

Grade 4

Common Core Adoption Process

(Unpacked Standards)



Grade 4 Reading: Literature



Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

	What do	Question Stems			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify details and examples in text. After reading a text, students write complete responses to comprehension questions. 		examples write	 Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Construction Students cite specific to support inferences Students use the authors support inferences. 	examples and details nor's words to	make after reading this selection?
цu	estions.		 Students apply their uplagiarism by crediting quoting from the text stated" or "the au that"). 	g the author when (ex: "the author	 Why do you think that? Can 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?
Vocabula	ary:				
	Refer	Explain	Example	Details	Cite
	Infer	Explicit	Text	Drawing Inference	
	Author's Purpose	Support	Specific	Plagiarism	Inference



Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

What do st		Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comp • Students understand and ident universal themes in literature s • Good vs. Evil • Love & Friendship • Coming Of Age • Man vs. Nature • Journey (Quest)	ify • St uch as: pi • St	Higher Level (3 & 4) , Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthe udents analyze themes within dif eces of literature. udents cite textual evidence to ex e overall theme. 0	ferent	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?
 Students will summarize literat /ocabulary: Determine Drama Details 	ure. Theme Text Summarize	Message Supporting Details Analyze	Cite T Unive Litera	



Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify and describe characters from a story. Students identify the setting of a story or drama. Students describe the sequence of events of a story or drama. Students provide specific details when summarizing the events of a story. 	 Higher Level (3 Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Cre Students analyze the te specific examples expla characters develop. Students analyze the te explain the way in whic affected the story. 	ext in order to cite ining how ext in order to	 describe a character in the story. Use specific details to describe the setting of the story. Describe what happened in the story when What words does the author use to describe the setting of the story? What words does the author use to describe a specific character? Summarize the story. Describe the sequence o events of the story. 	
/ocabulary: Describe Event In Depth Drama Character Detail	Traits Critique Sequence	Inference Analyze Cite Evidence	Dialogue Context Clues Text	



Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).

What do students n	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	Can you read around the
 Students use definitions, examples, and/or restatements to determine the meaning of unknown words or phrases in a text. Students will identify major mythological characters and their traits. 	 Students will apply context clues to 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. 	 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? Why do you think the author compared this character to that mythological being?
Vocabulary: Determine Phrases	s Text Features Restate	Draw Conclusions
Allude Text Significant Mythol	Context Clues Define	Digital Media



Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

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	 This text is best described as 			
 Students understand and explain the meaning of a poem. Students identify the elements of a poem. Students identify the elements of a drama. Students distinguish between pieces of literature as examples of prose, dramas, or poetry. 	 Students write an analysis describing the structural elements of poems and dramas Students compare and contrast the elements of two pieces of literature (ex: Short Story vs. Poem). Students apply their understanding of text structure in order to analyze two texts. 	 How do I determine which characters are in a play? Can you show me an example of verse, rhythm, and meter in this poem? Explain how this author uses rhythm in this poem. What is the difference between a poem and a piece of prose? 			
Vocabulary:		Cincila Allitanation			
	Drama Cast of Characters Structural Elements Setting	Simile Alliteration Repetition Text Structure			
	Meter Descriptions	Symbolism			
	Stage Directions Metaphor	Stanza			



Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first-and third-person narrations.

What do students	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify who is telling the story. Students understand that a character's role in a story impacts how they tell the story. Students identify first person point of view by the words "I" or "we". Students will be able to identify third person narration. 	 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's point of view affected the story. 	 Is the story written in the first or third person? How do you know? Who is narrating or telling 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: Compare Point Of V Contrast Perspectiv Narrator		Selection Third Person



Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

What do stude		Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehe • Students read and understand the r ideas of the story/drama.	nd Apply, Anal	ligher Level (3 & 4) yze, Evaluate, Create, & Syn ts analyze the text of a sto	ory/drama	In what ways are the story and the visual presentation (picture, drawing, video) the same? In what ways are the story
 Students understand that the presentation of a story changes the in which it is received by the audien Students understand that there are often great differences between the story was written and the way the s is told when presented in another media. 	specific way ce. way way way tory tory student an oral relates Student texts (e	 and be able to compare its similarities with specific details from the text. Students compare a story/drama with the visual presentation of the text (movie, video, drama). Students compare the text of a story with an oral presentation and find where it relates to specific descriptions in the text. 		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 Oral Contrast Drama	Describe Analyze	Multimedia Presentation	Version Visual	Specific Illustration



Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topic (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

What do students n	eed to be able to <u>I</u>	<u>00</u> ?		Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the concept of theme. Students identify story elements Students sequence events and find patterns. Students understand the text features of stories, myths, and stories from other cultures. 	 Apply, Analyze, Ev Students ana address simil build knowled approaches t Students eva 	r Level (3 & 4) valuate, Create, & Synth lyze how two or more ar themes or topics in dge or to compare th he authors take. uate texts in order to to previously read (or	e texts n order to e o make	 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 tis tory an other stories that we have read? Are the events of this text different from other storie that we have read? How? How is a myth different from a story? In what ways is this versio of the story different from other cultures or countries? Which graphic organizer might help you organize the elements of this text?
Vocabulary: Compare Events Contrast Traditional Story Elements Graphic Organi	Quest Similar zer	Culture Patterns	Myth Story	Genre Literature



By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4-5 text complexity band independently and proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

What do students n	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Syn	• What literature have you read independently?
 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. 	 Students differentiate between genres. Students evaluate text forms an within genres. Students apply reading strategies to self-monitor their own compr Students read at DRA Level 48 b of fourth grade. 	 Do you have a favorite author? Why? Do you bave a favorite author? Why? Do you believe that you are ready to move to the next reading level?
Vocabulary: Independent Reading Range	Proficient A	ccuracy Level
Genres Storie		ionitor Poetry
Literature Drama Self-Monitoring Motiva	·	heck for Understanding Fluency Graphic Organizer



Grade 4

Reading: Informational Texts



Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

•	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?					Question Stems
 Stud Stud mal Stud the Stud 	Lower Levels (1 member, Understand dents identify detai dents understand t king inferences. dents explain what text. dents provide speci ails to support infer	d, & Comprehend ils and examples. he concept of is happening in ific example and	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students find and explain/justify what data was used to make the conclusion. Students will be able to justify the outcome using text evidence. Students evaluate the text in order to make inferences. Students cite textual evidence when drawing inferences. 		 How would you describe the message so far? How would you describe what the author means when he/she says? What details in the text led you to that conclusion? Based on what you know, how could you explain? Give specific details from the text to support your thinking. How would you describe the purpose of this text? Why do you say this? What are some examples of other pieces that were written with the same purpose that 	
Vocabula	ry: Inference Example Details	Support Purpose Author	Message Logical Cite	Text Explicit Support	Evidence Specific Evaluate	Explain Determine Textual Evidence



Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.

What do s	tudents need	d to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Remember (knowledge) & Understand(comp Students identify the main idea of or text. Students determine the details that important to the text. Students use key details from the the main idea to summarize. Students understand that graphic can be used to help organize infor from the text. 	the story at are text and organizers	Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, & • Students evaluate the te how the main idea is sup the text.	Create, (Synthesize) ext in order to explain	•	How would you describe the message so far? What is this text/story about? What facts or ideas from the text support your thinking? Can you explain what is happening in the text? How would you explain what you have learned? Is there a graphic organizer that could help you organize the key details from the text?
Vocabulary: Main idea Summarize	Support Determine	Text Summary	Explain		Key Details



Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

What do student	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the difference between events, procedures, ideas, or concepts. Students read and understand history/soci studies texts. Students read and understand science- related texts. Students read and understand technical texts. Students read and understand technical texts. Students read and understand technical texts. Students recognize and understand basic text structures, including: compare/contrast, problem/solution, sequence of events, order of operation, & topic with details. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will be able to analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text. Students will apply the appropriate graphic organizer when summarizing ideas from the text. 	 What is happening in the text? Can you explain your answer? Can you explain why this is happening? Can you explain this procedure in sequence, step-by-step? Can you identify the main idea of the text and identify results? Which graphic organizer would best help you summarize or explain the information from this text?
Vocabulary: Procedure Explain Ideas Historica	Scientific Concepts Technical Text Specific Inf	Results ormation Events



Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 4 topic or subject area*.

What do students no	ed to be able to DO?		You find the	
 What do students not considered by the students will identify domain specific words or phrases. Students will identify domain specific words or phrases. Students will locate and use resources to help me determine the meaning of unknown words and phrases. Students will understand that text features can help them determine the meaning of unknown vocabulary. Students use glossaries & dictionaries (digital and print) to determine the meaning of unknown words. 	 Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Students will be able phrases as they are us how specific word che tone. Students apply their u words, suffixes, and p meaning of academic social studies. Students will apply a the meaning of generative section. 	, Create, & Synthesize to interpret words and sed in text and analyze bices shape meaning or understanding of root prefixes to determine the words in science and strategies to determine	 You find the What strategies can you to discover the meaning unknown word or term? Can you understand the meaning of the word in t sentence in which it is us Can you determine the meaning of an unknown by reading further in the sentence or paragraph? Can you determine the meaning of the word by looking at its parts? What resources might you 	of a he sed? wor
 Students understand many words may have multiple meanings. Students have an understanding of word parts (prefix, root word, suffix). 	(ex: read around the word, using the glossary and various other text features).		 use to determine the meaning of a word, phrase Where can you look in the book to find the word meaning? How will you check to massure you understand what you have read? 	ne ake
/ocabulary: Domain Greek Prefix	Greek Suffix	Latin Prefix	Latin Suffix	
Word Parts Digital Diction Strategies Resource	ary Glossary	Text Features	Read Around The Word	



Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.

What do students	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students organize information from a text. Students sequence events written in time order. Students understand that information describes cause and effect, events, or ideas. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate the structure of text in a specific sentence, paragraph, or longer piece, using details to relate the parts to the whole. Students analyze the use of text features: headers, captions, graphics and other text features 	 How is the text organized? Did the author compare ideas? How is the information organized? Can you identify cause and effect of this reading piece? Can you identify the problem
 Students know that some information compares people, events, and objects. Students know that information is written telling about problems caused by events and have solutions to those problems. Students know that figuring out the text structure will help them understand the text. 	 features. Students will explain how text features and search tools help locate information quickly. Students will analyze why the author chose to structure his/her text in a particular way. 	 and solution of this reading piece? What text structure is the author using? Which graphic organizer could you apply to this text? Why do you think the autho choose to organize the text is this way? What text features are included in this text? Why di the author choose to included those?
Organization Chrono	logical Text Structure	Comparison



Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.

What do	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co		Higher Level Analyze, Evaluate, C	(3 & 4) Create, & Synthesize	 Who is giving the information?
 Students understand the concernant account. Students know the difference be and second hand accounts. Students will recognize that pe human nature) accounts for va first and secondhand accounts. 	car petween first rception (and riances in Stu acc sim Stu of t stre • Stu	 event in order to determine what really happened. Students evaluate a first & secondhand account of the same event and explain the similarities and differences between the two. 		 What are the differences between the two accounts? Why do you think it is different? Which account seems the most credible? Why? How might human nature affect the way in which a witness remembers an event? Why is this person sharing his account? With whom is this person sharing this account? What are some of the benefits and drawbacks to a firsthand/secondhand account?
Vocabulary:				
Valid	Information	Text	Author	Point of View
Perspective	Provide	Interpret	Drawbacks	Convince
Firsthand Account	Secondhand Account	Perception	Human Nature	Variance
Focus	Logical Argument	Credible	Source	Benefits



Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

What do studen	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	k	Higher Leve Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, G	• •	 Can you explain what this chart means? How can you tell if it is
 Students read and comprehend multiple styles of informational texts, including: charts, maps, matrixes, graphs, diagrams, websites, and timelines. Students understand that charts, graphs, timelines, and interactive elements add to one's overall understanding of the materibeing presented. Students understand that the same information can be presented in multiple ways (ex: text, chart, matrix, graph, diagram, time-line, animations). 	o ial	 to determine their pur Students will evaluate determine how this inf them. Students investigate value elements included on a better understand a to Students will assess the information was prese 	of formats and media. harts & graphs in order pose. diagrams in order to ormation applies to rious interactive a webpage in order to pic or idea. e format in which the	 now can you term it is increasing or decreasing? Can you determine when an event happened on a timeline? Can you use a diagram to understand the topic? What does the animation mean and how does it help you determine meaning? How else might this information have been presented? Why do you think the author chose to present the information in that manner? Do you feel this is the best format to display the information? Why or why not?
Vocabulary:				
	sually	Orally	Animation	Interactive Elements
1 5	narts esign	Format Matrix	Benefit	Drawback



Common Core Adoption Process

RI.4.8

Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.

What do students	need to be able to	o <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students identify the author's purpose. Students differentiate between fact and opinion. Students differentiate between evidence and reasons. Students locate evidence used to support specific claims within the text. 	Hig Apply, Analyze • Students wi author in or and/or spec • Students ev • Students as their releva • Students wi	her Level (3 & 4) Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Il assess the claims made by the order to determine if the argument cific claims are sound. aluate the validity of the reasoning. sess evidence in order to determine nce. Il analyze text in order to the author's perspective on a	 Can you determine what the author is trying to say? Can you locate evidence used to support the author's point of view? What is the author's purpose for writing this?
0	hor's Purpose	Differentiate	author? Why or why not? Fact/Opinion
Relevance Cla	nt of View im levant	Support Validity Irrelevant	Evidence Sound Claim Credible



Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

What do students	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 What did you learn from this piece? How did you decide what
 Students read informational text and find common details about a topic. Students compare details between multiple texts on the same topic. Students combine information from two texts in order to create a better understanding of a topic. Students realize that one needs multiple sources when researching a topic. 	 Students evaluate informational texts in order to determine the important details and concepts. Students analyze information from two sources in order to speak knowledgeably about a topic. Students analyze information from multiple sources in order to write knowledgeably about a topic. 	 details were important? How will you include them in your writing? Before drawing a conclusion on, what else can you read about?
Vocabulary:		
Information Com Multiple Sources Com		egrate eak Knowledgeably
Write Knowledgeably Sou	rce Topic	



By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

What do students r	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	Where can you find another book on this topic?Can you find more
 Students differentiate between fiction and non-fiction. Students recognize and use text features to aid comprehension of informational text. Students understand that informational text will inform. Students access, read, and comprehend different types of informational texts (textbooks, magazines, websites). 	 In order to increase comprehension, students apply the following appropriate reading strategies: making connections, using text features, making predictions, visualizing, questioning, and summarizing. Students continually engage in self-monitoring as they check for understanding while reading informational texts. Students are able to read and comprehend texts written at a DRA Level 48 by the end of grade 4. 	 information and to clarify ideas? What strategy could you use to help you understand this? Is there a graphic organizer that would help you summarize this text? What can you tell me about what you have read so far? What conclusions can you draw based on the information you have read?
Vocabulary:	ical Taxt Complexity DBA La	vol Complovity Pond
Comprehend Techn Scaffolding Profic	ical Text Complexity DRA Lev ient Non-Fiction	vel Complexity Band



Grade 4

Reading: Foundational Skills



RF.4.3

Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

A.

Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

What do stud	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compression Students recognize that letters and combinations of letters (graphemes) different sounds (phonemes). Students have a basic understanding syllabication patterns. Students understand morphology (Presont Word, & Suffix). 	end Apply, Analyze, Eval • Students apply k blends, long-vow patterns to deco • Students analyze decode unfamilie efix, • Students use apply t	e word structure to hel ar multisyllabic words. propriate strategies for	 create words? When a word doesn't make sense, what can I do? What strategies do you have to determine that word? Do you know any words that look like that word? Does the word have a prefix or suffix?
Vocabulary: Grapheme Phonem Morphology Root W Multi-syllabic In Conte	rd Prefix	Decode Suffix Strategies	Letter-Sound Correspondence Syllabication Patterns Rules for Syllabication



Common Core Adoption Process

What	do students nee	d to be able to <u>DC</u>	<u>)</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, &	•	-	-evel (3 & 4) uate, Create, & Synthesize	 What do good readers do? Why does fluency matter?
 Students recognize when a word they have read does not make sense within the text. Students practice reading the same text repeatedly in order to increase fluency. Students understand that rereading increases comprehension. Students read fluently (easy, smooth and automatic). Students reread, with corrections, when necessary. Students read fluently 		 show comprehent and expression. Students self-cor misunderstood w Students apply refollowing when refollowing text str 	ade-level text fluently and ision through voice, timing, rect misread or yords using context clues. eading strategies such as the eading: making connections, ucture, making predictions, ioning, and summarizing.	 Practice reading this, until you have less than 3 errors Listen to yourself reading the (audio recording), before trying to read it again. What do you do if you can's summarize what you just read? Why are we reading this? What do you want to learn from this text? How can you tell if a book i too difficult for you?
ocabulary:	A cours or (Fluency	Comprohension	Cupport
Sufficient Context Clue	Accuracy Purpose	Fluency Automatic	Comprehension Voice	Support Timing
Expression	Self-Correct	Automatic	VOICE	· ····ю



Common Core Adoption Process

RF.4.4

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

В.

Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.

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 do good readers do?	
 Students recognize when a word they've read does not make sense within the text. Students reread with corrections when necessary. Students read fluently. Students understand the concept of using an appropriate rate when reading or reciting text. Students understand the importance of adding expression when reading aloud or reciting. 	 Students apply strategies as they read grade-level prose and poetry fluently and show comprehension through voice, timing, and expression. Students will self-monitor their reading for appropriate pacing. Students evaluate a text in order to determine what expression is warranted when reading the text aloud. 	 Listen to yourself read this poem, what do you notice? How does your reading change the more times you read a poem? How do you think the author would want that line or stanza read? How do you want the audience to feel when you read this part? 	
Vocabulary: Fluency Prose Reciting Expression	Purpose Understanding Appropriate Rate	Accuracy	



RF.4.4

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

С.

Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

 Students will read grade-level prose and poetry fluently and show comprehension through voice, timing, and expression. Students will reread with corrections when necessary. Students read fluently. 	
 Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students will read grade-level prose and poetry fluently and show comprehension through voice, timing, and expression. Students will reread with corrections when necessary. Students read fluently. 	Question Stems
word.	What do good readers do? How does fluency affect understanding? Think about what you just read; does that make sense? What strategy can you use if you are unable to summarize what you just read? Do you have a strategy for trying to figure out what that
	word means? Are there any clues in the text that could help you figure out what that word means?
Vocabulary:	
Fluency Context Appropriate Rate Strategies	Self-Correct
Confirm Comprehension Word Recognition Accuracy	



Grade 4

Writing



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.1

Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

Α.

Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose.

What do s	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Con	nprehend Ap	Higher Level (3 & ply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create	•		good writers do? your purpose?
 Students will determine and voic opinion or point of view on topic Students will understand organiz structure (Introduction, body, co Students will understand that op be supported by specific reasons 	or text. ational nclusion). inions must	 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 a logical argument by first stating their opinion and then backing it up with specific reasons. 		 What are having the Reread y does it c opinion? How do y interest 	our audience? e your reasons for nat opinion? your first sentence; learly state your you capture the of your audience in paragraph?
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 Choi	ice	



Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

Β.

Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.

What		Question Stems			
What do students ne Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students will understand that opinions must be supported by reasons.		 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students develop a logical argument by developing and clearly explaining the reasons behind their opinion. 		 What do good writers do? What is my purpose and how do I develop it? What are my reasons for writing about this? How will I support my opinion? Which facts and details will I include to support my opinion? Did you state your opinion? How did you support your opinion? Why do you feel that way? How can you convince 	
Vocabulary:				others that you are correct?	
Opinion Point of View Linking Words Logical	Argument Perspective Introduction Sentence Fluency	Writing Process Ideas Conclusion Organization	6 Traits of Writi Support Voice Word Choice	ng	



Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

С.

Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., for instance, in order to, in addition).

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend		Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize		 What other transitional words and phrases can I use 	
 Students understand that linkin help connect reasons to the op logical fashion. Student is able to identify and l words and phrases, including the following: because, therefore, sexample, & as you can see. 	inion in a list linking he	 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 ruse in my writing? Do your transitional phrases link your opinions? Do you clearly connect the reasons with your opinion? Is your writing easy to follow? 	
Vocabulary :					
-	Argument	Writing Process 6 Traits of Wri		Writing	
	Perspective	Ideas Support			
5	ntroduction				
Logical S	Sentence Fluency	Organization	Word Cho	Dice	



Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

D.

Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co	mprehend A	Higher Level (3 & spply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create	•	 Does your conclusion restate your opinion? 	
 Students understand the basic format of an essay (introduction, body, & conclusion). Students understand the importance of including a powerful conclusion. 		 Students write a conclusion that leaves the audience with a clear understanding of what their opinion is and why it is important to them. Students develop a logical argument by supporting their opinion with reasons and facts. Students create a conclusion that will compel the reader to agree with them. 		 Does your concluding statement represent your point of view? Is your conclusion passionate? Did you state your opinion? How did you support your opinion? Do you have a conclusion? Does your ending make the reader agree with you (or at least understand how important it is to you)? 	
Vocabulary:	Argument	Writing Process	6 Traits of V	Nriting Compol	
Opinion Point of View	Argument Perspective	Writing Process Ideas	Support	Writing Compel	
Linking Words	Introduction	Conclusion	Voice		
Logical	Sentence Fluency	Organization	Word Choic	ice	



Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. **A.**

Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.

What do	Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend		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 ide information (e.g., facts, definit Students understand basic text including: cause/effect, proble sequence of events. Students will be able to use illuhelp readers understand the topic factors and the topic factors and the topic factors. 	ions, details). t structures, m/solution, & istrations to	 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? What type of illustration could you add to make your 	
Vocabulary:				
Торіс	Writing Process	6+1 Traits of Writing	Comprehension Aids	
	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	



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

В.

Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compress Students select a topic and identify information (e.g., facts, definitions, definitions organize their topic by group related information. Students organize their topic by group related information. Students know how to find information using multiple sources. Students understand that plagiarism to the word-for-word copying of anot work, without crediting the source. Students paraphrase information. Students know how to cite sources. Students know how to create a bibliography. 	etails). St ping on refers her's St ar ap St pl	Higher Level (3 & 4 <i>a</i> , Analyze, Evaluate, Create, 8 udents will analyze information purces in order to develop the udents will apply the 6+1 Tra- ey create develop their infor- colority of sources. udents fully explain the topic efinitions, specific details, and ariety of sources. udents will reflect on what the oriety of sources. udents will reflect on what the oplicable facts, definitions, an udents apply their understan agiarism by citing sources and formation found within those	& Synthesize on from various eir topic. its of writing as mational / using facts, d quotes from a hey have written the most d details. ding of d rephrasing	 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? 	
Vocabulary: Linking words	Inform	Explain	Examples	Plagiarism	
Topic Sentence	Definitions	6 +1 Traits	Informative	-	
Bibliography Source	Writing Process Credit	Concrete Details	Reflect	Quotations	



Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

С.

Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because).

What do students r	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Is my writing purposely focused, detailed, organized. 	
 Students will identify and recall linking words, such as the following: also, another, and, more, & but. Students will know the purpose of linking words. 	 Students apply their knowledge linking words/phrases to connect information within their own writing. Students create a logically organized response that is easy to understand and follow. 	 focused, detailed, organized, and sequenced in a way that clearly communicates my idea 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 Inform	Explain Examples	Complex Sentence	
Topic Sentences Definition Word Choice Sentence			



W.4.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to D. Use precise language and domain-spe					
What do students r		Question Stems			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend			CJIZC	 Did you include vocabulary specific to this topic? 	
 Students understand the importance of using vocabulary correctly. Students understand the concept of effective word choice. 	within theStudents a	apply domain-specific vocab ir writing. apply their knowledge of wo eate their essay or response	ulary rd choice - Mi - Mi - W - Mi - Mi - Di m - Hi - Vo - Di - Di	m I using precise and specific nguage? 'ill your audience be able to etermine the meaning of the ocabulary you used without sing a dictionary? 'd you fully explain what that eans? ow did you make sure that ou were using the vocabulary prrectly? bes your writing make sense hen you read it aloud?	
Vocabulary: Domain-Specific Vocabulary Topic Sentences Writing Process	Inform Definitions 6+1 Traits	Explain Illustration Conclusion	Precise Langu Details Word Choice	Jage	



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

Ε.

Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.

What do s	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) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students write a conclusion that leaves the audience with a clear understanding of why this topic is important. 		 Does my conclusion make 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? 	
 Students understand the basic for essay (introduction, body, & concl Students understand the important including a powerful conclusion. 	usion). a				
Vocabulary:					
Linking Words	Inform	Explain	Examples	Details	
Topic Sentences	Definitions	Illustration	Concluding S	Statement	
Writing Process	6+1 Traits	Conclusion			



Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences

Α.

Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.

What do	o students need	d to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2 Know, Remember, Understand, & C	-	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 How will the problem change the character?
 Students know and are able the elements of a story. Students understand the role of narrator. Students understand the conce sequence of events. Students understand the steps writing process. Students understand the import 6+1 Traits of Writing 	of the ept of s of the	 Students create an original story wherein they establish a narrator, develop characters, and describe a sequence of events. Students apply the 6+1 Traits as they follow the writing process. Students create a story line that makes sense and is easy to follow. Students analyze their writing to ensure it has a clear beginning, middle, and end. Students choose an appropriate graphic organizer in order to assist them in story development. 	 the character? Am I showing or just telling? Is there a graphic organizer that might help you organize your story? Are you able to complete a story map for your story? Does your story have a clear beginning, middle, and end? Could you add a few more adjectives to describe this character? Does your story make sense? Can you add more detail to the description of the setting? Reread your writing; does it sound exactly as you wanted it to sound?
Vocabulary:	Writing Drococc	6.1 Traits of Writing	Stony Elements
Topic Characters	Writing Process Problem	_	Story Elements Events
Details	Description		Narrator
Organization	•	5	



Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences

В.

Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.

What do student	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that adding adjective and adverbs improves the quality of descriptions. Students know the basic rules for dialogue including: Put quotation marks around what the character is saying. Capitalize the first letter of the quote. Punctuation goes inside of the quotation marks. Start a new paragraph each time there is a change in speaker. 	 dialogue in order to create interesting conversations within their narratives. Students create interesting narratives through the use of descriptions enhanced 	 Include a conversation between your two main characters in your writing. What might that character say at this moment in the story? How can you "show" the reader what is happening? What is your character thinking when that is going on? How might you the audience what that character is feeling? What are the characters saying during this scene? How are your characters feeling at this point in the story?
Vocabulary: Dialogue Narrativ Topic Writing I Word Choice Sentence	rocess 6+1 Traits of Writing Quotatic	



Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences

С.

Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.

What do student	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	 Can you identify transitional words or phrases? 			
 Students identify and recall temporal words, such as the following: after, before, between, by, during, following, since, until, within, while, & except. Students will understand the importance of self-editing their writing. Students understand sequencing. 	Students apply their understanding of	 Are there words you could add to make your writing easier to follow? Does your story make sense? Read your story aloud; does it sound exactly as it should? 			
Vocabulary:					
TopicWriting ProcCharactersProblemDetailsDescriptionOrganizationSentence Fl	Resolution Setting	Story Elements Events Narrator Transition Words/Phrases			



Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences

D.

Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.

What do stud	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compreh	end Ap	Higher Level (3 & 4) ply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Do you explain how looks, sounds, and feels? 	
 Students understand that adding adjectives and adverbs improve descriptions. Students understand the concept of word choice. 		Students apply the 6 + 1 Traits of writing as they analyze their own writing. Students create vivid descriptions using concrete words and phrases that appeal to the readers' senses.	as I read it?How can you paint a clearer	
Vocabulary:				
Adjective Writi	ng Process	6+1 Traits of Writing	Story Elements	
Characters Vivid	Description	Precise	Senses	
Details Senso	ory Details	Adverb	Narrator	
Organization Sente	nce Fluency	Word Choice	Concrete Words	



Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences

Ε.

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

What do students n	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Does your ending give the reader a sense of closure?
 Students understand that narratives must have a clear beginning, middle, & end. Students know how to sustain a story over several paragraphs (sequence of events). 	 Students create an ending that follows logically from the evens in the story. Students apply their knowledge of the 6+1 Traits of Writing as they conclude their narrative. 	 Does your ending make sense? Is there anything you could add to make your ending even more interesting? How do you want the reader to feel at the end of your story? Are there any loose ends or unfinished business at the end of your story? How is the major conflict or problem resolved? Is there a lesson or moral to your story?
Vocabulary:		
Resolution Writing Proc Characters Sequence o	-	Story Elements Conclusion
Details Sustain	Conclude	Closure



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.4

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

Wha	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand,	•	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synth	lesize	a graphic organizer ht help you plan your
 Students know how construinformational, explanatory narrative writings. Students understand vario including: problem/solutio and sequence of events. Students determine for whwriting. Students understand and furgers. Students will understand thwriting. 	y, opinion, and ous text structures on, cause/effect, nom they are follow the writing	 Students evaluate their ideas in order and use the appropriate graphic orgator organizing their writing. Students analyze the writing task or proder to determine which type of write required (persuasive, narrative, or informational). Students analyze their writing and set assistance from classmates and adult revising. Students create multiple writing piece Students apply the 6+1 Traits of Writite engaging in the writing process. 	nizer for nizer for writing? How dic your aut apprecia Why dic structur ek s when es. ing when Nate yo writing? How dic your aut apprecia on tr might yo est wo Is the puc- clear? Did you	u proofread your you make sure that dience will like and ate your writing? you choose this text e? your writing focusing ait of Writing. How ou improve this? your writing; is it your rk? urpose of your writing use the rubric / t to self-edit your
Vocabulary: Topic	Writing Process	6+1 Traits of Writing	Sequence of Event	s Narrative
Cause/Effect	Problem/Solution	Text Structure	Development	Analyze
Organization	Task	Purpose	Self-Edit	Purpose
Rubric	Checklist	Explanatory Writing	Opinion Writing	



With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.

What do students ne	eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Q	uestion Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	that r writin	re a graphic organizer night help you plan your g? your writing with a
 Students understand each step in the writing process, including: prewriting, writing rough draft, revising, editing, and publishing. Students understand the importance of the 6+1 Traits of Writing, including the following: Ideas, Organization, Voice, Sentence Fluency, Word Choice, Conventions, and presentation. Students understand how to use the writing rubric as a checklist for assessing their own writing and the writing of their classmates. Students know from whom they can receive writing help. 	 Students apply each step in the writing process, including: prewriting, writing rough draft, revising, editing, and publishing. Students evaluate their writing in order to ed and revise. Students apply their knowledge of the 6+1 Traits of Writing in order to revise and edit their writing. Students apply the rubric when checking over their own writing and the writing of their classmates. 	t partn How of your a appre Why of struct Rerea on might Rerea best v Is the clear? Did your	er. did you make sure that audience will like and eciate your writing? did you choose this text cure? ad your writing focusing trait of Writing. How you improve this? ad your writing; is it your work? purpose of your writing purpose of your writing?
Vocabulary:			
Topic Writing Process	-	ewriting	Draft Deer Edit
Revision Editing Ideas Organization	0	nal Draft ord Choice	Peer Edit Voice
Presentation Sentence Fluence		ecklist	VOICE



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.6

With some guidance and support from adults, 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 one page in a single sitting.

What do st	udents need to b	e able to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comp	prehend Appl	Higher Level (3 & y, Analyze, Evaluate, Creat	•	 Where will you save your work to ensure that you
 Students will participate in peer ar teacher-led writing conferences pr publishing their work. Students will know how to use the toolbar /editing functions: bold, ur font style, font size, spell and gram check, dictionary, thesaurus Students know how to save their w the computer and on a flash drive. Students are able to use Internet s engines. Students know how to use publish programs including Microsoft Office Students know how to print or oth publish their work. 	rior to co and following we nderline, Si mar fr work on we earch co ing end ce and	tudents will apply their kno omputer programs such as nd Open Office, to improve vriting. tudents will apply what the rom participating in peer an vriting conferences in order vriting. tudents will use technolog ollaborative discussions the orums and/or Skype (ex: per mails/Skype/Google Docs).	 don't lose it? What online resources will you use to make your writing better? What program will you use to publish your work? Why did you choose that program? How can you make your finished work look even better? Did you use spell check? What suggestions can you offer your partner? Have you used the rubric / checklist in order to self-edit or peer-edit the writing? 	
Vocabulary: Writing Process 6+	1 Traits of Writing	Guidance	Flash-Drive	Technology
-	esentation	Support	Interact	Collaborate
	crosoft Office	Open Office	Power Point	Skype
Microsoft Word Goo	ogle Docs	Email	Peer-Edit	Self-Edit



Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

Wha	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1 Know, Remember, Understand, Students will use Internet research an idea. Students will identify key multiple sources and keep details. Students will identify key searching a topic and use conducting research onlin Students will develop rese Students will understand to plagiarism and know that credited and ideas should Students will know how to bibliography. 	& Comprehend search engines to details from o a record of those words for those words when e. earch questions. the concept of sources must be be rephrased.	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Sy Students will apply their understant + 1 Writing Traits as they move threwriting process. Students will develop a plan for resspecific topic. Students will apply their understant organization in order to choose a gorganizer in order to organize inforwas researched. Students will apply their knowledge informational writing in order to wresearch report on a specific topic. Students will apply their knowledge plagiarism as they cite sources and ideas found from various sources. 	ading of the 6 ough the searching a ding of graphic rmation that e of rite a e of e of	What is the topic of your report? What keywords can you use to find your topic online? Is there a graphic organizer that might help you organize the information as you find t? What information do you need to write a report? What do you wonder about this specific topic? What is your first (next) step? How did you make sure that you gave your sources credit? Is there another way to say that?	
Vocabulary: Writing Process Key Words Cite Aspect	Research Projects Search Engines Compile Paraphrase	6+1 Traits of Writing Graphic Organizer Plagiarism	Print Bibliography Credit	Digital Sources Sources Investigation	



Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.

What d	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 What do students in Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students use Internet search engines to research an idea. Students identify key details from multiple sources and keep a record of those details. Students identify keywords for searching a topic and use those words when conducting research online. Students develop research questions. Students understand the concept of plagiarism and know that sources must be 		 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will apply their understanding of the 6 + 1 Writing Traits as they move through the writing process. Students will develop a plan for researching a specific topic. Students analyze information in order to categorize it appropriately. Students will apply their understanding of organization in order to choose a graphic 		 Question Stems What is the topic of your report? What keywords can you use to find your topic online? Is there a graphic organizer that might help you organize the information as you find it? What information do you need to write a report? What do you wonder about this specific topic? 	
plagiarism and know that sou credited and ideas should be solved.Students know how to compil bibliography.	rephrased.	 organizer in order to organize information that was researched. Students will apply their knowledge of informational writing in order to write a research report on a specific topic. Students will apply their knowledge of plagiarism as they cite sources and rephrase ideas found from various sources. 		It is your first (next) step? did you make sure that gave your sources credit? ere another way to say ?	
Vocabulary: Recall	Writing Process	6+1 Traits of Writing	Print	Digital Sources	
Categories	Evidence	Sources	Experiences	Search Engines	
Bibliography	Cite	Graphic Organizer	Note Taking	Catergorize	
Paraphrase	Internet	Plagiarism	Citation	Compile	



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

Α.

Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions].").

What do students i	need to be ab	le to <u>DO</u> ?		Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend		Higher Level (3 & 4) Ilyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	•	Why do you think the character responded in that way?
 Students will recall information from texts read. Students will interpret literature. Students will identify evidence within a text in order to support a written response. 	from lit problem and com them. • Studen their re questic • Studen	ts will create a logically organized se to open-ended literature-based	s) ●	Create an open-mind portrait for that character. What evidence can you find in the text to support your response? How do you know?
Vocabulary:				
Draw Evidence Literary		Informational Texts	Supp	-
Story Elements In-Dep Literature Based Detaile	th d Response	Cite Textual Evidence Open-Ended Questions	Inter Oper	pret Organization n-Mind Portrait



Common Core Adoption Process

W.4.9

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

В.

Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., "Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text").

What do student	need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Sy	• How can you prove that this was the author's purpose?	;
 Students will recall information from texts read. Students will collect information from multiple sources. Students will identify evidence within a tex in order to support a written response. 	 Students will analyze specific reasonauthor used to support his claim/or construct a detailed response regates. Students will cite textual evidence their response to a specific question. Students will create a logically orgon response. 	 ppinion response? How do you know? Why do you think that? What conclusion can you 	ith d
Vocabulary:			
	ry Texts Informational Texts	Support Analysis	
Story Elements In-De	•		'n
Opinions Deta	led Response Open-Ended Questio	ns Argument Claim	



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 students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			estion Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compreher • Students will select topics to write	 Students will apply the 6 + 1 Tra 	e What gr help you	aphic organizer would I plan this type of	
 about. Students will know and follow the writing process. Students will understand the 6 + 1 Tr for writing. Students will understand the purpose writing. Students will understand that graphi organizers can be used to plan and organize their writing. 	 Students will create information pieces with a clear text structur Students will create appropriate 	 wrative ing, middle, kal writing e endings ces when n reports. ting and the Write a Explain t What surfor your Reread y you imp Use the self-asse Make surautience How is we difference 	 Write graphic organizer would help you plan this type of writing? Write a personal narrative. Explain this What support did you provide for your opinion? Reread your writing. How can you improve it? Use the checklist / rubric to self-assess your writing. Make sure to think about your audience, as you write. How is writing a report different from a personal narrative? 	
Vocabulary:			Durafusad	
Opinion Argume		Explanatory	Proofread	
Narrative Resear	,	Word Choice	Edit	
Reflection Promp		Writing Process	Peer Edit	
Discipline Purpos		Audience	Voice	
Organization Presen	ation Conventions	Sentence Fluency	Ideas	



Grade 4

Speaking & Listening



Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 4 topics and texts*, 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 and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.

What do student	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?		
 What do student Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students read and prepare material for a discussion. Students collaborate and work with peers Students converse, accept the ideas of others, and develop good study habits. Students ask questions and use language to build on and clarify information. Students respond respectfully and add comments based on the discussion of 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students analyze the responses of other in order to formulate new ideas and further conversation Students will be able to critique the opinic of others. 	 all the materials you will need. Turn and ask your partner Does everyone understand what their job is for completing the task? Be prepared to share several questions that you can discuss with your group. What vocabulary can be 	
 Students understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to accomplishin a task. 	the task at hand.Students will make connections with other	the ideas that have already	
Vocabulary:			
Conversation Lin		Collaborate Explicitly	
Clarify Ro	5	Discussion Explore	
Connect An	lyze Cite	Textual Evidence	



Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 4 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. **B.**

Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & X Know, Remember, Understand, &	•	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	Who can remind me what a
 Students understand the exp collaborative discussions witt Students understand that evo opinions and thoughts matter Students engage in active list 	n peers. eryone's r. •	Students are able to analyze their past experiences in order to share with others and/or further the class discussion. Students apply listening strategies when collaborating with peers. Students evaluate their own opinions and thoughts about a text in order to determine what to share.	 good listener does when others are sharing? Share two interesting ideas from the reading with your group. Turn & Talk about that idea from the text. Think, Pair, Share Explain 2 things you learned and 1 thing you still wonder about with your partner. What suggestions do you have to help your partner? Did you share the same opinion as your partner? Why or why not?
Vocabulary: Discussion	Conversation	Group Work	Topics
Role	Comments	Gaining The Floor	Active Listening
Text	Norms	Turn & Talk	Think, Pair, Share



Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 4 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. **C.**

Pose and respond to specific questions to clarify or follow up on information, and make comments that contribute to the discussion and link to the remarks of others.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehent Students understand the expectations of collaborative discussions with peers. Students understand that asking questing a great way to deepen understanding Students will understand the importance staying on topic when working with other staying on topic when working with other students monitor group happenings to make certain they remain on task. 	nd Apply, Analy of Students understa ons order to further t te of Students thoughts others. Students	igher Level (3 & 4) vze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesi anding of presented information determine which questions to a heir comprehension. will make connections between and the thoughts and opinions will continually analyze the on in order to determine how be	n in ask to n their of	Who can remind me what a good listener does when others are sharing? Share two interesting ideas from the reading with your group. Turn & Talk about that idea from the text. Think, Pair, Share Did you offer suggestions or comments when your partner was finished speaking? What suggestions do you have to help your partner? Brainstorm three questions that you believe would help you better understand that
Vocabulary:				idea.
	onversation	Group Work	Тор	
	resent	Gaining The Floor		ve Listening
Text N	orms	Turn & Talk	Thir	ık, Pair, Share
Determine Fi	urther Discussion	Proceed	Pos	e Questions



Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 4 topics and texts*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. **D**.

Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

What do students need to be able to DO?			Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compression Students understand the expectation of collaborative discussions with for a students are able to work effective with classmates. Students recognize the ideas of of the students understand how to response respectfully, even when they disative with someone. Students are able to explain their thoughts and ideas on a topic or the students and ideas	ehend A tions peers. vely thers. pond agree	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate the conversation in order to build upon what has already been said. Students create and share original responses based on their own ideas and experiences. 	 Who can remind me what a good listener does when others are sharing? Share two interesting ideas from the reading with your group. Turn & Talk about that idea from the text. Think, Pair, Share How are your thoughts different now that you have had a chance to discuss them?
Vocabulary: Discussion	Conversation	n Group Work	 How has your thinking changed after speaking with your classmates? Topics
Role Text	Present Norms	Gaining The Floor Turn & Talk	Active Listening Think, Pair, Share
Determine	Further Disci		Synthesize



Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

What do students	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesi	 Summarize what you viewed or heard.
 Students understand that texts contain main ideas, supporting details, and extra information. Students understand that information can be presented in visual, digital, and oral formats. Students understand the information presented in visual, digital, and oral formats. Students will engage in active listening during the presentation of new information. Students are able to rephrase various portions of text. 	 Students differentiate between main and supporting details within a text. Students analyze various media form (Ex: graphs, videos, and digital resour in order to gain the information. 	 What was the main idea of the video? How did you decide what information was important?
Vocabulary:		
Oral Determi Presented Diverse		Supporting Detail Format
Quantitative Graphics		Paraphrase



Common Core Adoption Process

SL.4.3

Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.

What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students infer the message being conveyed through media sources. Students will be able to understand that evidence can be found in the form of facts, examples, and images. Students use facts, examples, and explanations to support an opinion. Students understand that arguments / opinions must be supported by facts and/or reasons. Students identify the facts and reasons a speaker gives to support his/her argument. Students understand that asking questions is an effective strategy for improving understanding. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will be able to draw conclusions based on what they saw or heard. Students are able to evaluate their own understanding of presented information in order to ask clarifying questions. Students will analyze the information presented in order to determine if they agree or disagree with the speaker. 	 Question Stems Why is the speaker trying to convey these particular arguments? What is this author/speaker trying to tell you? What evidence does the speaker give to support his/her points? Next, give examples to support the evidence the speaker used in their medium. Do you agree or disagree with what you saw or heard? Explain and site your reasons. What conclusions can you draw based on what you saw or heard? 			
	ropriate Argument fication Evidence	Opinions Provide			



Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

What do students r	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students understand strategies for organizing a	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	audience to remember about
 presentation (ex: brainstorming & using graphic organizers). Students understand basic organization structures for reporting or telling a story including: cause/effect, problem/solution, & chronological order. Students understand that stories must have a beginning, middle, & end. Students understand that most texts and presentations have a theme (moral). Students understand that reports have an introduction, body, and conclusion. Students understand that good speakers do the following: speaking clearly, making eye-contact, & speaking at a reasonable pace. 	 Students will apply organizational strategies when developing an oral report or telling a story. Students apply their knowledge of presention when speaking to an audience. Students apply their knowledge of descript language as they present information or te story. 	 What is the theme of your presentation? What graphic organizer might help you plan your report? Why did you choose to
Vocabulary: Topic Text	Recount Appropria	ate Relevant
Strategies Organizing		Chronological Order
Brainstorming Cause/Effe Graphic Organizer Engaged	ect Problem/Solution Theme	Moral



Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	-	r Level (3 & 4) aluate, Create, & Synthesize	 Listen as I play back what you read. What do you notice?
 Students will understand how to use audio equipment in order to record their voice. Students know how to use PowerPoint to share their presentation. 	 Students will apply their knowledge of audio equipment in order to record their own voice. Students will create and present visual displays in order to add meaning to poems, songs, or stories. Students will analyze their own work in order to decide when and how to add visual displays to enhance their work. 		 What can you improve? What types of visual displays could you add to make this even more interesting to the audience? What can you do to add feeling or emotion as you read? Why is it important to use expression as you read? How might you show your audience that? What should the audience be looking at while you're speaking?
Vocabulary:	o Dooordin co	Fluid Deading	Daga
	o Recordings	Fluid Reading Emphasize	Pace Enhance
	ropriate ction	Audio Equipment	Fluency



Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation.

What do stu	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comp	rehend Ar	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their knowledge of formal and informal English in order to determine word choice in specific settings. Students apply learned vocabulary in their responses to specific questions or prompts. 		How is the language you use with your friends different
 Students understand the concept of complete sentence. Students understand the difference between formal and informal Engli Students know that when writing a response they should use formal Engli and pay attention to conventions a grammar. 	es ish. • a formal nglish			 with your friends different from the language you would use when writing a report? How does the way in which you speak affect the way others think about you? What specific vocabulary terms can you use to explain that? Who is your audience? How does your audience change what you say or how you say it?
Vocabulary: Audience	Formal English	Task	Situ	uation
Clarification Word Choice	Respond Conventions	Complete Sentence Grammar		tail



Grade 4

Language



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

Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why).

What do students n	Question Stems		
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 What is "that" referring to in this sentence? 	
 Students know that relative adverbs are words that describe or give information about adjectives, verbs, & other adverbs. Students know that relative pronouns are used to refer to people, things, ideas or qualities. Students identify relative pronouns such as the following: who, whose, whom, which, & that. Students identify relative adverbs such as the following: where, when & why. 	 Students apply their understanding of relative pronouns and relative adverbs when evaluating sentences. Students apply their knowledge of relative pronouns and relative adverbs when writing. Students apply their knowledge of adjectives and adverbs by adding detail to descriptions. 	 this sentence? Are you able to make your description better by telling where, when, or why? Who are you referring to with that word? 	
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Command Relative Adverbs	d Conventions Grammar	Relative Pronouns	



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

Form and use the progressive (e.g., *I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking*) verb tenses.

What do students i	What do students need to be able to DO?				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the concept of progressive verb tenses (that verbs change depending on <i>when</i> the action took place). Students identify the present, past, and future tense for verbs. Students use context clues to determine what verb tense belongs in a given sentence. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesiz Students will apply their knowledge or progressive verb tenses when writing speaking. 	 place? Reread your sentence. Does this sound exactly as you 			
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comman Relative Adverbs Present					



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

Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., *can, may, must*) to convey various conditions.

What do students i	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	Reread your writing aloud;			
 Students understand that modal auxiliaries (also known as auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and/or helping verbs) must be used along with a main verb in order to express shades of time and mood (Ex: 1 am going home.) Students are able to identify the following modal auxiliaries: will, shall, may, might, can, could, must, ought to, should, would, used to, need. 	 Students will apply their knowledge of modal auxiliaries when writing or speaking. 	 does this sound exactly as you wanted it to sound? What does this modal auxiliary show? Which of these modal auxiliaries best completes the sentence? 			
	ommand Conventions Grammar onvey English Usage	Modal Auxilaries			



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

Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns (e.g., *a small red bag* rather than *a red small bag*).

What do students n	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that adjectives that depict quality go before adjectives that describe size or color (Ex: There was a <u>great big</u> dinosaur.). Students understand that adjectives that depict size go before adjectives that depict size go before adjectives that describe color (Ex: There was a <u>big</u> <u>red</u> ball.). 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will apply their knowledge of conventional patterns when ordering adjectives in sentences, either written or spoken. 	 Put the following words in order: There, bag, small, was, blue, a. Reread your writing aloud; does it sound correct? How might you rephrase this so that it sounds better?
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comman Adjectives Convent	nd Conventions Grammar ional Patterns	- English Usage



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

Form and use prepositional phrases.

What do	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Constant, Remember, Understand, & Constant, Remember, Understand that prephrases contain a preposition or pronoun, and (usually) and that modifies the noun (Ex: frithere, we could see it all.). Students know prepositions in location or relation to an objet. Students understand that prepare found before a noun or prepare found before a noun or prepare found before a noun or prepare such as the following: above, and around, as, below, down, for, of on, off, over, since, toward, upone for the such as the following in the such as the such as the following in the such as the following in the such as the such as the such	epositional n, a noun d adjective rom up ndicate ect. epositions ronoun in epositions, cross, f, in, into,	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize • Students apply their knowledge of prepositional phrases when speaking or writing.		 Which of the following prepositional phrases makes the most sense in this sentence? Reread your writing; is there a way to make this clearer? Does your writing sound perfect when you read it aloud? Identify the prepositions in this paragraph. Underline the prepositional phrase in this sentence. What is the object of this preposition? How do you know? 	
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Form	Command Preposition	Conventions Modify	Grammar Pronoun	Prepositional Phrase Adjective	



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

Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons.*

What do	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Cor	nprehend A	Higher Level (3 & pply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create,	•	 Reread your writing. Does it sound perfect?
 Students understand that senter express a complete thought. Students understand that fragmexpress a complete thought (I a Students understand that run o contain two or more complete that are not linked together wit or semicolon. 	ents do not m). n sentences choughts	• Students apply their understanding of various types of sentences in order to produce simple, compound, and complex sentences when speaking and/or writing while avoiding the inclusion of sentence fragments and run-ons.		 Double check that all of your sentences have periods. Is this a complete sentence? How do you know? How can you figure out if a sentence is complete What is the difference between a fragment and a complete sentence? Insert a period at the end of every complete thought. Do you have any sentences that go on and on? How can you fix that? How might you break this run on sentences into several shorter sentences?
Vocabulary: Demonstrate	Command	Conventions	Grammar	Complete Sentence
English Usage Revise	Inappropriate Sentence Fluen	Recognize	Fragments Semicolon	Run-Ons



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

Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).*

What do students n	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	Which of the following words balance in this contance?
 Students use to, two, and too correctly. Students use : their, there, and they're correctly. Students know homophones are words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings. 	 Students apply their understanding of homophones when writing. 	 belongs in this sentence? How do you know whether to use their/there/they're? How do you know whether or not to use too/two/to?
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Command Homophone	d Conventions Grammar	Frequently



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

Use correct capitalization.

	What do students need to be able to DO?					Question Stems
	er Levels (1 & 2) r, Understand, & Comprehend	Apply, Ar	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize • Students apply their knowledge of capitalization when writing.		•	How did you determine which words to capitalize?
capitalizati Capitalizati Sentence Capitalizati Names, H Capitalizati	Inderstand the basic rules or ion including the following: e the first word of every e. e proper nouns (Dates, Historical Events, etc.). e the important or major the title.				•	 Edit your paper for capitalization. Explain how you know that word is a proper noun.
Vocabulary:	Demonstrate Punctuation	Command Proper Noun	Conventions	Grammar		Capitalization
Vocabulary:			Conventions	Grammar		Capitalization



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

Β.

Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.

What do students r	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend • Students know the basic rules for	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	• How do you alert your			
 Students know the basic rules for dialogue including: Put quotation marks around what the character is saying. Capitalize the first letter of the quote. Punctuation goes inside of the quotation marks. Start a new paragraph each time there is a change in speaker. Comma must be included before the quotation mark when there is an opening Dialogue Tag (ex: Jenny saidz "Hello!"). A comma must be included within the quotation marks when the quotation marks whe	 Students apply their knowledge of dialogue when writing. Students analyze their own writing to ensure that they have punctuated dialogue correctly. 	 audience that this is dialogue? Look at your writing, did you include proper punctuation? Double check that you followed the rules for punctuating dialogue. 			
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comma	nd Conventions Grammar	Capitalization			
Punctuation Comma					



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

С.

Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.

What do students	Question Stems	
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that sentences express a complete thought. Students understand that a simple sentence contains a subject and a verb and very little other information (Ex: Jill ran there.) Students understand that compound sentences contain two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (Tania went to the mall, <u>but</u> Romero went home.). Students know the coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet. Students understand that commas are included before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence that joins two independent clauses(Ex: Alice got dinner, but her Cindy got cake.). 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will differentiate between simple and compound sentences. Students apply their knowledge of sentence structure when writing. 	 Read your writing aloud. Did you include punctuation at every point where you want the reader to pause or take a breath? Which conjunction works best in this sentence? How do you know if a comma is needed in this compound sentence?
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Commar Punctuation Comma Independent Clause		Capitalization nd Sentence



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

D.

Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

What do students r	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthe	• Do you know any words that sound like that word? Can
 Student will remember how to spell all Dolch words correctly. Students will know how to use dictionaries (digital & print) in order to determine the correct spelling of words. Students will know how to use spell check. Students will understand the following position based spelling rules: I before e, except after c, unless it says a as in "neighbor" and "weigh"). The letter "Q" is always followed by "U" The letter "Y", and not "I" is used at the end of words ending in the long "I" sounds. 	 Students will apply their knowledge position-based spelling rules when y Students will evaluate their writing errors in spelling conventions and c any errors by consulting appropriate resource (dictionary, word wall, specheck). 	 of you use what you know to help spell the new word? What sounds do you hear in that word? What strategies do you have to spell that word?
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comm Punctuation Grade Consult		mmar Capitalization Il Check Online Dictionary



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

Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.*

What do students n	What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students will identify synonyms for words. Students will understand positive and negative connotation – specifically that there are multiple ways to express the same idea and that the way in which the idea is expressed changes the affects the way the message is received (ex: "shut up" vs. "be quiet"). Students will understand the importance of word choice when speaking and writing 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize The student will understand how to use grammar correctly. Students consult thesauruses in order to enhance their word choice writing and speaking. Students will consider word choice when writing and speaking. 	 Did you proofread? Did you use a Thesaurus? Did you use quotes, exclamations, and/or questions to add voice in your writing/presentation? Did you discuss with a partner whether or not you used appropriate language to express your feelings? Is there a nicer way to say that? Is there another way to say that? Can you think of a synonym for that word? How do you think your audience will feel when they read/hear that? Is that the way you want them to respond? 		
Vocabulary: Language Convention Differentiate Thesaurus	ns Convey Precise Consult Word Choi	Precision ice Synonym		



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

B. Choose punctuation for effect.*

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 Students will know that question marks, commas, exclamation points can be used to express ideas. 		•	Have the rules of	
 Students know that question marks, commas, exclamation points can change the meaning of a sentence (Ex: I love her! vs. I love her?) Students know that ellipsis may are used to omit words or ideas (Ex: If I ever catch that man). 			•	punctuation and grammar been followed? Has your writing been proofread? How might the meaning of this sentence change if we alter the end punctuation? Have you used exclamations, quotes, or question marks to add voice to your presentation/writing?	
Vocabulary:					
			Ques		
				stion Marks	
Ellipsis Vo Omit	bice	End Punctuation	Alter		



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

Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

What do students r	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	 What is the purpose of your writing/presentation?
 Students distinguish between formal and informal writing/presentations. Students understand that written/verbal communication refers to speech or writing that goes beyond a sentence. Students understand that there is often a difference between the language used when talking with friends and the more formal language we use when writing. Students understand the concept of word choice. 	 Students apply their understanding of forma and informal English when writing and speaking. Students evaluate their audience in order to determine word choice when writing and speaking. 	 Who is your audience? Is your style of writing/speech appropriate for your audience? Have you practiced your speech with a partner/group and received feedback? How does your word choice change depending on your audience? What will your audience think after hearing you say that?
Vocabulary:		
Language Conventior Formal English Informal Er Word Choice Verbal Con		ntext ades of Meaning



Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

Α.

Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

What do students r	Question Stems			
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students know that authors often include the meaning of words within the sentence where the word first appears. Students understand that reading around 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their understanding of context clues when reading independently. Students self-monitor for comprehension when reading independently. 		 What do you think that word means? What strategies do you have for determining what that word means? Can you skip that word and still understand the text? Are there any clues in the 	
the word is a great strategy for determining the meaning of an unknown word.			 text that might tell you what that word means? Is the word defined in that sentence? What is your best guess as to what that word means? Why do you think that? 	
Vocabulary:				
Determine Sentence-Level Context Self-Monitor	Clarify Strategies	Multiple-Meaning Reading Around the Word	Flexible Text	



Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

Β.

Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., *telegraph, photograph, autograph*).

What do students need to be able to DO?				Question Stems
 What do students r Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the concept of word parts (prefix, root word, suffix). Students know the meaning of commonly used prefixes & suffixes, including the following: re-, un-, dis-, -ly, - ish,-hood, -ful, -ness, -ment, -ation, - 	Higher Apply, Analyze, Eva • Students apply affixes when re • Students self-r	O? Level (3 & 4) Juate, Create, & Synthesize their understanding of eading independently. nonitor for comprehension independently.	•	Question Stems What do you think that word means? What strategies do you have for determining what that word means? Can you skip that word and still understand the text? Are there any clues in the text that might tell you what
 able/ible etc. Students understand that reading around the word is a great strategy for determining the meaning of an unknown word. 			•	that word means? What does that suffix mean? What does that prefix do to the root word? What is your best guess as to what that word means? Why do you think that? Can you use the prefix or suffix as a clue to what that word might mean?
Vocabulary:		o. (()		
Determine Word Parts	Clarify Strategies	Suffix Affix Prefix		Root Words



Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

С.

Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?			
Ŭ	. ,	 Can you find the meaning that word online? 	
beginning o	dictionaries in order to determine	 Where might you look for the meaning of that word? What strategies do you have to determine the meaning of that word? 	
Clarify	Multiple-Meaning	Flexible	
Strategies	Online Dictionary	Text	
Glossaries	Digital		
	Apply, Analyze • Students w beginning of the meanin Clarify Strategies	beginning dictionaries in order to determine the meaning of unknown words. Clarify Multiple-Meaning Strategies	



Α.

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

Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.

What do students r	Question Stems	
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend	Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize	What do you think the author meant when he (she
 Students will define simile and metaphor. Students identify simile and metaphors. Students will understand that figurative language cannot be taken literally. 	 Students apply their understanding of similes and metaphors in order to comprehend text. Students analyze the words in order to determine the author's message Students self-monitor for comprehension when reading independently. 	 author meant when he/she said? What does this simile really mean? What does this metaphor really mean?
Vocabulary:		
Demonstrate Figurative		Nuance
Strategies Reading A Self-Monitor Literal Me	round the Word Text aning Nonliteral Meaning	Context Simile
Metaphor Author's I	0	Sinne



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

Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.

What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ?				Question Stems
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students know that idioms are phrases the don't exactly mean what the words say (E I could eat a horse!) Students are able to infer the meaning of idioms when used in context. Students will know that adages are short statements that express a general truth (E Out of sight, out of mind). Students know that proverbs are statements of advice or general truth (Ex: 	 Apply, Analyze, Evaluat Students will a figurative lang quality of their 	Pr Level (3 & 4) valuate, Create, & Synthesize apply their knowledge of guage in order to improve the r own writing.	 What do you think the author meant when he said? What does this idiom is a said? 	
 An apple a day keeps the doctor away.). Students explain the meaning of common adages and proverbs. 				
Vocabulary: Demonstrate Fig Idioms Ac	urative Language ages ntext	Word Relationships Proverbs		Nuances Literal Meaning



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

Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

What do students n	Question Stems		
 Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students can define synonym as words that have similar meanings. Students can define antonym as words that are opposites. Students use the words antonym and opposite interchangeably. Students provide synonyms for given words. Students provide antonyms for given words. Students locate synonyms and antonyms for words using a thesaurus (online or print). Students infer the definition of unknown words when provided with a list of its synonyms or antonyms. 	 Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their knowledge of synonyms in order to improve word choice when writing and speaking. 	 Is there another, more interesting, way to say that? Can you replace any words with more exciting words? Given these four synonyms for this unknown word, can you determine the meaning unknown word? What is the opposite of this word? Do you know any antonyms for this word? What synonyms are there for this word? What synonyms are there for this word? How might you improve your word choice by using synonyms? 	
Vocabulary: Synonym Antonym Word Choice	Identical Thesaurus Online	Thesaurus	



Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., *wildlife, conservation,* and *endangered* when discussing animal preservation).

What do students need to be able to DO?				Question Stems
Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend		Higher Level (3 & 4) yze, Evaluate, Create, & S		 What other words or phrases could you use to replace the
 Students learn and use words that are basic to understanding a concept. Students use transition words and phrases appropriately (ex: next, after that, then, finally). Students accurately describe spatial relationships between items using positional words (ex: under, over, near, far, left, right). 		Students apply and use content specific language appropriately.		 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. What transitional words/phrases are you using to put the events in order?
Vocabulary:	nacific	Precise	Transition M/a	ords/Dhrocos
	pecific Relationship	General	Transition Wo Positional Wo	
	Restate	Replace		ific Vocabulary