

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE Paragraph Fundamentals WR 90

Course Title and Number:		Instructor:		
ENG 105 Introduction to LiteratureDrama		R. Keller		
Year and Term:	Course Cre	dits:	Office Location:	
Winter 2014	3.0		Randolph 11	
Office Phone:	Office Hou	rs:	Class Location:	
541-888-7292	By appoint	ment	Sitkum 13	
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Course Description	Reading, analysis, and appreciation of significant works of drama and the elements of dramatic literature (setting, theme, characterization, and language) serve as a basis for further student and enjoyment of drama.	
Course Outcomes	 Overarching Outcomes Apply Learning Model to prepare, connect, and prove/reflect. Gain greater knowledge or drama as a major literary genre. Practice literary analysis methods for in-depth reading and understanding such as formalism, feminism, multiculturalism, psycholanalytic, and reader response. Develop critical skills used in literary analysis to identify and use such concepts as theme, symbol, characterization, form, and figurative language in analyzing a literary work. Appreciate a variety of attitudes and values, including those of traditional western culture, as presented in the themes of individual literary works. 	
	 Specific Outcomes Upon completion of the course the learner will Have a greater knowledge and experience of how to read different types of drama chosen from the chief historical periods of western drama. 	
	 Be introduced to dramatic types such as tragedy, comedy, and social drama and dramatic techniques such as symbolism, expressionism, and realism. ^{1, 2,3,4,5} Develop critical skills used in literary analysis of drama. ^{1, 2,3,4,5} Communicate using such terms as theme, symbol, and characterization. ^{1, 2,3,4,5} Be exposed to a variety of attitudes and values as presented in the 	
Learning Model	themes of individual drams chosen from literary periods ranging from classical Greek to contemporary. ^{1, 2,3,4,5} The <i>Learning Model</i> integrates three key principles: prepare, connect, prove/reflect.	
Prepare	Prepare: Preparation is the first step in the learning process for the students Before students can achieve deep learning, or effectively teach one another they must qualify themselves through appropriate preparation. Student	

preparation work is designed by the instructor, but the impetus for actually doing the work is on the student. Students rely on the help of the instructor to show them how to successfully prepare. The instructor defines the questions framing the assignment, provides support materials like worksheets, reading questions, or the like, and the instructor defines both the way in which students are expected to engage the new material and how it will be assessed.

This approach shifts the student effort so that introductory or foundational knowledge is studied before the class meeting. Class time is then used for activities designed to deepen the level of understanding from simple recall to comprehension and application.

To develop a class culture of preparation, we will incorporate four key principles:

- **Explain why**. Understand how student investment in preparation can pay large dividends in learning for themselves and their peers.
- **Show how**. Show how class sessions build upon preparation to deepen student learning or bridge and develop ideas form one class to another.
- **Keep preparation relevant.** Preparation should be necessary to understand classroom activities.
- Always be accountable. Build incentives into the course structure for student preparation and have consequences for the lack thereof.

Connect: Connection is the means by which students step beyond what they know, feel, and do to contribute to and share responsibility for their learning in a collaborative setting. Connection activities help students act for themselves, both individually and as a class by requiring them to "own" a larger portion of the success or failure of their learning and the learning of their peers. Moreover, when students actively build their own knowledge structures, their ability to retain, apply, and synthesize their learning increases.

To enable students to connect implies finding opportunities for prepared students to actively interact in a teaching and learning context. The connection process in not without risk. It will not work if students are unprepared or fail to participate. Moreover, because students are not experts, there is the risk that in the absence of good oversight and appropriate intervention, what is being taught is incorrect or misguided. These risks can be managed, however, through careful coordination of the process. Key instructor roles for successful connections include:

- Specifying learning outcomes
- Designing and insuring appropriate preparation
- Carefully selecting and structuring problems and activities
- Monitoring progress generally and individually
- Intervening as necessary to correct and clarify
- Providing structured and timely feedback

Quality research from multiple disciplines shows that carefully structuring collaborative learning improves learning results—information acquisition, knowledge retention, and student application skills—when compared to more traditional models of instruction.

Prove and Reflect

Prove and Reflect: Prove and Reflect is the times for students to deepen, consolidate, and gain confidence in what has been learned and to prepare for additional instruction. By internalizing the learning through reflection, and then externalizing it in a prove context, lasing insights are gained.

Connect

Proving, or the externalization of learning, involves trying out ideas, teaching others what has been just learned, providing and requesting feedback, verifying that new knowledge fits with pre-existing understanding, demonstrating competence, and standing accountable for what has been learned and taught. Prove activities serve at least three purposes:

- Assess competence. In the absence of assessment and feedback, students don't know if they are approaching the learning outcomes or drifting from them. Prove invites individualized feedback that helps them make course corrections as needed and gives reassurance then they are doing well.
- Gain confidence. Students need more than just knowledge or even ability; they also need to develop confidence in their capacity to add value wherever they go. *Prove* activities allow students to demonstrate their competence and to receive the commendation and encouragement that build their confidence as leaders.
- Motivate diligence. There are no shortcuts to becoming educated.
 Generally speaking, students are more motivated to complete the hard work of learning when they know they'll be held accountable. Prove activities (such as writing assignments) provide opportunities for students to give an accounting for their learning. Anticipating such occasions helps students commit more fully to prepare for them.

Reflecting involves such activities as individual and group reflection, recording learning, noting questions, seeking follow-up learning, and considering additional issues. The work *reflect* simply refers to pondering, internalization and personalization of knowledge. Consider the educational benefits to reviewing information, articulating key ideas, questions, answers, personal feelings, and examples relating to the course material. Whatever the particular *Reflect* activity may be, it should help students:

- Promote retention. Instructional research suggests that students enhance their understanding and are most motivated when they consider their learning in light of personal experience, related knowledge, and potential application. This process of reviewing, organizing, and applying knowledge to new contexts moves the knowledge from the processing memory into long-term memory.
- Improve thinking. Reflecting also encompasses pondering on the
 processes involved in learning. Students who regularly engage in
 reflecting become better, more self-aware students, because they
 develop a better understanding of how they best think and learn. Such
 students are then in a position to better help their peers understand and
 learn as well.

Teaching Philosophy

Teaching Philosophy

My teaching philosophy is simple and straightforward.

- Do well—do good. As a teacher, I should do the best I can in all that I
 do while strengthening others' lives by genuinely caring for and nurturing
 them. Through effective communication we do well; through
 compassionate leadership, we do good.
- Embrace contraries. As a teacher, I should see students as smart and capable while insisting on academic standards that are high. I should show students that I am on their side while being critically-minded and look at student performance with a skeptical eye. I should show that I am still learning, still willing to look at things in new ways, still questioning and making sense of difficult things while being the content expert and gate-keeper to maintain the academic integrity and rigor of the discipline, course, and college.
- Work together. As a teacher, I believe learning is a social activity that connects learners with selves, peers, instructors, disciplines, and

communities. Learning becomes more effective through multiple interactions in participatory environments such as paired learning, mutual peer tutoring, small and large groups, class discussions, inquiring questions, problem-based instruction, and Socratic instruction.

Advance steadily. As a teacher, I believe gaining knowledge and
practicing skills through application are processes that build upon
previous foundations and lead towards steady improvement and life-long
learning. Therefore, course concepts, assignments, and projects should
be sequenced, inter-connected to scaffold into course goals and
outcomes.

Expectations

Expectations

As a teacher, I expect the following of **students**:

- Attend class every class period.
- Prepare for every class and every assignment.
- Seek answers when you're uncertain or confused.
- Submit your assignments on time.
- Submit your best work.
- Work effectively and well with others.
- Do well and do good.
- Succeed and complete class.

As students, you can expect the following of me as an **instructor**:

- Make every class meeting and assignment meaningful and relevant.
- · Scaffold assignments to build upon and into each other
- Balance academic rigor with career preparation.
- Provide appropriate and timely feedback on assignments.
- Maintain professional and safe learning environment.
- Work effectively and well with students.
- Do well and do good.
- Assist students to succeed and complete class.

Teacher Conferencing

Most student questions and concerns are handled in the classroom through class or individual discussion. Students may schedule an appointment with the teacher for more extended conferencing. Rarely will the teacher read an entire document during a conference but rather will assist the student in identifying the writing frustration and in developing options to solve the communication problems.

Students who wish to conference with the teacher about a graded paper must meet the following two conditions (there are no rewrite options to improve a graded assignment):

- 1. Wait 24 hours before making an appointment with the teacher.
- 2. Come to the appointment with a list of suggestions to improve the paper. The teacher will discuss those options with the student.

Course Assignments

Course Requirements:

Quizzes: Each class period begins with a reading quiz to verify the completion of the reading assignment. These quizzes can only be taken in class. Each quiz is 10 points (100 points total).

Literary Discussion Questions: For each class period, each student will generate a total of 10 discussion questions. These questions will be a combination of factual, interpretive, and evaluative questioning. Students will assemble these questions into a packet to submit at midterm and final. Each day's questions are 10 points (100 points total).

T-Analysis: Students will write three T-Analyses. Each analysis will identify a thesis statement followed with annotated textual support. The T-Analysis can serve as a pre-writing strategy for a literary critical analysis essay and demonstrates analysis directed towards a non-academic audience. Each T-Analysis is 50 points (150 points).

Literary Critical Analysis Essays: Students will write three analytical insight essays. Each essay will be 750 words. The essay demonstrates critical analysis directed towards a non-academic audience. Each essay is 100 points (300 points).

Final: Students will read an additional play of their choice from an approved list and write an in-class essay connecting that play to an assigned play in the course (50 points)

Students who need reasonable accommodation should contact the instructor or call Disability Services for Students at 541-888-7405.

Grading

Grading Scale and Standards:

90-100% = A 80-89% = B 70-79% = C 60-69% = D

0-59% = F

Attendance and Participation

Class attendance and participation are essential for success in this course. This is a highly interactive course. The success of this course and your individual success depend on your regular presence and promptness, your thorough preparation for class, and your active participation within class.

Each week students can earn up to 10 participation points (100 points per term). These points reflect students' presence and participation.

Presence. Students who miss class or regularly arrive late will have their class participation grade lowered.

Participation. Student participation is evident through active and meaningful comments that raise the overall level of discussion and set examples for others; thoughtful questions that will enhance discussion and engage peers; careful listening to and engaging peers in the discussion.

However, the following may negatively affect the participation grade: dominating class discussions, disrupting other's opportunities to listen and/or participate; making negative, offensive, and/or disrespectful comments during discussions and group work, using electronic devices such as cell phones or computers for personal or other coursework reasons during class unless instructed to do so.

Foote, Horton. <i>Three Screenplays: To Kill a Mockingbird, Tender Mercies, A Trip to Bountiful</i> . New York: Grove, 1994. Hansberry, Lorraine. <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> . New York: Vintage, 1994. Ibsen, Henrik, <i>Four Major Plays, Vol. I</i> . New York: Signet, 2006. Shakespeare, William. <i>Twelve Plays by Shakespeare</i> . New York: Dover, 2004. Sophocles, <i>The Oedipus Cycle: Oedipus Rex, Oedipus at Colonus, Antigone</i> .
Hansberry, Lorraine. <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> . New York: Vintage, 1994. Ibsen, Henrik, <i>Four Major Plays, Vol. I</i> . New York: Signet, 2006. Shakespeare, William. <i>Twelve Plays by Shakespeare</i> . New York: Dover, 2004.
Ibsen, Henrik, <i>Four Major Plays, Vol. I.</i> New York: Signet, 2006. Shakespeare, William. <i>Twelve Plays by Shakespeare</i> . New York: Dover, 2004.
Shakespeare, William. Twelve Plays by Shakespeare. New York: Dover, 2004.
Sonhocles The Oedinus Cycle: Oedinus Pey, Oedinus at Colonus Antigone
Eds. Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. New York: Mariner, 2002.
Eds. Budiey Fitts and Nobelt Fitzgerald. New Fork. Marmer, 2002.
To accommodate students with special learning, physical, emotional, mental, social, or other limitations, the student must notify the teacher the first week of class.
Students must have access to Southwestern e-mail. If students prefer other email servers, students should arrange with their carriers to forward their campus email directly to them.
Disclaimer Regarding Changes:
The teacher reserves the right to make changes in course content and policy at any time during the term.
No prerequisite for this course.



SYLLABUS TEMPLATE SOUTHWESTERN OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Policies and Guidelines

Please note that components marked with asterisk (*) require specific language.

Cell Phone Use Policy

Given the disruptive potential posed by cell phones, students are required to keep cell phones off during class lectures. Use of cell phones during laboratory exercises are permissible, but please consider those around you.

* Children in the Classroom

Children represent a disruptive element for the classroom. They also increase the risk of accidents occurring in the laboratory. For those reasons, children should not be brought to either the classroom or the laboratory.

*Academic Honesty: Plagiarism And Cheating

Cheating, plagiarism, and other acts of academic dishonesty are regarded as serious offenses. Instructors have the responsibility to submit, in a written report to the Dean of Students any such incident that cannot be resolved between the instructor and student. The policy of the Board of Education of Southwestern Oregon Community College on Student Rights, Student Code of Conduct, and Student Grievance Procedure outlines penalties ranging from admonition to expulsion from the class or college. In the policy, academic plagiarism is defined as: "The intentional submission for evaluation to a college instructor or administrator of material based, in significant part, on work done by someone other than the submitter without reasonable written indication to the evaluator of the material's true source." Academic cheating is defined as "The intentional submission for evaluation to a college instructor or administrator of material based, in part, on a source or sources forbidden by generally accepted standards or by regulation established by the evaluator and disclosed in a reasonable manner." The complete policy, student rights and responsibilities, penalties, and recourse through the Grievance Procedure can be found located in the Southwestern Oregon Student Handbook.

*Academic Ethics and Confidentiality

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the learning experience to respect the rights and feelings of their fellow learners. Information gathered in the classroom and from on-line discussions and exercises is to be considered confidential. At the same time, students must recognize that the instructor and the College cannot guarantee the confidentiality of what the student may choose to disclose. Students must use their own discretion when engaging in classroom discussion.

*Classroom Behavior

Instructors have the responsibility to set and maintain standards of classroom behavior appropriate to the discipline and method of teaching. Students may not engage in any activity which the instructor deems disruptive or counterproductive to the goals of the class. Students are required to keep cell phones, beepers, and pagers off during class lectures, unless there is permission in advance from the instructor. Instructors have the right to remove offending students from class. Repetition of the offense may result in expulsion from the course.

*Student Conduct

Students must read and be familiar with the Code of Conduct as published in the Student Handbook, policies and procedures as outlined in campus publications, Southwestern Oregon policies.

*Americans with Disability Act – Disability Accommodation Statement

SWOCC recognizes the contribution that a diverse student body brings to the educational experience. If you have a documented disability that may require assistance, you will need to contact the Disability Services Office for coordination of your academic accommodations. The Disability Services Office is located on the Southwestern campus in Student Support Services, Stensland Hall. Please call the following number for more information 888-7405.

*Equal Opportunity

It is the policy of the College that no one shall be excluded from participation, denied benefits, or be subjected to discrimination or harassment in any activity of the College community because of race, religion, color, sex, national origin, political affiliation, marital status, parental status, veteran status, disability, age or sexual orientation. Equal educational opportunity includes: admission, recruitment, extra-curricular programs and activities, housing, facilities, access to course offerings, counseling and testing, financial assistance, employment, health and insurance services, and athletics. Inquiries these regulations should be directed to the College's Equal Opportunity Officer and/or Title IX Coordinator: Linda Kridelbaugh, AA, EO Officer

Email: lkridelbaugh@socc.edu Phone: (541) 888-7402

Tim Dailey, Title IX Coordinator

Email: tdailey@socc.edu Phone: (541) 888-7439

*Affirmative Action

Inquiries regarding application of these and other regulations should be directed to the College's Affirmative Action Officer and/or Title IX Coordinator:

Linda Kridelbaugh, AA, EO Officer

Email: lkridelbaugh@socc.edu Phone: (541) 888-7402

Tim Dailey, Title IX Coordinator

Email: tdailey@socc.edu Phone: (541) 888-7439

*Discrimination/Harassment Policy

It is the policy of Southwestern Oregon Community College Board of Education that there will be no discrimination or harassment on the grounds of race, color, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, religion, national origin, age, political affiliation, parental status, veteran status or disability in any educational programs, activities or employment. Persons having questions about equal opportunity and nondiscrimination should contact the Vice President of Administrative Services in Tioga 512. Phone 541-888-7206 or TDD 541-888-7368. All other issues, concerns, and complaints should also be directed to the Vice President of Administrative Services for referral to the appropriate administrator.

Class Cancellations

Notices of course cancellations at SWOCC are made through an automated system called RAVE. Notices of course cancellations will be sent to through the following messaging devices: voicemail – text to cell phone – email. To receive these important notices, please update your cell phone, telephone and email contact information through the front page of the SWOCC website or by logging into WebAdvisor, navigating to the User Account, choosing Address Change.