terminology
- iv. evaluate similarities and differences by connecting features across and within genres and texts.

Objective B: Organizing

Students should understand and be able to organize their ideas and opinions using a range of appropriate conventions for different forms and purposes of communication. Students should also recognize the importance of maintaining academic honesty by respecting intellectual property rights and referencing all sources accurately.

In order to reach the aims of studying language and literature, students should be able to:

- i. employ organizational structures that serve the context and intention
- ii. organize opinions and ideas in a sustained, coherent and logical manner
- iii. use referencing and formatting tools to create a presentation style suitable to the context and intention.

Objective C: Producing text

Students will produce written and spoken text, focusing on the creative process itself and on the understanding of the connection between the creator and his or her audience. In exploring and appreciating new and changing perspectives and ideas, students will develop the ability to make choices aimed at producing texts that affect both the creator and the audience.

In order to reach the aims of studying language and literature, students should be able to:

- i. produce texts that demonstrate insight, imagination and sensitivity while exploring and reflecting critically on new perspectives and ideas arising from personal engagement with the creative process
- ii. make stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating awareness of impact on an audience
- iii. select relevant details and examples to develop ideas.

Objective D: Using language

Students have opportunities to develop, organize and express themselves and communicate thoughts, ideas and information. They are required to use accurate and varied language that is appropriate to the context and intention. This objective applies to, and must include, written, oral and visual text, as appropriate.

In order to reach the aims of studying language and literature, students should be able to:

- i. use appropriate and varied vocabulary, sentence structures and forms of expression
- ii. write and speak in a register and style that serve the context and intention
- iii. use correct grammar, syntax and punctuation
- iv. spell (alphabetic languages), write (character languages) and pronounce with accuracy
- v. use appropriate non-verbal communication techniques.

Conceptual understanding

A concept is a “big idea”—a principle or notion that is enduring, the significance of which goes beyond particular origins, subject matter or a place in time. Concepts represent the vehicle for students’ inquiry into the issues and ideas of personal, local and global significance, providing the means by which they can explore the essence of language and literature.

Concepts have an important place in the structure of knowledge that requires students and teachers to think with increasing complexity as they organize and relate facts and topics.

Concepts express understanding that students take with them into lifelong adventures of

learning. They help students to develop principles, generalizations and theories. Students use conceptual understanding as they solve problems, analyse issues and evaluate decisions that can have an impact on themselves, their communities and the wider world.

In the MYP, conceptual understanding is framed by prescribed key and related concepts. Teachers must use these concepts to develop the curriculum. Schools may identify and develop additional concepts to meet local circumstances and curriculum requirements.

Key concepts

Key concepts promote the development of a broad curriculum. They represent big ideas that are both relevant within and across disciplines and subjects. Inquiry into key concepts can facilitate connections between and among:

- courses within the language and literature subject group (intra-disciplinary learning)
- other subject groups (interdisciplinary learning).

Communication is the exchange or transfer of signals, facts, ideas and symbols. It requires a sender, a message and an intended receiver. Communication involves the activity of conveying information or meaning. Effective communication requires a common “language” (which may be written, spoken or non-verbal). Through exploring texts, we exchange, express, analyse and transform information, facts, ideas, meanings and opinions. Communication is the basis of what makes us human and bridges communities across the globe; it is the essence of this discipline.

Connections are links, bonds and relationships among people, objects, organisms or ideas.

Linguistic and literary connections exist across time, texts and cultures. This concept is central to the study of language and literature. Due to the universal nature of language and literature, connections and transfer exist within and across narratives. This allows for the exploration of language and relationships between text, creator and audience.

Creativity is the process of generating novel ideas and considering existing ideas from new perspectives. Creativity includes the ability to recognize the value of ideas when developing innovative responses to problems; it may be evident in process as well as outcomes, products or solutions.

In MYP language and literature, it is the process of synthesizing ideas with language that is a vehicle for creativity. It is the result of interaction and reflection, whether with the self or the wider community. This process is difficult to define and difficult to evaluate. It rests, however, on an appreciation of the process with which the individual engages, and the impact of the final product on the audience.

Perspective is the position from which we observe situations, objects, facts, ideas and opinions. Perspective may be associated with individuals, groups, cultures or disciplines. Different perspectives often lead to multiple representations and interpretations.

Perspective influences text, and text influences perspective. Through students’ language and

literature studies, multiple perspectives and their effects are identified, analysed, deconstructed and reconstructed. An understanding of this concept is essential in order to develop in students the ability to recognize and respond to over-simplistic and biased interpretations. Seeking and considering diverse opinions and points of view is an important part of developing complex and defensible interpretations. Other key concepts can also be important in language and literature; including identity, culture, form, time, place and space.

Related concepts

Related concepts promote deep learning. They are grounded in specific disciplines and are useful for exploring key concepts in greater detail. Inquiry into related concepts helps students develop more complex and sophisticated conceptual understanding. Related concepts may arise from the subject matter of a unit or the craft of a subject—its features and processes.

Table 2 lists related concepts for the study of language and literature. Teachers are not limited to the related concepts listed in this chart and may choose others when planning units, including from other subject groups.

Audience	Character	Context	Genres
Intertextuality	Point of view	Purpose	Self-expression
Setting	Structure	Style	Theme

Global contexts for teaching and learning

Global contexts direct learning towards independent and shared inquiry into our common humanity and shared guardianship of the planet. Using the world as the broadest context for learning, MYP mathematics can develop meaningful explorations of:

- identities and relationships
Who I am? Who are we?
- orientation in space and time
What is the meaning of ‘when’ and ‘where’?
- personal and cultural expression
What is the nature and purpose of creative expression?
- scientific and technical innovation
How do we understand the world in which we live?
- globalization and sustainability
How is everything connected?
- fairness and development
What are the consequences of our common humanity?

Course Content and MYP Units

(See attachments)

Language and literature assessment criteria: Year 3

Criterion A: Analysing

Maximum: 8

At the end of year 3, students should be able to:

- i. identify and explain the content, context, language, structure, technique and style of text(s) and their relationships among texts
- ii. identify and explain the effects of the creator's choices on an audience
- iii. justify opinions and ideas, using examples, explanations and terminology
- iv. interpret similarities and differences in features within and between genres and texts.

Achievement	Level descriptor
0	The student does not reach a standard described by any of the descriptors below.
1–2	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides minimal identification or explanation of the content, context, language, structure, technique and style, and does not explain their relationships among texts ii. provides minimal identification and explanation of the effects of the creator's choices on an audience iii. rarely justifies opinions and ideas with examples or explanations; uses little or no terminology iv. interprets few similarities and differences in features within and between genres and texts.
3–4	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides adequate identification and explanation of the content, context, language, structure, technique and style, and some explanation of their relationships among texts ii. provides adequate identification and explanation of the effects of the creator's choices on an audience iii. justifies opinions and ideas with some examples and explanations, though this may not be consistent; uses some terminology iv. interprets some similarities and differences in features within and between genres and texts.
5–6	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides substantial identification and explanation of the content, context, language, structure, technique and style, and explains the relationships among texts ii. provides substantial identification and explanation of the effects of the creator's choices on an audience iii. sufficiently justifies opinions and ideas with examples and explanations; uses accurate terminology iv. competently interprets similarities and differences in features within and between genres and texts.
7–8	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. provides perceptive identification and explanation of the content, context, language, structure, technique and style, and explains the relationships among texts thoroughly ii. provides perceptive identification and explanation of the effects of the creator's choices on an audience iii. gives detailed justification of opinions and ideas with a range of examples, and thorough explanations; uses accurate terminology iv. perceptively compares and contrasts features within and between genres and texts.

Criterion B: Organizing

Maximum: 8

At the end of year 3, students should be able to:

- i. employ organizational structures that serve the context and intention
- ii. organize opinions and ideas in a coherent and logical manner
- iii. use referencing and formatting tools to create a presentation style suitable to the context and intention.

Achievement level	Level descriptor
0	The student does not reach a standard described by any of the descriptors below.
1–2	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. makes minimal use of organizational structures though these may not always serve the context and intentionii. organizes opinions and ideas with a minimal degree of coherence and logiciii. makes minimal use of referencing and formatting tools to create a presentation style that may not always be suitable to the context and intention.
3–4	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. makes adequate use of organizational structures that serve the context and intentionii. organizes opinions and ideas with some degree of coherence and logiciii. makes adequate use of referencing and formatting tools to create a presentation style suitable to the context and intention.
5–6	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. makes competent use of organizational structures that serve the context and intentionii. organizes opinions and ideas in a coherent and logical manner with ideas building on each otheriii. makes competent use of referencing and formatting tools to create a presentation style suitable to the context and intention.
7–8	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. makes sophisticated use of organizational structures that serve the context and intention effectivelyii. effectively organizes opinions and ideas in a coherent and logical manner with ideas building on each other in a sophisticated wayiii. makes excellent use of referencing and formatting tools to create an effective presentation style.

Criterion C: Producing text

Maximum: 8

At the end of year 3, students should be able to:

- i. produce texts that demonstrate thought, imagination and sensitivity, while exploring and considering new perspectives and ideas arising from personal engagement with the creative process
- ii. make stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating awareness of impact on an audience
- iii. select relevant details and examples to develop ideas.

Achievement level	Level descriptor
0	The student does not reach a standard described by any of the descriptors below.
1–2	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. produces texts that demonstrate limited personal engagement with the creative process; demonstrates a limited degree of thought, imagination or sensitivity and minimal exploration and consideration of new perspectives and ideas ii. makes minimal stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating limited awareness of impact on an audience iii. selects few relevant details and examples to develop ideas.
3–4	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. produces texts that demonstrate adequate personal engagement with the creative process; demonstrates some degree of thought, imagination and sensitivity and some exploration and consideration of new perspectives and ideas ii. makes some stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating adequate awareness of impact on an audience iii. selects some relevant details and examples to develop ideas.
5–6	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. produces texts that demonstrate considerable personal engagement with the creative process; demonstrates considerable thought, imagination and sensitivity and substantial exploration and consideration of new perspectives and ideas ii. makes thoughtful stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating good awareness of impact on an audience iii. selects sufficient relevant details and examples to develop ideas.
7–8	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. produces texts that demonstrate a high degree of personal engagement with the creative process; demonstrates a high degree of thought, imagination and sensitivity and perceptive exploration and consideration of new perspectives and ideas ii. makes perceptive stylistic choices in terms of linguistic, literary and visual devices, demonstrating clear awareness of impact on an audience iii. selects extensive relevant details and examples to develop ideas with precision.

Criterion D: Using language

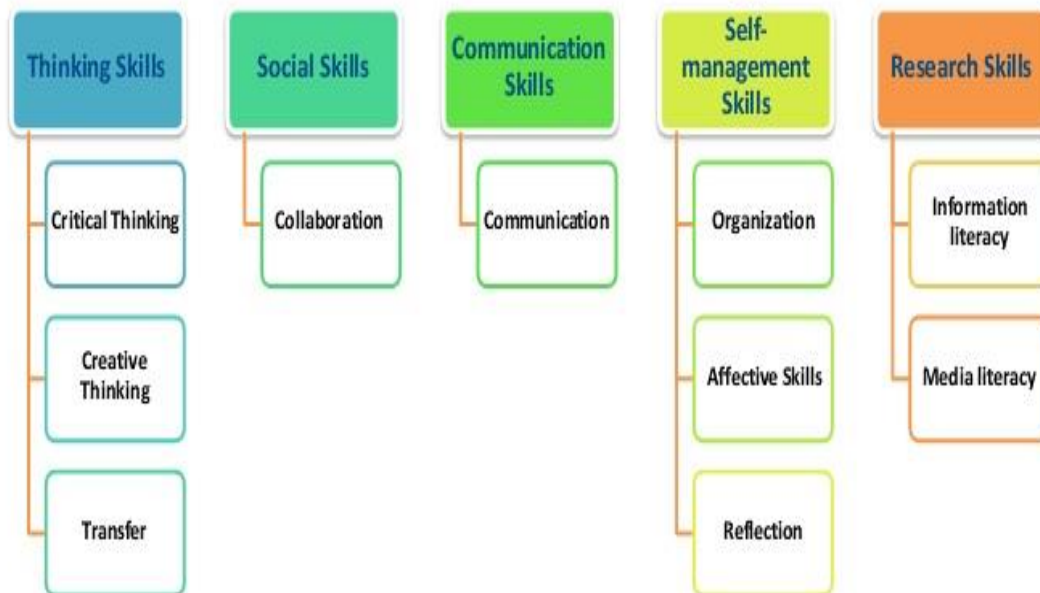
Maximum: 8

At the end of year 3, students should be able to:

- i. use appropriate and varied vocabulary, sentence structures and forms of expression
- ii. write and speak in an appropriate register and style
- iii. use correct grammar, syntax and punctuation
- iv. spell (alphabetic languages), write (character languages) and pronounce with accuracy
- v. use appropriate non-verbal communication techniques.

Achievement level	Level descriptor
0	The student does not reach a standard described by any of the descriptors below.
1–2	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. uses a limited range of appropriate vocabulary and forms of expression ii. writes and speaks in an inappropriate register and style that do not serve the context and intention iii. uses grammar, syntax and punctuation with limited accuracy; errors often hinder communication iv. spells/writes and pronounces with limited accuracy; errors often hinder communication v. makes limited and/or inappropriate use of non-verbal communication techniques.
3–4	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. uses an adequate range of appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures and forms of expression ii. sometimes writes and speaks in a register and style that serve the context and intention iii. uses grammar, syntax and punctuation with some degree of accuracy; errors sometimes hinder communication iv. spells/writes and pronounces with some degree of accuracy; errors sometimes hinder communication v. makes some use of appropriate non-verbal communication techniques.
5–6	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. uses a varied range of appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures and forms of expression competently ii. writes and speaks competently in a register and style that serve the context and intention iii. uses grammar, syntax and punctuation with a considerable degree of accuracy; errors do not hinder effective communication iv. spells/writes and pronounces with a considerable degree of accuracy; errors do not hinder effective communication v. makes sufficient use of appropriate non-verbal communication techniques.
7–8	The student: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. effectively uses a varied range of appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures and forms of expression ii. writes and speaks in a consistently appropriate register and style that serve the context and intention iii. uses grammar, syntax and punctuation with a high degree of accuracy; errors are minor and communication is effective iv. spells/writes and pronounces with a high degree of accuracy; errors are minor and communication is effective v. makes effective use of appropriate non-verbal communication techniques.

Learning Skills in the MYP – ATL Skills



Think about how the framework above might develop all aspects of skills needed by the 21st century learner!