

READING

Acquisition of Vocabulary

A 1. Define unknown words through context clues and the author's use of comparison, contrast and cause and effect.

B 2. Analyze the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements (e.g., synonyms and antonyms, connotation and denotation) and infer word meanings from these relationships.

F 6. Determine the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words by using dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, technology and textual features, such as definitional footnotes or sidebars.

Reading Process: Concepts of Print, Comprehension Strategies and Self-Monitoring Strategies

A1. Apply reading comprehension strategies, including making predictions, comparing and contrasting, recalling and summarizing and making inferences and drawing conclusions.

B2. Answer literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing questions to demonstrate comprehension of grade-appropriate print texts and electronic and visual media.

Reading Applications: Literary Text

A1. Identify and explain an author's use of direct and indirect characterization, and ways in which characters reveal traits about themselves, including dialect, dramatic monologues and soliloquies.

F 7. Explain how foreshadowing and flashback are used to shape plot in a literary text.

F 9. Analyze ways in which the author conveys mood and tone through word choice, figurative language and syntax.

Reading Applications: Informational, Technical and Persuasive Text

A 1. Identify and understand organizational patterns (e.g., cause-effect, problem-solution) and techniques, including repetition of ideas, syntax and word choice, that authors use to accomplish their purpose and reach their intended audience.

B 4. Assess the adequacy, accuracy and appropriateness of an author's details, identifying persuasive techniques (e.g., bandwagon, testimonial, transfer, glittering generalize, emotional word repetition, bait and switch) and examples of propaganda, bias and stereotyping.

B 8. Identify the features of rhetorical devices used in common types of public documents, including newspaper editorials and speeches.

C 4. Analyze information found in maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, cutaways and overlays.

E 2. Critique the treatment, scope and organization of ideas from multiple sources on the same topic.

WRITING

Writing Applications

D 4. Write informational essays or reports, including research, that:

- a. pose relevant and tightly drawn questions that engage the reader
- b. provide a clear and accurate perspective on the subject.
- c. create an organizing structure appropriate to the purpose, audience and context.
- d. support the main ideas with facts, details examples and explanations from sources; and
- e. document sources and include bibliographies.

Writing Conventions

A1. Use correct spelling conventions.

B2. Use correct punctuation and capitalization.

C3. Use clauses (e.g., main, subordinate) and phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, participial).

C4. Use parallel structure to present items in a series and items juxtaposed for emphasis.

C5. Use proper placement of modifiers.

C6. Maintain the use of appropriate verb tenses.

Research

A1. Compose open-ended questions for research, assigned or personal interest, and modify questions as necessary during inquiry and investigation to narrow the focus or extend the investigation.

B 2. Identify appropriate sources, and gather relevant information from multiple sources (e.g., school library catalogs, online databases, electronic resources and internet-based resources)

B 3. Determine the accuracy of sources and the credibility of the author by analyzing the sources; validity (e.g., authority, accuracy, objectivity, publication date and coverage, etc.)

C 4. Compile and organize the important information and select appropriate sources to support central ideas, concepts and themes.

D 5. Integrate quotations and citations into written text to maintain a flow of ideas.

D 6. Use style guides to produce oral and written reports that give proper credit for sources and include an acceptable format for source acknowledgement.

E 7. Use a variety of communication techniques, including oral, visual, written or multimedia reports, to present information that supports a clear position about the topic or research question and to maintain an appropriate balance between researched information and original ideas.

Writing Process

A1. Generate writing ideas through discussions with others and from printed material

A 3. Establish and develop a clear thesis statement for informational writing or a clear plan or outline for narrative writing.

B 2. Determine the usefulness of and apply appropriate pre-writing tasks (e.g., background reading, interviews or surveys)

B 5. Use organizational strategies (e.g., notes and outlines) to plan writing.

C 8. Use paragraph form in writing, including topic sentences arranging paragraphs in a logical sequence, using effective transitions and closing sentences and maintaining coherence across the whole through the use of parallel structures.

C 10. Use available technology to compose text.

C 11. Reread and analyze clarity of writing and consistency of point of view and effectiveness of organizational structure.

C 12. Add and delete information and details to better elaborate on a stated central idea and to more effectively accomplish purpose.

C 13. Rearrange words, sentences and paragraphs, and add transitional words and phrases to clarify meaning and maintain consistent style, tone and voice.

C 14. Use resources and reference materials (e.g., dictionaries and thesauruses) to select more effective and precise vocabulary that maintains consistent style, tone and voice.

D 15. Proofread writing, edit to improve conventions (e.g., grammar, spelling, punctuation and capitalization) and identify and correct fragments and run-ons and eliminate inappropriate slang or informal language.

E 16. Apply tools (e.g., rubric, checklist and feedback) to judge the quality of writing.

F 17. Prepare for publication (e.g., for display or for sharing with others) writing that follows a manuscript form appropriate for the purpose, which could include such techniques as electronic resources, principals of design (e.g., margins, tabs, spacing and columns) and graphics (e.g., drawings, charts and graphs) to enhance the final produce.

Communication: Oral and Visual

A1. Apply active listening strategies (e.g., monitoring message for clarity, selecting and organizing essential information, noting cues such as changes in pace) in a variety of settings.

C 4. Identify the speaker's choice of language and delivery styles (e.g., repetition, appeal to emotion, eye contact) and how they contribute to meaning.

D 5. Demonstrate and understanding of the rules of the English language and select language appropriate to purpose and audience.

D 6. Adjust volume, phrasing, enunciation, voice modulation and inflection to stress important ideas and impact audience response.

D 7. Vary language choices as appropriate to the context of the speech.

E 8. Deliver informational presentations (e.g., expository, research) that:

- a. Demonstrate an understanding of the topic and present events or ideas in a logical sequence
- b. Support the controlling ideas or thesis with well-chosen and relevant facts, details, examples, quotations, statistics, stories and anecdotes
- c. Include an effective introduction and conclusion and use a consistent organizational structure (e.g., cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution)
- d. Use appropriate visual materials (e.g., diagrams, charts, illustrations) and available technology to enhance presentation
- e. Draw from multiple sources, including both primary and secondary sources, and identify sources used

G 9. Deliver formal and informal descriptive presentations that convey relevant information and descriptive details.