English Literature for HS IB and AP Methodology:

1. Close Reading and Analysis:

- Approach: Guide students in dissecting texts to uncover deeper meanings and analyze literary techniques.
- Techniques: Use dual-entry journals where one side is used for textual evidence and the other for personal analysis. Teach students to identify and interpret literary devices like metaphor, imagery, and irony.

2. Comparative Analysis:

- Approach: Develop critical thinking by comparing themes, characters, and styles across works.
- Techniques: Assign essays that require students to connect themes across different texts. For example, compare the theme of isolation in "Frankenstein" and "The Catcher in the Rye."

3. Socratic Seminars:

- Approach: Conduct structured class discussions to stimulate analytical dialogue.
- Techniques: Rotate responsibilities for leading seminars and posing critical questions on assignments, such as analyzing the theme of madness in "Hamlet."

4. Contextual Learning:

- Approach: Integrate historical and cultural contexts to enrich textual understanding.
- Techniques: Use group projects to explore the historical setting of a novel like "The Great Gatsby". Assign multimedia presentations to draw connections between text themes and historical events.

Lesson Plans:

1. Weekly Structure:

- Monday: Introduce new texts like "Pride and Prejudice," discussing its historical background.
- Tuesday-Wednesday: Conduct close readings focused on specific chapters, exploring character development and social commentary.
- Thursday: Host a Socratic seminar to debate the influence of social class themes.

 Friday: Facilitate a comparative analysis activity linking themes from "Pride and Prejudice" with modern narrative styles in current media.

2. Unit Breakdown:

- Introductory Unit: Literary theory and criticism involving key concepts such as New Criticism and Post-Structuralism.
- Novel Unit: A multi-week analysis of "Beloved" by Toni Morrison, examining themes of memory and trauma.
- Thematic Unit: Exploration of identity and belonging using works like
 "Invisible Man" by Ralph Ellison.

Assessments:

1. Formative Assessments:

- Annotation Checks: Periodically review students' annotation styles in texts like "1984" by George Orwell, ensuring critical engagement.
- Quizzes: Weekly quizzes on chapters read, testing comprehension and vocabulary, like identifying Shakespearean language and its modern translations.
- Participation: Evaluate active contributions to seminar discussions, such as insights into feminist readings of texts.

2. Summative Assessments:

- Essays: Analytical writings on thematic elements such as the role of fate in "Oedipus Rex."
- Projects: Creative interpretative projects, such as digital storytelling of a poem's interpretation or a dramatic reenactment of a scene from "Death of a Salesman."
- Timed Exams: Practice with AP/IB-type exams focused on essay composition, such as analyzing a passage from a John Keats poem.

3. Continual Feedback:

- Writing Workshops: Peer-review sessions concentrating on critical essays, focusing on syntax and thematic clarity.
- One-on-One Conferences: Regular academic coaching sessions addressing individual strengths and areas for improvement in analysis and writing.

Literature Selections:

1. AP Selections:

- Novels: "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald, exploring themes of the American Dream and moral decay.
- Drama: "Hamlet" by William Shakespeare, delving into themes of revenge, madness, and existentialism.
- Poetry: "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" by T.S. Eliot, analyzing modernist concerns and introspection.

2. IB Selections:

- World Literature: "Things Fall Apart" by Chinua Achebe, examining colonial impact and cultural disintegration.
- Drama and Poetry: "Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller, highlighting American identity and failure.
- Non-English Works: "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel García Márquez, interpreting magical realism and family legacy.