

Grade 6

Common Core Adoption Process

(Unpacked Standards)



Grade 6

Reading: Literature



RL.6.1

Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

What do	Question Stems				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Company Students identify details and in text. After reading a text, student complete responses to company questions. Students will comprehend was asys explicitly. 	emprehend I examples s write prehension	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will recognize evidence that supports a claim made from a text. Students cite specific examples and details to support inferences. Students use the author's words to support inferences. 		 Why did the author write this? What conclusions can you make after reading this selection? Why do you think that? Car you give specific examples from the text that support your thinking? Where in the text does the author say that? How might you summarize this story? What inferences can you make about? 	
Vocabulary: Refer	Explain	Example	Details	Cite	
Infer	Explicit	Text	Drawing Inference		
illiei		· CAC	2.56	J. 34.10	



RL.6.2

Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.

What do stu	udents need	l to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comp	rehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	What is the main idea of
 Students will understand and id universal themes in literature sues of Good vs. Evil Love & Friendship Coming Of Age Man vs. Nature Journey (Quest) Students will summarize literature Students will summarize a text refraining from using personal of the contraction of the contraction	uch as:	 Students will analyze themes within different pieces of literature. Students will cite textual evidence to explain the overall theme. Students will analyze how a theme is conveyed using textual evidence. 	 What is the main idea of? What is the theme of the story? How do the character's actions help support the theme? Can you summarize what has happened so far? What evidence supports the main idea?
Vocabulary:	Thoma	Massaga	Cita Taytual Evidanca
Determine Drama	Theme Text	Message Supporting Details	Cite Textual Evidence Universal
Details	Summarize		Literature
Judgments	Opinion	a.,	



RL.6.3

Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.

I Wha	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					
Students identify and decharacters from a story Students identify the second drama. Students describe the second a story or drama. Students provide specific summarizing the plot of Students explain how a	escribe cetting of a story sequence of ma. fic details when f a story.	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate how a character changes throughout the story. Students analyze the text in order to cite specific examples explaining how characters develop. Students compare how the protagonist changes with how the antagonist changes. 		 Question Stems Use specific details to describe a character in the story. Describe what happened in the story when What words does the author use to describe a specific character? Summarize the story. Describe how changed throughout the story. Did the setting affect the story? 		
Vocabulary: Setting Rising Action Climax	Problem Conflict Falling Action	Resolution Plot Drama	Episode Analyze Protagonist	Context Clues Antagonist		



RL.6.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.

What do stu	Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compress Students use definitions, example and/or restatements to determine meaning of unknown words or prince in a text. Students understand the meaning of figurative and connotative language.	les, ne the phrases of	determine the meaning of unknown words or phrases in a text. • Students will apply knowledge of text features (ex: footnotes & glossary) and digital media in order to determine the meaning of unknown words.		 Can you read around the word in order to determine what it means? What do you think the author meant by that phrase? What strategies do you have that will help you determine what that means? How does that word impact what is being said?
Vocabulary	<u> </u>		•	,
Figurative Allude Significant	Phrases Text Connotative	Text Features Context Clues Glossary	Restate Define Character Tra	Draw Conclusions Digital Media its



RL.6.5

Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.

	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
	rels (1 & 2) erstand, & Comprehend		Level (3 & 4) Iluate, Create, & Synthesize	•	How does this portion of text
plot.	able to retell a story's range a story's events in der.	 Students will analyze the importance of a particular sentence, chapter, scene or stanza. Students will evaluate a portion of text and describe how the plot would be different if it were missing? 			 develop the setting? How does this portion of the text contribute to the overall theme? How does this portion of the text contribute to the overall plot?
Vocabulary: Scene Setting	Stanza Plot	Text Structure	Contributes	The	eme



RL.6.6

Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.

V	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
	rstand, & Comprehend rstand the point of ine the narrator of a and that a character's cts how they tell the rst person point of "I" or "we".	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will compare and contrast the narrator's point of view within multiple texts. Students will analyze texts in order to determine the ways in which the author point of view affected the story.		Is the story written in the first or third person? How do you know? Who is narrating the story? Explain how the narrator's perspective is different in the stories we read. How does the narrator's point of view change or influence the actions in the story? How might the story have changed if there had been a different narrator?	
Vocabulary: Point of view 2 nd hand account Narrate Differences	1 st person perspective 1 st hand account Narrato Selection	2 nd person perspective r Compare Contrast	3 rd pers Similari Perspec		



RL.6.7

Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.

Wha	t do students	need to be able	to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
Students read and under ideas of the story/dram. Students understand the presentation of a story in which it is received be students understand the often great differences way story was written a story is told when presentation.	& Comprehend erstand the main a/poem. at the changes the way the audience. at there are between the nd the way the	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students analyze the text of a story/drama/poem and be able to compare its similarities with specific details from the text. Students compare and contrast a story/drama/poem with the visual presentation of the text (movie, video, audio, drama). Students compare and contrast the text of a story with an oral presentation and find where it relates to specific descriptions in the text. Students analyze multiple presentations of texts (ex: digital, print, oral, etc.) in order to determine which was the most effective. 		offic If ideo, ne text of and find otions in tations of in order	In what ways are the story and the visual presentation (picture, drawing, video) the same? In what ways are the story and the oral presentation (speech, recording) the same? In what ways does the drawing/visual show that the author is saying? Does the visual/oral presentation accurately reflect the story? What part of the story is represented by the oral or visual presentation?
Vocabulary:					
Compare Contrast	Oral Drama	Describe Analyze	Multimedia Presentation	Versio Visual	n Specific Illustration



RL.6.9

Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.

Wh	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					
Students understand to theme. Students identify story Students sequence ever patterns. Students understand to of stories in different general sequence.	the concept of velements. ents and find he text features	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take. Students evaluate texts in order to make connections to previously read (or viewed) stories. 		 What is the main idea of this story? What is the theme of this story? In what ways is this theme similar to other stories that we have read? Can you find any patterns in the events of this story and other stories that we have read? Are the events of this text different from other stories that we have read? How? 		
Vocabulary: Compare Contrast	Events Similar	Culture Patterns	Genre Story	Story E Literat	Elements ture	



RL.6.10

By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

What do students r	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students select books at the appropriate grade levels. Students understand that the genres of literature are appreciated by many. Students use media (audio, computer) to help with their comprehension with books that are slightly above the current reading level. Students become motivated to read outside of the classroom. Students monitor their reading done throughout the school year. Students are familiar with multiple reading strategies. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthe Students differentiate between varigenres. Students evaluate text forms and fewithin genres. Students apply reading strategies in to self-monitor their own comprehence 	 What genres do you enjoy reading the most? Why? Do you have a favorite author? Why? Do you believe that you are ready to move to the next reading level?
ocabulary: Independent Reading Rang	Proficient Accu	racy Level
Genres Stori		,
Literature Dran	• •	k for Understanding Fluency
Self-Monitoring Motiv	·	K for officerstationing flucticy



Grade 6

Reading: Informational Texts



RI.6.1

Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?						Question Stems
	evels (1 & 2) nderstand, & Comprehend	Apply,	Higher Level (Analyze, Evaluate, Cro	•		
	oe able to identify where answer is given			 Where does it say that? What do you know that makes you infer that? 		
Vocabulary: Identify	Infer/ Ir Evidence Analyze	ference	Apply	Prior Knowledg	ge	



RI.6.2

Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.

Wha	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					
 Lower Levels (1) Know, Remember, Understand, Student will be able to i details are in the text the central ideas. Students will be able to important events from its students will be able to difference between fact personal judgments. 	& Comprehend dentify where at support summarize the text. distinguish the	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will be able to analyze details from the text to support the central idea. Students will be able to evaluate the details of the text to determine most important events. 		 Question Stems What is the central idea of the text? How do you know what the central idea is? What details from the text support that central idea? Summarize the most important things that happened in the text? 		
Vocabulary: Identify Theme	Support Opinions	Summarize Judgments	Synthesize Fact	Evaluate		



RI.6.3

Analyze in details how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated and elaborated in a text.

Wha	Question Stems			
 Lower Levels (1 Know, Remember, Understand Students will be able to in the text the character is introduced. 	& 2) , & Comprehend identify where	Higher Leve Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, • Students will be able character's actions, their thoughts to lea	Create, & Synthesize e to analyze the words, feelings, and	 How is a character first introduced in the text? Where in the text to you learn about the character, event or idea? How do you learn more
 Students will be able to in the text the character is illustrated (creates a mind). Students will be able to in the text the character is elaborated. 	er, event or idea picture in your o identify where	 their thoughts to learn more about the character. Students will be able to create a drawing to depict the mental image the text created in their mind. 		 about a character from looking at their actions, words and feelings? Why does the author choose to introduce events, idea and individuals at this point in the text? How does the author develop an individual, event or idea in the text?
ocabulary: Elaborate Individual	Illustrate Character	Introduce	Mental Image	Analyze



RI.6.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?						Question Stems
	ver Levels (1 & per, Understand, &	•	Higher Level (3 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Creat	•		
 Students will be able to identify and interpret connotative meanings of words in a text. Students will be able to identify and interpret the meaning of figurative language in a text. Students will be able to identify and interpret technical language in a text. 		nings of tify and trative	Students will be able to make inferences in a text to determine word meaning.		 What does the word mean in this sentence? Which synonyms can be used to replace the underlined part without changing the meaning of the sentence? Is the word meaning figurative or literal? 	
	nnotative nonyms	Figurative Literal	Technical	Interpret		Inferences



RI.6.5

Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.

What do	students need	to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co Students will be able to under purpose of specific text features graphics, headers, captions) Students will be able to understructures of the text features and contribute to their comprehensitext.	erstand the dures (e.g., tand the durey they	 Students will be able to analyze text structure. Students will be able to analyze how a section of text develops the author's ideas. 		What is the purpose of this text feature? How does this text structure help you understand the main idea? Identify the text features that are used? In what ways does the text features develop the central idea?
Vocabulary: Text feature Analyze Bold Font Diagram	Main Idea Text Structure Table	Central Idea Development Caption	Comprehen Subheading Graph	Author's Ideas Heading Graphics



RI.6.6

Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.

What do students n	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students will be able to identify the		Create, & Synthesize e to connect how the	 Why did the author write this? How did the author's point oview affect your
 author's point of view. Students will be able to identify the author's purpose. 	point of view and prand conveyed. Students will be abludents author's point of view examples from the state of the state	ew with details and	 interpretation of the text? How does the author's word choice develop the point of view?
'ocabulary: Author's Point of View Word Choice	Author's Purpose	Conveyed	Interpretation



RI.6.7

Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.

What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize				
 Student will be able to different forms of media. Student will be able to summarize their understanding of a topic or issue from individual sources. 	 Students will be able to compare information from different media sources. Student will be able to pull information from various sources and connect their learning of a topic or issue. 	 What understanding did you develop from the different sources? Explain which format explains the topic or issue best. 			
Vocabulary: Media Summarize	Sources Topic/Issue				
Format Compare	Connect				



RI.6.8

Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

Lower Levels (1 &	21	1				
member, Understand, &	•	•	Level (3 & 4) uate, Create, & Synthesiz		What is the argument	
w arguments and claim ported. dents will be able to se	s are ee how	 Students will be able to evaluate arguments and claims and state if they are supported by the text. Students will be able to distinguish if arguments and claims are valid or invalid based upon text evidence. 		y are •	 presented in the text? How is the argument presented and supported in the text? Is the claim presented in the text valid? Why or why not? Which claims presented in the text are the most persuasive? 	
ıry:						
Argument Distinguished	Claim Invalid	Support Valid	Developed Evidence	Evalua	te	
	dents will be able to un warguments and claim ported. dents will be able to se uments and claims are	dents will be able to understand warguments and claims are sported. dents will be able to see how uments and claims are developed. ITY: Argument Claim	 Students will be able to understand arguments and claims are supported. Students will be arguments and supported by the suments and claims are developed. Students will be arguments and supported by the suments and claims are developed. Argument Claim Students will be arguments and supported by the sup	 Students will be able to evaluate arguments and claims are sported. Students will be able to evaluate arguments and claims and state if the supported by the text. Students will be able to distinguish if arguments and claims are valid or invalid based upon text evidence. 	dents will be able to understand v arguments and claims are ported. dents will be able to see how uments and claims are developed. Students will be able to evaluate arguments and claims and state if they are supported by the text. Students will be able to distinguish if arguments and claims are valid or invalid based upon text evidence. Try: Argument Claim Support Developed Evaluate arguments and claims and state if they are supported by the text. Students will be able to evaluate arguments and claims and state if they are supported by the text. Students will be able to distinguish if arguments and claims are valid or invalid based upon text evidence.	



RI.6.9

Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).

What do stud	ents need to	be able to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compreh	iend Ap	Higher Level (3 & 4) ply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Sy	ynthesize	 What is the same about the two events from both text What is different about the
 Students will read multiple accounts of same event. Students will summarize multiple text the same topic. 		contrast different author's presentat of the same event and/or topic. • Students will analyze multiple account the same event and/or topic in order determine which account is the most reliable and why.		 What is different about the two events from the text? Which author's approach of you prefer and why? Would this author have a reason to mislead the audience? Why or why not What is the author's motivation in sharing this story?
ocabulary:	Cincilo viti o o	Combract	D:fforces	
įr	Similarities Point Of View	Contrast Perspective	Difference Synthesiz	
Genre	Event	Reliable		



RI.6.10

By the end of the year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

What	do students n	eed to be ab	le to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, & Students will be able to reforms of literary nonfiction. Students will be able to do comprehension of different literary text. Students will be able to in read and comprehend comprehend comprehend. 	ead different emonstrate nt forms of	Apply, Ana • Studer	Higher Level (3 lyze, Evaluate, Creat nts will create grap or their compreher	te, & Synthesize whic organizers to	•	Are you pushing yourself to read text that is beyond your comfort level? What text are you reading or your own? What nonfiction texts have your read lately? Have you found an author you enjoy and have you read multiple texts by that author? Can you summarize the main idea of the text? How does this book's level compare to your personal reading RIT score (too hard, easy)?
Vocabulary: Literary Summarize	Nonfiction Reading	on Strategies	Complex Fiction	Graphic Or	gar	nizers



Grade 6

Writing



W.6.1

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

Α

Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly.

What do s	tudents need to	be able to <u>DO</u> ?		Ques	stion Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com Students will determine and voice opinion or point of view on topic Students will understand organize structure (Introduction, body, compared to the Students will understand that opinions are supported by specific reasons.	e their or text. ational nclusion). inions	Higher Level (3 & 4) pply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will create an organizational structure for their writing wherein they begin with a strong topic sentence that clearly states their opinion. Students will develop relevant evidence that support their claim. Students will develop a logical argument by first stating their opinion and then backing it up with specific reasons.		 What do good writers do? What is your purpose? Who is your audience? What are your reasons for having that opinion? Reread your first sentence; does it clearly state your opinion? How do you capture the interest of your audience in the first paragraph? 	
Point of View Linking Words	Argument Perspective Introduction Sentence Fluency	Writing Process Ideas Conclusion Organization	6 Traits o Support Voice Word Ch	-	Writer's Topic Sentence Specific Purpose



W.6.1

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

В

Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.

What	do students need	to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	q	uestion Stems
Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand,	•	Higher Level (3 & Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Creat	e, & Synthesize • What	do good writers do? is my purpose and how evelop it?
 Students will understand must be supported by re Students understand an operation of the formula of	easons. Dinion is a basis	 Students develop a logical argument by developing and clearly explaining the reasons behind their opinion. Students develop relevant evidence to support their claim. Students evaluate sources to determine credibility. 		are my reasons for ag about this? will I support my on? In facts and details will I de to support my on? Ou state your opinion? did you support your on? do you feel that way? can you convince others you are correct?
Vocabulary: Opinion	Argument	Writing Process	6 Traits of Writing	Writer's Purpose
Point of View	Perspective	Ideas	Support	Topic Sentence
Linking Words	Introduction	Conclusion	Voice	Specific
Logical	Sentence Fluency	Organization	Word Choice	



W.6.1

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

C

Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.

What	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, &	•	Higher Level (3 & oly, Analyze, Evaluate, Create,		What other transitional	
 Students understand that linking words help connect reasons to the opinion in a logical fashion. Student is able to identify and list linking words and phrases, including the following: because, therefore, since, for example, & as you can see. 		 Students will apply their knowledge of linking words and their purpose in order to organize their writing in a logical fashion. 		 words and phrases can I use in my writing? Do your transitional phrase link your opinions? Do you clearly connect the reasons with your opinion? Is your writing easy to follow? 	
ocabulary:					
Opinion	Argument	Writing Process	6 Traits of	f Writing	
Point of View	Perspective	Ideas	Support		
Linking Words	Introduction	Conclusion	Voice		
Logical	Sentence Fluency	Organization	Word Ch	oice	



W.6.1

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

D

Establish and maintain a formal style.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand,	•		evel (3 & 4) ate, Create, & Synthesize			
 Students avoid using continuous Students avoid using abbrict Students maintain a serious Students will use proper proper proper proper proper proper propers avoid using first appears on pronouns (I, you, voice) Students' sentence structure varied and includes length sentences. 	eviations us tone unctuation and and second we, and me). ure tends to be	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will distinguish formal writing from informal writing. Students will construct their writing using a formal writing style. Students will cite their sources in a proper format. 		ng •	 Does my writing contain slang? Does my writing contain contractions? Does my writing have a serious tone? Does my writing use proper punctuation and capitalization? Do my sentences vary in length? 	
ccabulary: Complex Sentence contractions format	Simple sentence formal	pronouns informal	1 st person cite	2 nd persor sources	1	



W.6.1

Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

Ε

Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.

What do students no	ed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Qu	estion Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students understand the basic format of an essay (introduction, body, & conclusion). • Students understand the importance of including a powerful conclusion.	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Students write a conclusion that audience with a clear understantheir opinion is and why it is imported. Students develop a logical argur supporting their opinion with refacts. Students create a conclusion that the reader to agree with them. 	Synthesize t leaves the nding of what portant to ment by easons and at will compel your of staten point Is you passion Did you opinion Do you opinion Do you opinion Do you opinion Do you opinion The staten point of staten point	ou state your opinion? lid you support your
Vocabulary:		-	
Opinion Argument	Writing Process	6 Traits of Writing	Compel
Point of View Perspective	Ideas	Support	
Linking Words Introduction Logical Sentence Flu	Conclusion ency Organization	Voice Word Choice	



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

A.

Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

multimedia when useful t			
What do	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2 Know, Remember, Understand, & C		Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	What do good writers do?What is my purpose and how do I develop it?
 Students select a topic and identify information (e.g., facts, definitions, details). Students understand basic text structures, including: cause/effect, problem/solution, & sequence of events. Students will be able to use headings, graphics and multimedia when useful to help readers understand the topic. 		 Students will apply their understanding of the writing process and the 6+1 Traits in order to write informative/explanatory texts. Students will find information, using multiple sources on a topic. Students will apply their understanding of text structure in order to organize their writing using title and headings. Students will create illustrations, including diagrams, maps, and graphs in order to enhance their writing. Students will include multi-media components to their writing. Students will enhance their writing through the application of domain-specific vocabulary. 	 Am I writing to inform or explain? What is my topic? Does your illustration help the reader understand the topic? What text structure is best for the information you will be presenting? Is there a graphic organizer that might help you plan your writing?
Vocabulary:	Writing Process	6+1 Traits of Writing	Comprehension Aids
Topic Inform	Explain	Examples	Details
Definitions	Illustration	Topic Sentences	Informative
Text Structure	Cause/Effect	Problem/Solution	Sequence of Events
Format	Heading	Multi-Media Components	Domain-Specific Vocabulary



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

B.

Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information. What do students need to be able to DO?				Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehence Students select a topic and identify information (e.g., facts, definitions, detail of the students organize their topic by grouping related information. Students know how to find information using multiple sources. Students understand that plagiarism refer to the word-for-word copying of another work, without crediting the source. Students paraphrase information. Students know how to cite sources. Students know how to create a bibliography. 	stils). Stils). Stils). Stils Stils Stils Stils W m Stils Stil	 sources in order to develop their topic. Students will apply the 6+1 Traits of writing as they create develop their informational / explanatory writing. Students fully explain the topic using facts, definitions, specific details, and quotes from a variety of sources. Students will reflect on what they have written and revise it in order to include the most applicable facts, definitions, and details. Students apply their understanding of plagiarism by citing sources and rephrasing information found within those other sources. 		 What facts, quotes, examples, and details will I use to support my writing? Are there illustrations or other media I can use as a source to make my text easier to understand? Does your bibliography include all of the materials you used for your essay? How did you avoid plagiarism? Is there another way you can say that? 	
Topic Sentence D Bibliography W	nform efinitions riting Process edit	Explain 6 +1 Traits Concrete Details	Examples Informative Reflect	e Text Ex	agiarism xplanatory uotations



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

C.

Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.

Use appropriate transition	s to clarify the relationship	os among ideas and concept	S.		
What do		Question Stems			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co Students will identify and recawords, such as the following: a and, more, & but. Students will know the purposwords. 	omprehend Apply. Il linking • Studies	words/phrases to connect information within their own writing.		 Is my writing purposely focused, detailed, organized, and sequenced in a way that clearly communicates my ideas to the reader? Did I use words and phrases that link my ideas? Reread your writing; are there any ideas that need to be linked together? Do you include compound and complex sentences? Are there any sentences that you could combine, in order to make your writing more interesting? Is your writing easy to follow? 	
Vocabulary: Linking Words Topic Sentences Word Choice	Inform Definitions Sentence Fluency	Explain Illustration Sentence Structure	Examples Writing Process Simple Sentend		



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

D.

Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.

What do students n	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	•	ner Level (3 & 4) Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	
 Students understand the importance of using vocabulary correctly. Students understand the concept of effective word choice. 	 Students apply domain-specific vocabulary within their writing. Students apply their knowledge of word choice as they create their essay or response. 		to determine the meanin
ocabulary:	lu fo mo	Fundain	Descina Language
Domain-Specific Vocabulary Topic Sentences	Inform Definitions	Explain Illustration	Precise Language Details
Writing Process	6+1 Traits	Conclusion	Word Choice



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

E.

Establish and maintain a formal style.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students avoid using contractions and slang Students avoid using abbreviations Students maintain a serious tone Students will use proper punctuation and capitalization. Students avoid using first and second person pronouns (I, you, we, and me). Students' sentence structure tends to be varied and includes lengthy and complex sentences. 		 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will distinguish formal writing from informal writing. Students will construct their writing using a formal writing style. Students will cite their sources in a proper format. 		ze •	 Does my writing contain slang? Does my writing contain contractions? Does my writing have a serious tone? Does my writing use proper punctuation and capitalization? Do my sentences vary in length? 	
				using •		
Vocabulary:			c†	- nd		
Complex Sentence contractions	Simple sentence formal	pronouns informal	1 st person cite	2 nd persor sources	1	
format	ioiiiiai	iiiiOiiiiai	CILE	sources		



W.6.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

F.

Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.

What do s	Question Stems				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com	prehend Apply,	Higher Level (3 & Analyze, Evaluate, Create,	•	Does my conclusion make conse and relate to the rest	
 Students understand the basic for essay (introduction, body, & continuous students understand the importaincluding a powerful conclusion. 	clusion). aud	 Students write a conclusion that leaves the audience with a clear understanding of why this topic is important. 		 sense and relate to the rest of my writing? Is my conclusion related and connected to the information or explanation presented? Read your writing aloud; does it sound exactly as you want it to? 	
/ocabulary: Linking Words	Inform	Explain	Examples	Details	
Topic Sentences	Definitions	Illustration	Concluding		
	6+1 Traits	Conclusion	J		



W.6.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

Α.

Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.

sequence that unfolds naturally and lo	ogically.			
What do student	Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Lev Apply, Analyze, Evaluat		What is the message of your story?What do you want readers to	
 Students understand how to plan and/or prewrite a narrative. Students create a logical plan of events. Students understand the Writing Process Students understand the 6+1 Traits of Writing. 	 Students write a narrative piece that tells a complete story with a clear beginning, middle, and end. Students introduce the narrator and characters to the audience in the beginning of the story. Students revise their plot to make sure it makes sense. Students apply the 6+1 Traits of Writing in order to improve their story. 		 What do you want readers to remember about your narrative? From which point of view are you telling this? Why? When will the audience meet 	
Vocabulary: Narrative Eff	ective Technique	Relevant Details	Event Sequences	
	nt-Of-View	Sequence of Events	6 + 1 Traits of Writing	
Organization Ide		Voice	Conventions	
	ord Choice	Writing Process	23	



W.6.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

В.

Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.

What do students r	Question Stems		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the ways in which authors use dialogue to develop plot and characters. Students understand the way in which authors use description to create mental images for the reader. Students know how to properly punctuate dialogue. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students use dialogue to develop plot and characters. Students use description to create mental images for the reader. Students develop experience, events, and characters. Students self-edit, analyzing and improving their use of dialogue, pacing, and descriptions. Students analyze their writing in order to ensure they have developed the experiences, events, and characters within their narrative piece. 		 Name the first event that leads to the unfolding of the story. What dialogue might you include to help this scene unfold more naturally? How might you describe the character so that the reade understands exactly who he/she is? Why is this part of the story important?
	' '	Relevant Details Pacing	Event Sequences



W.6.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

C.

Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.

What do studer	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compreher		evel (3 & 4) ate, Create, & Synthesize	What transition words and phrases did you use to help
 Students understand that transitional words and phrases guide the reader through the story (or text). Students know many transitional words and phrases. 	words and phrases Students use trans between experience Students self-edit to	 Students apply their knowledge of transitional words and phrases as they write narratives. Students use transitions to show relationships between experiences and events. Students self-edit their writing, analyzing and revising the use of transitional words and 	
/ocabulary:		- 1	
Narrative Task signer	Effective Technique	Relevant Details	Event Sequences
Narrative Techniques	Dialogue	Pacing	Transition Words
Clause	Convey	Sequence	Word Choice



W.6.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

D.

Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comp	orehend		er Level (3 & 4) valuate, Create, & Synthesize	 What details might you add to improve this description?
 Students understand that they she choose words and write description such a way as to appeal to the audients. Students understand word choice. Students know how to use a digitar print thesaurus to improve their vachoice. 	ons in dience's al and/or	 specific detain writing narra Students use details and end events be narratives. Students self 	words that generate rich and I that conveys action when tives. words that generate sensory motions that convey experiences eing portrayed when writing edit their writing, specifically he way in which their ideas were	want them to see? • Choose one character in you story and fully describe
/ocabulary:	Effection	ve Technique	Relevant Details	Event Sequences
Narrative	LITECTI	ve recillique	Convey	Word Choice



W.6.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.

E.

Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

What do stud	dents ne	ed to be able to	DO?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compre		High	er Level (3 & 4) Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	How does the ending of my
 Students know the purpose of a con Students understand that the ending their story needs to make sense. Students understand that the ending their story needs to fit with what the created thus far and follow logically. 	g of g of ey have	sensible, sati the story. • Students seli	ate a logical ending that is a sfying conclusion to the events in f-edit their writing in order to the ending is logical and well	story logically close the events that happen in the story?
Vocabulary: Narrative	Effective	e Technique	Relevant Details	Event Sequences
Organization		Language	Convey	Word Choice



W.6.4

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

	What	Question Stems			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the purpose of writing. Students organize ideas, concepts, and information before writing. Students state their topic in a well-constructed thesis. Students write well-constructed paragraphs. Students write strong conclusions that support the main idea. 		& Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Which graphic organizer might you use to help you plan and/or organize your writing? What would you need to change if your audience was suddenly a group of? If someone reads your introduction, is it clear what your position or answer is? How is technical writing different from storytelling? 	
		concepts, and eng. c in a well- tructed	prompts. Students create writings that are organized and coherent. Students select the most appropriate style for their writing, given the task.		
/ocabul	Coherent	6 Traits of Writi		Organization	
	Style	Purpose	Audience	Revision	



W.6.5

With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

What do st	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com	prehend App	Higher Level (3 & 4) y, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & S	ynthesize '	• What would be the be	
 Students understand each stage of writing process. Students follow the writing proce major writing projects (prewrite, or revise). Students understand the 6+1 Writing (ex: Ideas, Voice, Word Choice, Organization, Sentence Fluency, Conventions + Presentation) 	ss for all draft, edit, eting Traits	 Students apply their understanding of the revision process when evaluating their own writing. Students apply their understanding of the 6+1 Writing Traits when writing. Students analyze feedback from peer editing and teacher-student writing conference to revise their writing. 		 What would be the best thesis? What sentence could best conclude this selection? What could be left out without changing the meaning of this selection? What might be the best title for this selection? 	
ocabulary:					
Editing	Organization	Planning	Revising	Rewriting	
Writing Process Sentence Fluency	Writing Conference Word Choice	e 6+1 Writing Traits Organization	Ideas Conventions	Voice Presentation	
Constructive Feedback	Word Choice	Organization	Conventions	Fresentation	



W.6.6

Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					Question Stems	
	ower Levels (1 & ember, Understand, &	· ·	Higher Level (3 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Creat	•	What sources might you use	
 Students type with accuracy and speed. Students type at least three pages in one sitting. Students use publishing software, including Microsoft Word and Open Office. Students know how to blog and respond to the blog postings of other students. Vocabulary:		 Students apply their knowledge of publishing software when selecting the appropriate program to use for publishing their writing. Students interact with others using social media and/or distance learning. 		 What sources hight you use to strengthen your writing? What is the best format in which to publish you work? When responding to classmates' writing, please remember to include 2 positive observations and 1 suggestion for improvement. Reread your comment; is there a way to change your words so that the same message comes across, but in a nicer way? 		
	': Link	Publish	Technology	Collaborate	Cite	



W.6.7

Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.

Wha	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1) Know, Remember, Understand Students understand the between credible and no Students use search enging and Yahoo to locate qualities Students understand the Students know how to painformation. Students know how to cites Students understand the bibliography. 	difference n-credible sources. nes such as Google ty information. research process. raphrase	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students create investigative questions. Students evaluate information from a variety of online and text-based sources in order to determine pertinent information. Students apply their understanding their understanding of sources in order to differentiate between credible and noncredible sources. Students engage in on-going analysis of acquired information, generating new questions as needed. Students synthesize and paraphrase information from a variety of sources in order to use that information in their own writing. Students create a bibliography. 	 What key words could you use to find information about? Given a list of several articles on a subject, which would you check on first? What questions does you essay/report answer? What is the best thesis for this essay? What is the correct way to cite this source? Which of these two source is the most credible? Why do you think this? 		
ocabulary:					
Cite	Bibliography	Internet Search	Key Word		
Synthesize	Credible Sourc	es Non-Credible Sources	Research		
Refocus	Paraphrase	Plagiarism			



W.6.8

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.

What do students n	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Leve Apply, Analyze, Evaluate		How do you know if the source is credible?How do you know if
 Students differentiate between credible and non-credible sources. Students understand how to locate quality sources using the Internet. Students understand the research process. Students understand the concept of plagiarism and how to avoid it. Students paraphrase information in order to avoid plagiarism. Students understand the rules for quoting sources. Students keep track of each source used for a given paper. 	 Students evaluate information from a variety of online and text-based sources in order to determine pertinent information. Students engage in on-going analysis of acquired information, generating new questions as needed to propel their research. Students synthesize information from a variety of sources in order to use that information in their own writing. Students analyze information from a variety of sources, drawing their own conclusions based on that information. 		 information is accurate? What format should be used when citing sources for your bibliography? How do you cite a digital source? How is a digital source cited differently than a print source? What can you conclude from the data?
ocabulary: Bibliography	Credibility	Citation	Digital source
	Quotation Marks	Quote	Relevant
Research	Source	Summarize	Paraphrase



W.6.9

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

A

Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres [e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories] in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics").

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students differentiate between various genres of literature. Students know the difference between fiction and non-fiction. Students understand the connection between reading and writing. Students locate relevant details from literary texts. 	Higher Le Apply, Analyze, Evaluate Students draw evide support answers and textual evidence). Students analyze quand connect those literature read in classics.	te, Create, & Synthesize ence form literary texts to and validate claims (cite uestions, create responses, responses back to	 How does the author portray the character? What examples from the text support this idea/view? Why might the author have written this? What is the common theme of these texts? These texts may seem quite different, but what topic or
 Compare and contrast fictional portrayals of events. Compare and contrast specific story elements from a variety of literature. 	similarities and diff		theme connects them?Could you rewrite that text in a different genre?
Vocabulary: Compare/Contrast	Evidence	Evaluate	Historical Account
Support	Cite	Similarities	Differences



W.6.9

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

B

Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not").

text, distinguishing claims that are suppo	,	,	Question Stems		
What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students locate relevant details from informational texts. Students know the difference between fiction and non-fiction. Students understand the connection between reading and writing. Students locate relevant details from literary texts. Compare and contrast fictional portrayals of events. Compare and contrast informational texts on the same topic Compare and contrast various authors' perspective on the same topic. 	 Students draw evidence form informational texts to support answers and validate claims. Students analyze questions, create responses, and connect those responses back to texts read in class. Students evaluate informational texts in order to determine whether or not the evidence presented supports the claims. 		 What do you believe was the author's purpose in writing this? What evidence do you have from the text to support the author's argument/claim? Is there relevant/sufficient evidence to support the claim? What claim does the author make? What evidence is presented to support that claim? Did the author include any irrelevant details or evidence? What? 		
Vocabulary: Compare/Contrast Research Non-Fiction Claim	Evidence Sufficient Perspective	Evaluate Support Cite	Relevant Fiction Argument		



W.6.10

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

What do stude	Question Stems		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehense Students understand the various forms writing (narrative, informational, and argumentative). Students understand the writing processing students understand the 6+1 Traits of Writing. 	s of Stud proc writi ess. Stud form Stud task Stud where Stud and	ents create writings in a variety of ats. ents create writings appropriate to the at hand and the audience. ents apply their knowledge of writing a writing within the content areas. ents consistently engage in self-reflection revision in order to strengthen their	 What is the purpose of thi writing? Who is the audience? What is the thesis statement? How does the evidence support this thesis? Could additional revisions be made? Where? How? How does the conclusion relate to the thesis? Did you reread your writing in order to make certain it says what you meant it to
Discipline Specific	Reflection Writing Process Informational	Revision 6 + 1 Traits of Writing	say? Time Frame Narrative



Grade 6

Speaking & Listening



SL.6.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

A.

Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.

<u> </u>	•	be and reflect on ideas under discussion.	0
• Students understand the recollaborating with classma volume, respect, and preparameters stay on task and engage all members of the escape to students understand that prepare students understand that prepare necessary before collaboration discussions can take place. • Students take notes as they recomplete a task in order to skill ideas with their partner(s).	Comprehend ules for tes (ex: aration). o help group to help group. eparation is on and ead or	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize • Students evaluate their notes and ideas in order to decide which comments and ideas should be shared. • Students apply what they learn and discuss when responding individually. • Students synthesize the ideas from each partner in order to determine the overall feelings of the group. • Students reflect on the ideas presented within the discussion in order to determine whether or not their ideas have changed.	 Question Stems What strategies do you have to help stay on task? How might you include into the discussion? What strategies do you have to help stay on task? How might you include into the discussion? After discussing this topic/text with your partner(s), have your feelings or ideas change? How so? What do you need to do in order to make certain you are prepared to contribute to your group?
Vocabulary: Engage Evidence	Collaboration Reflect	Diverse Partners Expression	Explicit



SL.6.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

В.

Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed

Follow rules for colleg	ial discussions, set spe	ecific goals and deadlines, and define in	dividual roles as r	needed.
Wha	t do students nee	ed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, Students understand the collaborating with classivalume, respect, and present the students know strategies members stay on task a engage all members of the students understand the students understand the students understand that necessary before collaborations can take place Vocabulary: 	& Comprehend e rules for mates (ex: eparation). es to help group nd to help che group. various roles that p (ex: facilitator, order, materials preparation is ation and	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & 5 Students evaluate a given assi order to determine which role assigned to given group member what deadlines need to be set successfully complete the task 	ignment in es will be bers and t in order to	 What strategies do you have to help stay on task? How might you include every member into the discussion? Based on the number of students in your group, what role will each member fill? This is a big assignment. How might you break it into chunks that each group member can complete? What deadlines are you going to set to make sure the entire assignment/project is completed on time? What strategies do you have for helping a group member who might be struggling?
Engage Evidence Roles	Collaboration Reflect	Diverse Partners Collegial Discussions	Expression Deadline	Explicit Facilitator



SL.6.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

C.

Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.



SL.6.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

D.

Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.

What do	students nee	ed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Cor Students understand the rule collaborating with classmates volume, respect, and prepara Students know strategies to have members stay on task and to engage all members of the grange all members of the grange all members collaboration and discussions can take place. Students understand the idea the everyone has their own opinion (perspective) and that while the 	mprehend es for s (ex: nelp group help roup. hration is and	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synth Students paraphrase the ideas an opinions of others. Students evaluate the opinions of in order to determine if their own need to be changed or adjusted. 	d others	 After listening to what said, have your ideas changed? Why or why not? After listening to, what questions do you have? How might you add to the ideas of your partner? After listening to your partner, how do you feel? Why? Paraphrase what feels or thinks. What strategies do you have to make sure all group members stay on task?
disagree, it does not necessarily other position wrong or incorre Vocabulary:				
Engage Evidence Paraphrase	Collaboration Reflect Perspective	Diverse Partners Elaboration	Expressio Extending	<u>-</u>



SL.6.2

Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.

What do students r	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students interpret information presented in diverse media or formats. Students explain how the ideas presented clarify a topic, text, or issue. Students understand purpose of presentation is to enhance the message so that it is understood by the audience. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students analyze the presentation style in order to determine whether or not this was a good choice. Students analyze information presented in a variety of formats in order to discuss that information in a meaningful fashion. Students integrate information presented in different formats and media into their writing and/or discussion. 	 What is the topic, main idea and/or supporting details of the presentation? What is the relationship between the main idea and supporting details? What is the contribution to the presentation of the mai idea and supporting details? How do the ideas included i the presentation clarify the topic, text, or idea? Which media format made the topic easier for you to understand? Would this have been bette it had been presented in a different format? Why or w not? 	
Vocabulary: Analyze Inte Quantitatively Clar	rpret Diverse ify Orally	Media Format	



SL.6.3

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

What do students n	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students accurately report on another's arguments. Students understand the speaker's claims (regardless of whether or not they agree with them). Students identify the speaker's reasoning. Students identify evidence presented by the speaker to support his/her position. Students understand the concept of credible sources. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate a speaker's claims based on the merit of his/her argument (and not whether or not they agree with the speaker). Students analyze the strength of the speaker's claims by determining whether or not the evidence provided is relevant and valid. Students evaluate if the speaker offered enough credible evidence to sufficiently support the initial claim. Students examine the speaker's reasoning in order to determine his/her purpose. Students analyze the overall argument in order to determine their own opinion on the matter. 	 How would you characterize the relationship between the speaker's argument and specific claims? How would you judge the soundness of the speaker's reasoning? What evidence did the speaker offer in support of the claims-and was it both relevant and enough considering the topic and purpose? Did the speaker provide enough evidence to back up his claims? Why or why not? Did the speaker convince you Why or why not? What might the speaker have done to convince you?
ocabulary: Delineate Distin	guish Irrelevant Evidence	Reasoning
Relevant Claim Viable Suffic		Credible



SL.6.4

Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

What do students	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that information must be presented in an organized manner because it allows listeners to follow along. Students are familiar with multiple graphic organizers which can assist them in organizing their presentation. Students stay on topic when presenting. Students maintain eye-contact when presenting. Students adjust their volume when speaking in order to ensure the audience hears. Students adjust volume for emphasis when speaking. Students pronounce words in a clear manner when speaking. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students create a well-organized speech by applying their understanding of text structur Students evaluate the information and the audience when planning and presenting information; ensuring it is presented in a way that is easier to grasp (basic text structure excause/effect & problem/solution). Students evaluate information in order to choose only the most relevant, interesting ideas to include in their presentation. Students reflect on their own public speaking skills in order to determine how best to revise and improve their message. 	 which graphic organizer might help you outline your presentation? What qualities make for a successful presenter? Are there any details that are not important or uninteresting that you might remove? Is the theme of your 			
Pertinent A	Findings Salient Points Accentuate Theme Fext Structure	Coherent Eye Contact			



SL.6.5

Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	_		What is the subject and purpose of your presentation	
 Students understand the value of multimedia visual aids when speaking and presenting material to others. Students know how to insert images and/or graphics into a Power Point Presentation (or similar presentation software). Students know how to insert sound into a Power Point Presentation (or similar presentation software). Students know adding sound (including music) will impact the tone of the presentation. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students create presentations that use audio, graphics, image, music and/or sound. Students create PowerPoint Presentations (or similar digital slideshows). Students analyze their own research and data to determine which concepts require a visual aid in order to better present the work. 		 What is the subject and purpose of your presentation Where might you add sound to enhance your message? What image would reflect your thoughts at this point in the presentation? Which elements and information are most important? What might you add that would make this information easier for the audience to understand? 	
Vocabulary:	Graphics	Visual Displays	Clarify	
Multimedia Components				



SL.6.6

Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grade 6 Language standards 1 and 3 here for specific expectations.)

What de	Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2 Know, Remember, Understand, & C	•	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Who are you addressing on this occasion? What is the occasion on which you are speaking? How should you adapt your speech, given this audience, your purpose and the occasion of your talk? 	
 Students understand that diff occasions, purposes, and audidifferent voice and styles. Students know to adjust their style depending on the occasi and audience of their talk. 	voice and	 Students analyze their audience and adjust their speaking (or writing) accordingly. Students apply their knowledge of formal English when speaking in front of academic audiences. 		
/ocabulary:				
/ocabulary: Purpose	Voice	Style	Audience	



Grade 6

Language



L.6.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Α

Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, possessive).

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			L	Question Stems		
Lower Level Know, Remember, Unders		_	her Level (3 & 4) , Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize		What word is the pronoun taking the place of in this	
as subjectObjective Casobjects of ver	nd: se – Pronouns used se – Pronouns uses as bs or prepositions use – Pronouns which	 Students analyze the use of pronouns and determine the pronoun case. Students apply their knowledge of pronoun case in order to use pronouns correctly when writing or speaking. 		•	 taking the place of in this sentence? When you read this aloud does it sound perfect? Who or what are you referring to with that word? What pronoun could you use in place of? 	
Vocabulary: Demonstra	to (Command	Conventions		Standard English	
Grammar		Jsage	Pronoun		Pronoun Case	
Subjective		Objective	Possessive		Conventions	



L.6.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

В

Use intensive pronouns (e.g., *myself*, *ourselves*).

What do students	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students understand intensive pronouns are pronouns ending in "self" or "selves" and that their purpose is to emphasize the antecedent. • Students understand that an antecedent is the noun or pronoun to	Higher Lev Apply, Analyze, Evaluat • Students apply the		 What word is the pr taking the place of it sentence? When you read this does it sound perfect Who or what are your referring to with the what pronoun could in place of? 	onoun n this aloud ct? u
which a pronoun refers. Students identify pronouns. Students identify antecedents.			in place ofr	
Demonstrate	Command	Conventions	Standard Engli Intensive Pron	
	Usage Conventions	Pronoun	intensive Pron	oun



L.6.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

C

Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.

What do students ne		Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify pronouns. Students understand the difference between first and second person pronouns. Students understand the difference between plural and singular pronouns. Students understand that pronoun shifts are errors wherein there is a shift between the type of pronoun used at the beginning of a sentence or essay and the type of pronoun used at the end (ex: shift from first person pronouns - <i>I</i>, we, me - to second person pronouns - you, your, yours). 	Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, C Students apply their up pronoun shifts in order writing and the writing Students apply their up pronoun shifts when s Students differentiate singular pronouns. Students differentiate and second person pro	nderstanding of r to edit their own of peers. Inderstanding of peers. Inderstanding of peaking and writing. Inderstanding of peaking and writing and writing. Inderstanding of peaking and writing a	 What word is the pronoun taking the place of in this sentence? When you read this aloud does it sound perfect? Who or what are you referring to with that word? What pronoun could you us in place of? Double check to make sure there are no pronoun-shifts. Are all of your pronouns singular / plural / first perso / second person?
/ocabulary:	ammand	Conventions	Ctandard Fnalish
	ommand	Conventions	Standard English
	sage	Pronoun	Intensive Pronoun
	ronoun Shift	Plural	Singular



L.6.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

D

Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).

What do students	Question Stems		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify pronouns. Students identify antecedents. Students understand that an antecedent is the noun or pronoun to which a pronoun refers. Students know that ambiguous pronouns lack a clear antecedent Students know that vague pronouns don 	 Apply, Analyze, Ev Students apply Students apply ambiguous or their writing a Tiffany went to 	r Level (3 & 4) aluate, Create, & Synthesize their understanding of their understanding of vague pronouns in order to edit and the writing of their peers (ex: o Michelle's house after her aclear who "her" refers to in this	 What word is the pronoun taking the place of in this sentence? When you read this aloud does it sound perfect? Who or what are you referring to with that word?
not have an antecedent. /ocabulary: Demonstrate Grammar Ambiguous Antecedent Noun	Command Usage Vague Pronoun	Conventions Pronoun Ambiguous Pronouns	Standard English Ambiguous Antecedent



L.6.1

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

E

Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.

strategies to improve expression in conv	entional language.		ı		
What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend		er Level (3 & 4) Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	•	What assumptions can you	
 Students understand that variations in Standard English are often the result of regional variations and/or slang. Students recognize variations in Standard English within their own writing. Students recognize variations in Standard English in the language of others. 	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their understanding of conventional language and regional variations in order to enhance their own writing by focusing on voice. Students analyze the language of others in order to make inferences regarding the background of the person. 		•	 What assumptions can you make about the speaker/writer based on their word choice? How might you enhance the voice in this story? What can you infer about the author based on this phrase? Is there another way to say? How might someone say this if they were from? Is your language appropriate for your audience? 	
Vocabulary: Demonstrate	Command	Conventions		Standard English	
Grammar	Usage	Pronoun		Variations	
Conventional Language Voice	Expression	Strategies		Regional Variations	



L.6.2

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Α

Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that nonrestrictive elements are groups of words that can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence (Ex: My friend, who is in third grade, rides my bus). Students understand that nonrestrictive elements should be separated from the rest of a sentence using commas off from the rest of the sentence (Ex: Ms. Mullins, who has taught for thirty years, is one of our nicest teachers. Students understand that parentheses are used to enclose words or figures that clarify or are used as an aside (Ex: Mom finally answered (after making me wait forever).) Students understand that dashes are used to set off appositives that contain commas; in other words, if you are renaming a nearby noun with something that contains commas, use dashes to set if off (Ex: Joe- who is taking math, science, and art- doesn't like to read.). 	Student restrict comma Student parenth Student dashes.	ts apply their understanding of nesis when writing.	•	Does the sentence contain a phrase that can be removed without changing the overal meaning of the sentence? If so, what punctuation do you need to add? Double check to make sure that asides are placed within parentheses. What punctuation should I add to this sentence in orde to make it correct?	
Punctuation C	ommand ommas apitalization	Conventions Parentheses Parenthetical Elements	Da	andard English Ishes Ipositives	



L.6.2

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

В

Spell correctly.

What do students	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesiz		
 Students know how to spell commonly used words. Students use spell check when word processing. Students use digital and/or print dictionaries in order to spell words correctly. 	 Students apply their understanding of specific conventions and patterns when writing. Students apply their understanding of technology in order to spell correctly. 	all words are spelled correctly? • What strategies do you have to determine if these words are spelled correctly?	
	andard English Sentence Structure ell Check Digital Dictionary	Punctuation	



L.6.3

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

Α

Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style. $\!\!\!^*$

What do stud	Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Remember, Understand, & Compreh	nend		• • •	What types of sentences do you have in this particular is a 2.2.
ructure including: simple, compoun omplex, and compound-complex. udents understand the concept of value. udents understand the concept of entence fluency. udents recognize wordiness within riting.	d, vord their	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their knowledge of word choice when revising their writing in order to improve the sentence fluency. Students apply their knowledge of sentence fluency when revising their writing. Students apply their understanding of sentence structure when combining sentences to reduce wordiness. 		 piece? How might you rephrase this idea? What words might you eliminate from this sentence? Is there another way to say this? Check your writing to make certain that you aren't repeating yourself.
lary: Conventions	Standard Redundan	_	Sentence Structure Sentence Fluency	Word Choice Concise
	Lower Levels (1 & 2) demember, Understand, & Comprehendance defined in the compound of the concept of voice. Understand the concept of one of the concept of one of the concept of the conc	Lower Levels (1 & 2) demember, Understand, & Comprehend dudents recognize a variety of sentence ructure including: simple, compound, implex, and compound-complex. dudents understand the concept of word oice. dudents understand the concept of intence fluency. dudents recognize wordiness within their riting. dudents understand that redundancy is to eavoided when	Lower Levels (1 & 2) demember, Understand, & Comprehend Apply, Analyzia undents recognize a variety of sentence ructure including: simple, compound, implex, and compound-complex. undents understand the concept of word oice. undents understand the concept of intence fluency. undents recognize wordiness within their riting. undents understand that redundancy is to eavoided when Hary:	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their knowledge of word choice when revising their writing in order to improve the sentence fluency. Students apply their knowledge of word choice when revising their writing in order to improve the sentence fluency. Students apply their knowledge of sentence fluency when revising their writing. Students apply their knowledge of sentence fluency when revising their writing. Students apply their understanding of sentence structure when combining sentences to reduce wordiness.



L.6.3

Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.

В

Maintain consistency in style and tone.

What do students	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that tone refers to the way the author thinks about his/her subject or topic. Students understand that a writer's style is generally determined by word choice, sentence fluency, and voice. 	Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Co Students create writing certain mood through thus setting a specifice. Students evaluate the the style is consistent piece (specifically edit fluency, word choice,	reate, & Synthesize Ings that elicit a In their word choice; Itone for the piece. It writing to ensure Ithroughout the Ithroing for sentence	What do you want your audience to feel as they read your writing? What words do you use to elicit those feelings? Evaluate the way you start each sentence. Do you have a nice variety? Read your piece aloud. What might you change to make it flow better? You seem to use this word a lot. Is there another word you could use instead? Reread the first sentence or two. Do these first few sentences set the mood for your entire piece?
Vocabulary: Conventions	Consistancy	Stylo	Tone
Word Choice	Consistency Sentence Fluency	Style Voice	Mood



L.6.4

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

A.

Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

to the meaning of a word or phrase.					
What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	What strategies do you have for determining the meaning			
Students know how to use the context (sentence or paragraph surrounding an unknown word or phrase) to determine the meaning of a particular word or words.	Students apply context clues in order to determine the meaning of unknown words or phrases as they read.	of this? How might you determine the meaning of the unknown word? Read until the end of the paragraph. Do you still need clarification? What else might you do to figure out what that word or phrase means? What context clues might you use to determine the meaning of this unknown word or phrase?			
Vocabulary: Clarify Context Clues	ntent Strategies	Context			



L.6.4

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

В.

Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).

What do studen	s need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students know the following prefixes: de over-, mis-, non-, under-, bi-, tri-, oct-, phto-, tele-, auto-, deci-, dis-, inter-, tran 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their understanding of affixes in order to determine the meaning of 	 What strategies do you have for determining the meaning of this? How might you determine the meaning of the unknown word?
 anti-, mid-, sub- (bolded prefixes are tho that must be expressly taught during the grade year).* Students know the following suffixes: -or -tion, -al, -ial, -ness, -arium,-ble, -ive, -log -ologist, -ance, -ence, -an, -ic, -ty, -ize, age, -fy, -ish (bolded suffixes are those the must be expressly taught during the 6th grade year).* * Affixes for grades 4-6 are included. For affixes f grades K-8 please see VBPS Affixes By Grade char 	when reading independently. Students self-monitor for comprehension when reading independently. y, - at	 Does this word have a prefix or suffix? How might that help you determine the meaning of the word? Do you know any words that begin in the same way as this unknown word? How might this help you determine the meaning of this word?
Vocabulary: Clarify Conter Prefix Roots	t Strategies Affix	Suffix



L.6.4

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

C.

Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.

What d	lo students n	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	able to <u>DO</u> ? Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2 Know, Remember, Understand, & 2	•	Higher Level (3 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Cre	•	Where might you go to find the manning of this word?	
 Students utilize dictionaries a reference materials in order the meaning of unknown wo Students use digital and print Students understand the conchoice. 	to determine rds. t thesauruses.	Students apply their understanding of thesauruses in order to revise and improve their word choice when speaking and writing.		 the meaning of this word? What strategies do you have for determining the meaning of this? How might you improve the word choice in your writing? Is there another way that you might say that? How might you improve your writing to make it more interesting for your audience? 	
Vocabulary: Clarify	Content	Strategies	Pronunciation	Word Choice	
Precise Meaning	Clarify	Thesaurus	Glossary	Digital	



L.6.4

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

D.

Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	_	ner Level (3 & 4) Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	What strategies do you have for determining the meaning	
Students infer the meaning of an unknown word using a variety of strategies (ex: context clues, affixes, & using resource materials).	Students evaluate their initial thoughts regarding word meanings by checking the meaning using the dictionary.		of this? • How might you determine the	
Vocabulary: Digital Dictionary	Content	Strategies	Pronunciation	
Precise Meaning Preliminary Determination	Clarify	Infer	Word Choice	



L.6.5

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Α

Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.

What do students n		Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify figures of speech (ex: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, idioms, & personification). Students understand the difference between figurative meaning and literal meaning. Students determine the figurative and literal meaning of specific figures of speech.	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize • Students apply their understanding of figurative language when reading literature to further their understanding.		What is the literal meaning of this phrase? Do you think this is what the author meant? Why or why not? What is the figurative meaning of this phrase? Why do you think the author chose to use that figure of speech to describe? Where else have you heard this particular figure of speech? Since you have never heard that particular figure of speech, how might you find out what it means?
Vocabulary: Figurative Language Figurative Meaning Simile	Literal Meaning P	igurative Meaning ersonification Iuance	Context Idiom



L.6.5

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

В

Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2 Know, Remember, Understand, & C	•		er Level (3 & 4) valuate, Create, & Synthesize	Create an analogy to explain this new concept.	
 Students identify the following relationships between words: part/whole, item/category, synonym/antonym. Students understand that ana comparisons between two thi included to clarify complex ide Students identify analogies in Students determine the relation between words in an analogy. 	cause/effect, logies ngs, usually eas. literature. onship	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their knowledge of analogies in order to create new analogies to showcase an understanding of covered concepts. Students explain new concepts and ideas using cause/effect, part/whole, item/category as a way to organize their explanations. 		this new concept. How are the words in this analogy related? What is the opposite of? In what ways does knowing the opposite of increase your understandir of this concept? Why did the author choose to explain this using an analogy? What idea is similar to this concept? Does this concept remind you of something else you	
Vocabulary:	Figurat	ive Language	Word Relationships	Concept	
Demonstrate		5 5	' '	•	



L.6.5

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

C

Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., *stingy*, *scrimping*, *economical*, *unwasteful*, *thrifty*).

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Cre	•	What can you infer about the author's feelings based on	
 Students understand that connotation is an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning. Students understand that denotation refers to the actual definition or meaning of a word. 	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate the way in which a word is used in order to determine the connotative meaning. Students differentiate between the connotation and denotation for given words and concepts. Students analyze connotative associations in order to determine the author's intent. Students apply their knowledge of connotative associations when writing in order to communicate their feelings on a given idea. 		 What can you infer about th author's feelings based on the connotation used? What is the connotation associated with that word? What does the author's wor choice reveal about his poin of view? Is there another way to say this? Which words might make th reader think negatively / positively about this idea? 	
Vocabulary: Figurative Language Denotations	Word Relationships	Nuances	Connotations	



L.6.6

Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems	
Enwer Levels (1 Know, Remember, Understand Students learn and use we to understanding a concert of the students define and under academic vocabulary work The students define and understanding a concert of the students define and understanding accordance and understanding a concert of the students define a concert of the students define and understanding a concert of the students define a concert of the students define a concert of the students define a concert of the students defined a concert of th	ords that are basic ept.	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply and use content specific language appropriately. Students analyze word choice in order to ensure the word or phrase conveys the appropriate message and/or expression. Students evaluate their word choice in order to determine if their message is understandable. 	 What other words or phrases could you use to replace the underlined portion of the text, without changing the overall meaning? Can you restate that idea using a vocabulary word? Can you restate that idea using more precise words? How might you rephrase that? Can you put that sentence from the text into your own words? Let's replace the underlined portion with a more precise description. Does your choice of words convey the appropriate emotion? 	
Vocabulary: Acquire Consider Convey	Accurate Comprehensior Evaluate	Grade-Appropriate n Expression Word Choice	ral Academic Words in-Specific Words	