

## UNIT OVERVIEW *(cont'd)*

Enduring Understanding	Skill	Essential Knowledge
<b>FIG-1</b> Comparisons, representations, and associations shift meaning from the literal to the figurative and invite readers to interpret a text.	<b>5.B</b> Explain the function of specific words and phrases in a text.	<b>FIG-1.A</b> An antecedent is a word, phrase, or clause that precedes its referent. Referents may include pronouns, nouns, phrases, or clauses.
		<b>FIG-1.B</b> Referents are ambiguous if they can refer to more than one antecedent, which affects interpretation.
		<b>FIG-1.C</b> Words or phrases may be repeated to emphasize ideas or associations.
	<b>6.A</b> Identify and explain the function of a simile.	<b>FIG-1.D</b> Alliteration is the repetition of the same letter sound at the beginning of adjacent or nearby words to emphasize those words and their associations or representations.
		<b>FIG-1.E</b> A simile uses the words “like” or “as” to liken two objects or concepts to each other.
		<b>FIG-1.F</b> Similes liken two different things to transfer the traits or qualities of one to the other.
	<b>6.B</b> Identify and explain the function of a metaphor.	<b>FIG-1.G</b> In a simile, the thing being compared is the main subject; the thing to which it is being compared is the comparison subject.
		<b>FIG-1.H</b> A metaphor implies similarities between two (usually unrelated) concepts or objects in order to reveal or emphasize one or more things about one of them, though the differences between the two may also be revealing.
		<b>FIG-1.I</b> In a metaphor, as in a simile, the thing being compared is the main subject; the thing to which it is being compared is the comparison subject.
		<b>FIG-1.J</b> Comparisons between objects or concepts draw on the experiences and associations readers already have with those objects and concepts.
		<b>FIG-1.K</b> Interpretation of a metaphor may depend on the context of its use; that is, what is happening in a text may determine what is transferred in the comparison.

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<b>FIG-1</b> Comparisons, representations, and associations shift meaning from the literal to the figurative and invite readers to interpret a text.	<b>5.D</b> Identify and explain the function of an image or imagery.	<b>FIG-1.O</b> Descriptive words, such as adjectives and adverbs, contribute to sensory imagery.  <b>FIG-1.P</b> An image can be literal or it can be a form of a comparison that represents something in a text through associations with the senses.  <b>FIG-1.Q</b> A collection of images, known as imagery, may emphasize ideas in parts of or throughout a text.
	<b>6.B</b> Identify and explain the function of a metaphor.	<b>FIG-1.R</b> Metaphorical comparisons do not focus solely on the objects being compared; they focus on the particular traits, qualities, or characteristics of the things being compared.  <b>FIG-1.S</b> Comparisons not only communicate literal meaning but may also convey figurative meaning or transmit a perspective.  <b>FIG-1.T</b> An extended metaphor is created when the comparison of a main subject and comparison subject persists through parts of or an entire text, and when the comparison is expanded through additional details, similes, and images.  <b>FIG-1.U</b> Interpretation of an extended metaphor may depend on the context of its use; that is, what is happening in a text may determine what is transferred in the comparison.
	<b>6.C</b> Identify and explain the function of personification.	<b>FIG-1.V</b> Personification is a type of comparison that assigns a human trait or quality to a nonhuman object, entity, or idea, thus characterizing that object, entity, or idea.
	<b>6.D</b> Identify and explain the function of an allusion.	<b>FIG-1.W</b> Allusions in a text can reference literary works including myths and sacred texts; other works of art including paintings and music; or people, places, or events outside the text.

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<b>FIG-1</b> Comparisons, representations, and associations shift meaning from the literal to the figurative and invite readers to interpret a text.	<b>6.B</b> Identify and explain the function of a metaphor.	<b>FIG-1.AI</b> A conceit is a form of extended metaphor that often appears in poetry. Conceits develop complex comparisons that present images, concepts, and associations in surprising or paradoxical ways.  <b>FIG-1.AJ</b> Often, conceits are used to make complex comparisons between the natural world and an individual.  <b>FIG-1.AK</b> Multiple comparisons, representations, or associations may combine to affect one another in complex ways.
	<b>6.D</b> Identify and explain the function of an allusion.	<b>FIG-1.AL</b> Because of shared knowledge about a reference, allusions create emotional or intellectual associations and understandings.
<b>LAN-1</b> Readers establish and communicate their interpretations of literature through arguments supported by textual evidence.	<b>7.B</b> Develop a thesis statement that conveys a defensible claim about an interpretation of literature and that may establish a line of reasoning.	<b>LAN-1.D</b> A thesis statement expresses an interpretation of a literary text, and requires a defense, through use of textual evidence and a line of reasoning, both of which are explained in an essay through commentary.  <b>LAN-1.E</b> A thesis statement may preview the development or line of reasoning of an interpretation. This is not to say that a thesis statement must list the points of an interpretation, literary elements to be analyzed, or specific evidence to be used in the argument.
	<b>7.C</b> Develop commentary that establishes and explains relationships among textual evidence, the line of reasoning, and the thesis.	<b>LAN-1.F</b> A line of reasoning is the logical sequence of claims that work together to defend the overarching thesis statement.  <b>LAN-1.G</b> A line of reasoning is communicated through commentary that explains the logical relationship between the overarching thesis statement and the claims/evidence within the body of an essay.
		<b>LAN-1.U</b> More sophisticated literary arguments may explain the significance or relevance of an interpretation within a broader context, discuss alternative interpretations of a text, or use relevant analogies to help an audience better understand an interpretation.

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