



Toronto Central Academy Course Outline

Department:	English
Course Title:	English
Grade Level:	1
Course Type:	University Preparation
Course Code:	ENG4U
Credit Value:	1.00
Prerequisite(s):	Grade 11 English, Academic
Policy Document:	<i>English, The Ontario Curriculum, Grades 11 and 12, 2007 (Revised)</i>
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Development Date:	2016
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COURSE DESCRIPTION / RATIONALE

This course emphasizes the development of literacy, communication, and critical and creative thinking skills necessary for success in academic and daily life. Students will analyse challenging literary texts from various periods, countries, and cultures, as well as a range of informational and graphic texts, and create oral, written, and media texts in a variety of forms. An important focus will be on using language with precision and clarity and incorporating stylistic devices appropriately and effectively. The course is intended to prepare students for the compulsory Grade 12 university or college preparation course.

OUTLINE OF COURSE CONTENT

Units	Titles	Time (Hours)
Unit 1	Non Fiction Reading and Writing	18
Unit 2	Media	18
Unit 3	Short Fiction	24
Unit 4	Novel Study	26
Unit 5	Writing (Ongoing)	15
	Final Exam / Culminating tasks	12
Total		110

OVERALL CURRICULUM EXPECTATIONS

Oral Communication

- 1. Listening to Understand:** listen in order to understand and respond appropriately in a variety of situations for a variety of purposes;
- 2. Speaking to Communicate:** use speaking skills and strategies appropriately to communicate with different audiences for a variety of purposes;
- 3. Reflecting on Skills and Strategies:** reflect on and identify their strengths as listeners and speakers, areas for improvement, and the strategies they found most helpful in oral communication situations.

Reading And Literature Studies

- 1. Reading for Meaning:** read and demonstrate an understanding of a variety of literary, informational, and graphic texts, using a range of strategies to construct meaning;
- 2. Understanding Form and Style:** recognize a variety of text forms, text features, and stylistic elements and demonstrate understanding of how they help communicate meaning;
- 3. Reading With Fluency:** use knowledge of words and cueing systems to read fluently;
- 4. Reflecting on Skills and Strategies:** reflect on and identify their strengths as readers, areas for improvement, and the strategies they found most helpful before, during, and after reading.

Writing

- 1. Developing and Organizing Content:** generate, gather, and organize ideas and information to write for an intended purpose and audience;
- 2. Using Knowledge of Form and Style:** draft and revise their writing, using a variety of literary, informational, and graphic forms and stylistic elements appropriate for the purpose and audience;
- 3. Applying Knowledge of Conventions:** use editing, proofreading, and publishing skills and strategies, and knowledge of language conventions, to correct errors, refine expression, and present their work effectively;
- 4. Reflecting on Skills and Strategies:** reflect on and identify their strengths as writers, areas for improvement, and the strategies they found most helpful at different stages in the writing process.

Media Studies

- 1. Understanding Media Texts:** demonstrate an understanding of a variety of media texts;
- 2. Understanding Media Forms, Conventions, and Techniques:** identify some media forms and explain how the conventions and techniques associated with them are used to create meaning;
- 3. Creating Media Texts:** create a variety of media texts for different purposes and audiences, using appropriate forms, conventions, and techniques;
- 4. Reflecting on Skills and Strategies:** reflect on and identify their strengths as media interpreters and creators, areas for improvement, and the strategies they found most helpful in understanding and creating media texts.

TEACHING & LEARNING STRATEGIES

Using a variety of instructional strategies, the teacher will provide numerous opportunities for students to develop skills of inquiry, problem solving, and communication as they investigate and learn fundamental concepts.

Along with some of the strategies noted in the assessment for, as and of learning charts below, strategies will include:

Activity Based Strategies	Arts Based Strategies	Cooperative Strategies
PowerPoint Speech Case Study Portfolio	Role Playing Video Production Illustrated poems and stories	Collaborative Discussion Interview Peer Practice Peer Teaching Think/Pair/Share

Direct Instruction Strategies	Independent Learning Strategies	Technology and Media Based Applications
Demonstration Activities Lecture Review Seminar/Tutorial Task Cards Visual Stimuli Visualization Work Sheets	Homework Independent Study Memorization Note Taking Response Journal	Internet Technologies Media Presentation Multimedia Applications On-line Public Access Electronic Whiteboard

STRATEGIES FOR ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION OF STUDENT PERFORMANCE

There are three forms of assessment that will be used throughout this course:

Assessment for Learning: Assessment for Learning will directly influence student learning by reinforcing the connections between assessment and instruction, and provide ongoing feedback to the student. Assessment for Learning occurs as part of the daily teaching process and helps teachers form a clear picture of the needs of the students because students are encouraged to be more active in their learning and associated assessment. Teachers gather this information to shape their classroom teaching.

Assessment for Learning is:

- Ongoing
- Is tied to learning outcomes
- Provides information that structures the teachers planning and instruction
- Allows teachers to provide immediate and descriptive feedback that will guide student learning

The purpose of Assessment for Learning is to create self-regulated and lifelong learners.

Assessment as Learning: Assessment as Learning is the use of a task or an activity to allow students the opportunity to use assessment to further their own learning. Self and peer assessments allow students to reflect on their own learning and identify areas of strength and need. These tasks offer students the chance to set their own personal goals and advocate for their own learning.

The purpose of Assessment as Learning is to enable students to monitor their own progress towards achieving their learning goals.

Assessment of Learning: Assessment of Learning will occur at or near the end of a period of learning; this summary is used to make judgments about the quality of student learning using established criteria, to assign a value to represent that quality and to communicate information about achievement to students and parents.

Evidence of student achievement for evaluation is collected over time from three different sources – *observation, conversations, and student products*. Using multiple sources of evidence will increase the reliability and validity of the evaluation of student learning.

Assessment for Learning	Assessment as Learning	Assessment of Learning
Student Product <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journals/Portfolio • Pre-tests • Exit Cards • Graphic Organizers • Check Lists Observation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class discussions • PowerPoint presentations • Performance tasks Conversation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student teacher conferences • Small Group Discussions • Pair work 	Student Product <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-tests • Whiteboard Quizzes • Graphic Organizers • Peer feedback • Exit Card • Journals/Portfolio • Checklist Observation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class discussions • PowerPoint presentations • Performance tasks Conversation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student teacher conferences • Small Group Discussions 	Student Product <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignment • Essays • PowerPoint • Tests • Exam • Oral Presentations • Reports • Portfolio Observation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PowerPoint presentations • Performance tasks Conversation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student teacher conferences • Question and Answer Sessions

EVALUATION

Evaluation will be based on the provincial curriculum expectations and the achievement levels outlined in the curriculum document. Student achievement of the learning expectations will be evaluated according to the following breakdown.

Categories of the Achievement Chart	Description	Wt.
Knowledge & Understanding	Subject-specific content acquired (knowledge), and the comprehension of its meaning and significance (understanding)	25%
Thinking	The use of critical and creative thinking skills and/or processes.	25%
Communication	The conveying of meaning and expression through various art form	25%
Application	The use of knowledge and skills to make connections within and between various contexts.	25%
Total		100%

FINAL MARK

The percentage grade represents the quality of the student's overall achievement of the expectations for the course and reflects the corresponding level of achievement as described in the achievement chart for the arts.

70% of the grade will be based upon evaluations conducted throughout the course. This portion of the grade will reflect the student's most consistent level of achievement throughout the course, although special consideration will be given to more recent evidence of achievement.

30% of the grade will be based on a final evaluation. At least 20% of this evaluation will be a formal examination. The other 10% may be any one of a variety of assessment tools that suit the students learning style including a Portfolio.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING IN ENGLISH

Instructional Approaches

The English curriculum is based on the premise that all students can be successful language learners. One of the keys to student success in mastering language skills is high-quality instruction.

Effective teaching approaches involve students in the use of higher-level thinking skills and encourage them to look beyond the literal meaning of texts and to think about fairness, equity, social justice, and citizenship in a global society.

Language is best learned through activities that present stimulating ideas, issues, and themes that are meaningful to students. Since no single instructional approach can meet all the needs of each learner,

teachers select classroom activities that are based on an assessment of students' individual needs, proven learning theory, and best practices. In effective English programs, teachers introduce a rich variety of activities that integrate expectations from different strands and provide for the explicit teaching of knowledge and skills. They also provide frequent opportunities for students to rehearse, practise, and apply skills and strategies, and to make their own choices.

Planning English Programs for Students with Special Education Needs

This is not applicable since The Erindale Academy does not have students with special education needs.

Program Considerations for English Language Learners

Research has shown that it takes five to seven years for most English language learners to catch up to their English-speaking peers in their ability to use English for academic purposes. Moreover, the older the children are when they arrive, the greater the language knowledge and skills that they have to catch up on, and the more direct support they require from their teachers. Responsibility for students' English-language development is shared by the course teacher, the ESL/ELD teacher (where available), and other school staff. Volunteers and peers may also be helpful in supporting English language learners in the language classroom. Teachers must adapt the instructional program in order to facilitate the success of these students in their classrooms. Appropriate adaptations include:

1. adapting of some or all of the subject expectations so that they are challenging but attainable for the learner at his or her present level of English proficiency, given the necessary support from the teacher;
1. Use of a variety of instructional strategies (e.g., extensive use of visual cues, graphic organizers, scaffolding; previewing of textbooks, pre-teaching of key vocabulary; peer tutoring; strategic use of students' first languages);
2. Use of a variety of learning resources (e.g., visual material, simplified text, bilingual dictionaries, and materials that reflect cultural diversity);
3. Use of assessment accommodations (e.g., granting of extra time; use of oral interviews, demonstrations or visual representations, or tasks requiring completion of graphic organizers or cloze sentences instead of essay questions and other assessment tasks that depend heavily on proficiency in English).
4. Emphasize specific expectations, stress key words, write main ideas on board, and repeat when necessary
5. Use a variety of visuals including charts, diagrams, and images to support comprehension
6. Ask questions clearly, modify speaking to ensure comprehension
7. Be understanding and recognize different learning styles and approaches
8. Provide detailed assignments with clear expectations

This English course can provide a wide range of options to address the needs of ESL/ELD students. Detailed analysis of the components of sentences aid ESL students in mastering the English language and all of its idiosyncrasies.

Antidiscrimination Education

Learning resources that reflect the broad range of students' interests, backgrounds, cultures, and experiences are an important aspect of an inclusive English program. In such a program, learning materials involve protagonists of both sexes from a wide variety of backgrounds. Teachers routinely use materials that reflect the diversity of Canadian and world cultures, including those of contemporary First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples, and make them available to students.

Literacy, Mathematical Literacy, and Inquiry/Research Skills

Literacy, mathematical literacy, and inquiry/research skills are critical to students' success in all subjects of the curriculum and in all areas of their lives. The acquisition and development of literacy skills is clearly the focus of the English curriculum, but the English program also builds on, reinforces, and enhances mathematical literacy. For example, clear, concise communication often involves the use of diagrams, charts, tables, and graphs, and the English curriculum emphasizes students' ability to interpret and use graphic texts. Inquiry is at the heart of learning in all subject areas. In English courses, students are encouraged to develop their ability to ask questions and to explore a variety of possible answers to those questions. As they advance through the grades, they acquire the skills to locate relevant information from a variety of sources, such as books, newspapers, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, interviews, videos, and the Internet. The questioning they practiced in the early grades becomes more sophisticated as they learn that all sources of information have a particular point of view and that the recipient of the information has a responsibility to evaluate it, determine its validity and relevance, and use it in appropriate ways. The ability to locate, question, and validate information allows a student to become an independent, lifelong learner.

The Role of the School Library in the English Program

The school library program can help to build and transform students' knowledge to support lifelong learning in our information- and knowledge-based society. The school library program supports student success across the language curriculum by encouraging students to read widely, teaching them to read for understanding and enjoyment, and helping them to improve their research skills and to use information gathered through research effectively.

The school library program enables students to:

- develop a love of reading for learning and for pleasure;
- acquire an understanding of the richness and diversity of literary and informational texts produced in Canada and around the world;
- obtain access to programs, resources, and integrated technologies that support all curriculum areas; understand and value the role of public library systems as a resource for lifelong learning.

The school library program plays a key role in the development of information literacy and research skills. In collaboration with classroom or content-area teachers, teacher librarians develop, teach, and provide students with authentic information and research tasks that foster learning, including the ability to:

- locate, select, gather, critically evaluate, create, and communicate information;
- use the information obtained to solve problems, make decisions, build knowledge, create personal meaning, and enrich their lives;
- communicate their findings for different audiences, using a variety of formats and technologies; use information and research with understanding, responsibility, and imagination.

The Role of Technology in the English Program

Information and communications technologies (ICT) provide a range of tools that can significantly extend and enrich teachers' instructional strategies and support students' language learning. ICT tools include multimedia resources, databases, Internet websites, digital cameras, and word-processing programs. Tools such as these can help students to collect, organize, and sort the data they gather and to write, edit, and present reports on their findings. Information and communications technologies can also be used to connect students to other schools, at home and abroad, and to bring the global community into the virtual classroom.

The Ontario Skills Passport and Essential Skills

Teachers planning programs in English need to be aware of the purpose and benefits of the Ontario Skills Passport (OSP). The OSP is a bilingual web-based resource that enhances the relevancy of classroom learning for students and strengthens school–work connections. The OSP provides clear descriptions of Essential Skills such as Reading Text, Writing, Computer Use, Measurement and Calculation, and Problem Solving and includes an extensive database of occupation-specific workplace tasks that illustrate how workers use these skills on the job. The Essential Skills are transferable, in that they are used in virtually all occupations. The OSP also includes descriptions of important work habits, such as working safely, being reliable, and providing excellent customer service. The OSP is designed to help employers assess and record students' demonstration of these skills and work habits during their cooperative education placements. Students can use the OSP to identify the skills and work habits they already have, plan further skill development, and show employers what they can do.

The skills described in the OSP are the Essential Skills that the Government of Canada and other national and international agencies have identified and validated, through extensive research, as the skills needed for work, learning, and life. These Essential Skills provide the foundation for learning all other skills and enable people to evolve with their jobs and adapt to workplace change. For further information on the OSP and the Essential Skills, visit <http://skills.edu.gov.on.ca>.

Career Education

Expectations in the English program include many opportunities for students to apply their language skills to work-related situations, to explore educational and career options, and to become self-directed learners. To prepare students for the literacy demands of a wide array of postsecondary educational programs and careers, English courses require students to develop research skills, practise expository writing, and learn strategies for understanding informational reading materials. Making oral presentations and working in small groups with classmates help students express themselves confidently and work cooperatively with others. Regardless of their postsecondary destination, all students need to realize that literacy skills are employability skills. Powerful literacy skills will equip students to manage information technologies, communicate effectively and correctly in a variety of situations, and perform a variety of tasks required in most work environments.

Cooperative Education and Other Forms of Experiential Learning

This is not applicable since The Erindale Academy does not offer cooperative education programs and other forms of experiential learning.

Planning Program Pathways and Programs Leading To a Specialist High-Skills Major

This is not applicable since The Erindale Academy does not offer programs leading to a Specialist High-Skills Major.

Health and Safety in the English Program

Although health and safety issues are not usually associated with language education, they may be important when the learning involves fieldwork. Out-of-school fieldwork can provide an exciting and

authentic dimension to students' learning experiences. Teachers must preview and plan these activities carefully to protect students' health and safety.

RESOURCES

TEDTalks Videos

Dictionary; Thesaurus; Various Internet websites;