

## Sample Performance Tasks for Stories, Drama, and Poetry

- Students *analyze* the first impressions given of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet in the opening chapter of *Pride and Prejudice* based on *the setting* and how the *characters are introduced*. By comparing these first impressions with their later understanding based on how *the action is ordered* and the *characters develop* over the course of the novel, students understand *the impact of Jane Austen's choices in relating elements of a story*. [RL.11–12.3]
- Students compare and contrast how the protagonists of Herman Melville's *Billy Budd* and Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* maintain their integrity when confronting authority, and they relate their *analysis* of that *theme* to other portrayals in *nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature* they have read. [RL.11–12.9]
- Students *analyze* how Anton Chekhov's choice of *structuring his story* "Home" by *beginning* in "midstream" *shapes the meaning of the text* and *contributes to its overall* narrative arc. [RL.11–12.5]
- Students *provide an objective summary* of F. Scott's Fitzgerald's *Great Gatsby* wherein they analyze how *over the course of the text* different characters try to escape the worlds they come from, including whose help they get and whether anybody succeeds in escaping. [RL.11–12.2]
- Students *analyze* Miguel de Cervantes's *Don Quixote* and Jean-Baptiste Poquelin Moliere's *Tartuffe* for how *what is directly stated in a text differs from what is really meant*, comparing and contrasting the *point of view* adopted by the protagonist in each work. [RL.11–12.6]
- Students compare two or more *recorded or live productions* of Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* to the written text, *evaluating* how *each version interprets the source text* and debating which aspects of the enacted *interpretations* of the play best capture a particular character, scene, or theme. [RL.11–12.7]

- Students compare and contrast the *figurative and connotative meanings* as well as *specific word choices* in John Donne’s “Valediction Forbidding Mourning” and Emily Dickinson’s “Because I Would Not Stop for Death” in order to *determine how* the metaphors of the carriage and the compass *shape the meaning and tone* of each poem. Students *analyze* the ways both poets use *language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful* to convey the *multiple meanings* regarding death contained in each *poem*. [RL.11–12.4]
- Students *cite strong and thorough textual evidence* from John Keats’s “Ode on a Grecian Urn” to *support* their *analysis* of what the poem says explicitly about the urn as well as what can be *inferred* about the urn from *evidence* in the poem. Based on their close reading, students *draw inferences from the text* regarding what meanings the figures decorating the urn convey as well as noting *where the poem leaves matters about the urn and its decoration uncertain*. [RL.11–12.1]