

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 | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| What do students in 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. | | | Higher Level Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Control Students cite specific to support inferences Students use the auth support inferences. Students apply their upper support inferences. | What inferences can you make about? Why did the author write this? What conclusions can you make after reading this selection? Why do you think that? Car | |
| | | | plagiarism by creditin quoting from the text stated" or "the au that"). | (ex: "the author | 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 | • | | | | |
| | 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 | Question Stems | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co Students will understand and universal themes in literatur Good vs. Evil Love & Friendship Coming Of Age Man vs. Nature Journey (Quest) Students will summarize literature | mprehend Apply, d identify e such as: 5ti ex | Higher Level (3 & 4) Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesi udents will analyze themes within fferent pieces of literature. udents will cite textual evidence to plain the overall theme. | ? What is the theme of the story? How do the character's |
| 'ocabulary: Determine | Theme | Message | Cite Textual Evidence |
| | | Supporting Details | Universal |
| Drama | Text | Supporting Details | Ulliversal |



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 stud | | Question Stems | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compression Students identify and describe characters from a story. Students identify the setting of a or drama. Students describe the sequence of events of a story or drama. Students provide specific details of summarizing the events of a story. | Students analyze the specific examples ex characters develop. Students analyze the explain the way in w affected the story. | e text in order to cite plaining how text in order to hich a text's setting | Use specific details 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. Did the setting affect the story? |
| Vocabulary: Describe Eve In Depth Dra Character Det Setting | ma Critique | 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 studen | 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 th meaning of unknown words or phrase in a text. Students will identify major mythological characters and their training the statement of th | • Students will apply knowledge of text features (ex: footnotes & glossary) and | 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 Phr | ses Text Features Restate | Draw Conclusions |
| Allude Tex | Context Clues Define ology Glossary Characte | 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 r | Question Stems | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 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. | as 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 | 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 stu | dents need to be al | ole to <u>DO</u> ? | | Question Stems |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--|
| What do stu Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compression Students read and understand the ideas of the story/drama. Students understand that the presentation of a story changes the in which it is received by the audi Students understand that there a often great differences between the story was written and the way the is told when presented in another | e main e main ne way ence. re the way e story e story e he way e story e he way e story e he way e story e he way e story e he main e Apply, An e Stude and b specif visual e story e an ora | 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 visual presentation (picture, drawing, video) the same? In what ways are the story and the oral presentation (speech, recording) the same? In what ways does the drawing/visual show that the author is saying? |
| media. | • Stude texts | nts analyze multiple presen (ex: digital, print, oral, etc.) ermine which was the most | itations of in order | 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 Dram | Describe a 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>C</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 anal address simila build knowled approaches th Students eval | r Level (3 & 4) aluate, Create, & Synth yze how two or more ar themes or topics in dge or to compare th he authors take. uate texts in order to o 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 the version from other cultures or countries? Which graphic organizer might help you organize |
| /ocabulary: Compare Events | Quest Similar | Culture Patterns | Myth Story | the elements of this text? 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 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 • What | literature have you 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 betwee genres. Students evaluate text forms within genres. Students apply reading strate to self-monitor their own con Students read at DRA Level 44 of fourth grade. | en various and features egies in order nprehension. 8 by the end Which might this te • What | read independently? | | |
| Vocabulary: Independent Reading Range | e Proficient | Accuracy | Level | | |
| Genres Storie | | Monitor | Poetry | | |
| Literature Dram Self-Monitoring Motiv | I | Check for Understanding Graphic Organizer | g Fluency | | |



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.

| | Wha | Question Stems | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Stuma Stuma Stuth Stuth | Lower Levels (1 emember, Understan udents identify deta udents understand t aking inferences. udents explain what e text. udents provide spec tails to support infe | d, & Comprehend ils and examples. he concept of is happening in ific example and | Apply, Analyze, E Students fin data was us Students w outcome us Students ev make inferente | te textual evidend | Synthesize stify what conclusion. fy the e. n order to | 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 you can name? |
| Vocabul | ary: 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 studen | Question Stems | |
|---|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Remember (knowledge) & Understand(comprehension Students identify the main idea of the store or text. Students determine the details that are important to the text. Students use key details from the text and the main idea to summarize. Students understand that graphic organize can be used to help organize information from the text. | Students evaluate the text in order to explain how the main idea is supported from details of the text. | 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 Supp Summarize Dete | rt Text Explain nine Summary | 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 students n | eed 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/social 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 basic text since- related 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 wh 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 Historical | Scientific Concepts Technical Text Specific In | Results formation 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 n | | You find the | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| What do students n Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend 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. Students understand many words may have multiple meanings. Students have an understanding of word parts (prefix, root word, suffix). | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will be able to interpret words and phrases as they are used in text and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone. Students apply their understanding of root words, suffixes, and prefixes to determine the meaning of academic words in science and social studies. Students will apply strategies to determine the meaning of general academic and domain specific words or phrases in a text (ex: read around the word, using the glossary and various other text features). | | You find the What strategies can you use to discover the meaning of an unknown word or term? Can you understand the meaning of the word in the sentence in which it is used? Can you determine the meaning of an unknown word 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 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 make sure you understand what you have read? |
| Vocabulary: Domain Greek Prefix Word Parts Digital Diction Strategies Resource | Greek Suffix hary Glossary | Latin Prefix Text Features | Latin Suffix 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 | s need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | 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 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. | 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: | Question Stems 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 probler and solution of this reading piece? What text structure is the author using? Which graphic organizer |
| Students know that figuring out the text structure will help them understand the text. | structure his/her text in a particular way. | could you apply to this text? Why do you think the author choose to organize the text this way? What text features are included in this text? Why d the author choose to include those? |
| 0 | m/Solution Sequence | Comparison Graphic Organizer |



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 Leve Analyze, Evaluate, | l (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 stra Stu of t | 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 student | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | Question Stems |
|---|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehence | | Higher Leve Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, | Create, & Synthesize | 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 materi being presented. Students understand that the same information can be presented in multiple ways (ex: text, chart, matrix, graph, diagram, time-line, animations). |) | Students will be able to evaluate content presented in a variety of formats and media. Students will analyze charts & graphs in order to determine their purpose. Students will evaluate diagrams in order to determine how this information applies to them. Students investigate various interactive elements included on a webpage in order to better understand a topic or idea. Students will assess the format in which the information was presented in order to determine the benefits and drawbacks of that particular design. | | 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 0 | arts sign | 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 stude | nts need to be abl | e to <u>DO</u> ? | Question Stems |
|--|---|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehe Students identify the author's purpose. Students differentiate between fact and opinion. Students differentiate between evidence and reasons. Students locate evidence used to suppor specific claims within the text. | nd Apply, Anal • Students author is and/or s • Students • Students • Students • Students • Students • Students • Students | ligher Level (3 & 4) yze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize will assess the claims made by the n order to determine if the argument pecific claims are sound. s evaluate the validity of the reasoning. s assess evidence in order to determine evance. s will analyze text in order to ne 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? What proof in the text supports what the author is trying to say? Is this a valid point? Does the author include any irrelevant information? What makes you think that evidence is relevant / irrelevant? After reading this, what do you believe? |
| Vocabulary: | | | Do you agree with the author? Why or why not? |
| Sound Argument | Author's Purpose | Differentiate | Fact/Opinion |
| Perspective | Point of View | Support | Evidence |
| Relevance | Claim | Validity | Sound Claim |
| Reasoning | Relevant | Irrelevant | Credible |



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

| What do students i | What do students need to be able to DO? | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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? | | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | |
| | | egrate | | |
| Multiple Sources Com Write Knowledgeably Sour | · · · · | ak Knowledgeably | | |



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 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 | 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: | | comployity Dand | | |
| Comprehend Techr Scaffolding Profic | nical Text Complexity DRA Lev Cient Non-Fiction | el 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 students | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | Question Stems | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students recognize that letters and combinations of letters (graphemes) make different sounds (phonemes). Students have a basic understanding of syllabication patterns. Students understand morphology (Prefix, Root Word, & Suffix). | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply knowledge of consonant blends, long-vowel patters and short-vowel patterns to decode words. Students analyze word structure to help them decode unfamiliar multisyllabic words. Students use appropriate strategies for decoding unfamiliar words. Students apply the rules for syllabication in order to decode unfamiliar words. | | t Ser owel Wh to bothem Do loc o cre | How do sounds and letters 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:GraphemePhonemesMorphologyRoot WordMulti-syllabicIn Context | Phonics Prefix Out of Context | Decode Suffix Strategies | Letter-Sound Syllabication Rules for Syl | | |



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 waread does not make sense with students practice reading the repeatedly in order to increa Students understand that remincreases comprehension. Students read fluently (easy, automatic). Students reread, with correct necessary. Students read fluently | thin the text. e same text se fluency. reading smooth and | Students read grade-level text fluently and show comprehension through voice, timing, and expression. Students self-correct misread or misunderstood words using context clues. Students apply reading strategies such as the following when reading: making connections, analyzing text structure, making predictions, visualizing, questioning, and summarizing. | | Why does fluency matter? Practice reading this, until you have less than 3 errors. Listen to yourself reading this (audio recording), before trying to read it again. What do you do if you can't 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 is too difficult for you? | |
| Vocabulary: Sufficient | Accuracy | Fluency | Comprehension | Support | |
| Context Clue Expression | Accuracy Purpose Self-Correct | Automatic | Voice | Support Timing | |



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 | Question Stems | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 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.

| | i d recognition and understanding, rereading as necessar | |
|--|---|--|
| What do students i | need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | Question Stems |
| What do students in Lower Levels (1 & 2) 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. | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students evaluate what they read in order to determine when something does not make sense. Students apply decoding strategies for determining an unknown word. Students use context clues to help them determine the meaning of the unknown word. | Question Stems 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 Strategi | es Self-Correct |
| Confirm Comprehen | sion Word Recognition Accurac | .у |



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, & Com | 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, collocation) 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. | | Who is y What are having the second sec | no is your audience? nat are your reasons for ving that opinion? read your first sentence; es it clearly state your | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | | | |
| • | Argument | Writing Process | 6 Traits of | Writing | Writer's Purpose | |
| | 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.

В.

Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.

| What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | | Question Stems | |
|---|------------------|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 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 others that you are correct? | |
| Vocabulary: | | | _ | | |
| Opinion | Argument | Writing Process | 6 Traits of Wri | ting | |
| Point of View | Perspective | Ideas | Support | | |
| Linking Words | Introduction | Conclusion | Voice | | |
| Logical | Sentence Fluency | Organization | Word Choice | | |



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 linking words help connect reasons to the opinion in a logical fashion. Student is able to identify and list linking words and phrases, including the following: because, therefore, since, for example, & as you can see. | | Students will apply their knowledge of linking words and their purpose in order to organize their writing in a logical fashion. | | 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 : | | | | | |
| Opinion | Argument | Writing Process | 6 Traits of | Writing | |
| Point of View | Perspective | Ideas | Support | | |
| Linking Words | Introduction | Conclusion | Voice | | |
| Logical | Sentence Fluency | Organization | Word Cho | ice | |



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> ? | | | Ques | tion Stems | | |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the basic format of an essay (introduction, body, & conclusion). Students understand the importance of including a powerful conclusion. | | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize 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 conclusion restate your opinion? Does your concluding statement represent your point of view? | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Vocabulary: | umont | Writing Drocoss | C Troits of M | /riting | Compol | |
| | gument spective | Writing Process Ideas | 6 Traits of V Support | virung | Compel | |
| | oduction | Conclusion | Voice | | | |
| - | tence Fluency | Organization | Word Choic | ce | | |



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 students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | Question Stems |
|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co | | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | What do good writers do? What is my purpose and how do I develop it? |
| Students select a topic and identify information (e.g., facts, definitions, details). Students understand basic text structures, including: cause/effect, problem/solution, & sequence of events. Students will be able to use illustrations to help readers understand the topic. | | Students will apply their understanding of the writing process and the 6+1 Traits in order to write informative/explanatory texts. Students will find information, using multiple sources on a topic. Students will apply their understanding of text structure in order to organize their writing using title and headings. Students will create illustrations, including diagrams, maps, and graphs in order to enhance their writing. Students will include multi-media components to their writing. Students will enhance their writing through th application of domain-specific vocabulary. | 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, & Compreh | | Higher Level (3 & 4 7, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, 8 | Synthesize | What facts, quotes, examples, and details will I use to support my writing? | |
| Students select a topic and identify information (e.g., facts, definitions, de Students organize their topic by group related information. Students know how to find informatio using multiple sources. Students understand that plagiarism r to the word-for-word copying of anoth work, without crediting the source. Students paraphrase information. Students know how to cite sources. Students know how to create a bibliography. | etails). so bing • St th in ex efers de her's va • St ar ap • St | they create develop their informational / explanatory writing. Students fully explain the topic using facts, definitions, specific details, and quotes from a variety of sources. Students will reflect on what they have written and revise it in order to include the most applicable facts, definitions, and details. | | 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 | Writing Process Credit | Concrete Details | Reflect | Quotations | |



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

C.

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 ideas to the reader? Did I use words and phrases that link my ideas? Reread your writing; are there any ideas that need to be linked together? Do you include compound and complex sentences? Are there any sentences that you could combine, in order to make your writing more interesting? Is your writing easy to follow? | | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | |
| Linking Words Inform | Explain Examples | Complex Sentence | | |
| Topic SentencesDefinitionWord ChoiceSentence | | | | |



| W.4.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to D. Use precise language and domain-spe | | · | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| What do students r | need to be able | to <u>DO</u> ? | Question Stems | Question Stems | | |
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | | gher Level (3 & 4) e, Evaluate, Create, & Synth | Did you include vocabulary specific to this topic? | ! | | |
| Students understand the importance of using vocabulary correctly. Students understand the concept of effective word choice. | Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply domain-specific vocabulary within their writing. Students apply their knowledge of word choice as they create their essay or response. | | Am I using precise and special language? Will your audience be able determine the meaning of the special language. | to the out that at lary | | |
| Vocabulary: Domain-Specific Vocabulary Topic Sentences Writing Process | Inform Definitions 6+1 Traits | Explain Illustration Conclusion | Precise Language Details Word Choice | | | |



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 students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | | Question Stems | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com | prehend Apply | 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 | |
| Students understand the basic for essay (introduction, body, & cond Students understand the importation including a powerful conclusion. | clusion). a | | | 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? | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | | |
| Linking Words Topic Sentences Writing Process | Inform Definitions 6+1 Traits | itions Illustration Concluding S | | Details Statement | |



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, & Co | | 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 concessequence of events. Students understand the steps writing process. Students understand the import 6+1 Traits of Writing | of the ept of 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. | 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 | itary Flomonts |
| Topic Characters | Writing Process Problem | - | Story Elements Events |
| Details Organization | Description | | Narrator |



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 students r | eed to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | Question Stems |
|--|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that adding adjectives 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. | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students apply their understanding of dialogue in order to create interesting conversations within their narratives. Students create interesting narratives through the use of descriptions enhance by vivid adjectives and adverbs. | 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 manufacture is homeoning? |
| Vocabulary: Dialogue Narrative Topic Writing Pro Word Choice Sentence Fl | _ | bs Ideas tion Marks Organization |



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 students | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & 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 o self-editing their writing. Students understand sequencing. | Students reread their writing in order to determine how best to revise and improvit. Students apply their understanding of sentence fluency as they revise their wor Students edit their writing for word choic Students edit their writing for organization | 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 ProceCharactersProblemDetailsDescriptionOrganizationSentence Flue | 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 s | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand that adding adjectives and adverbs improve descriptions. Students understand the concept of word choice. | | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | Do you explain how looks, sounds, and feels? |
| | | 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. | Close your eyes as I read your story aloud. What do you see as I read it? How can you paint a clearer |
| Vocabulary: | | | |
| Adjective Writing Proc | | 6+1 Traits of Writing | Story Elements |
| Characters | /ivid Description | Precise | Senses |
| Details S | Sensory Details | Adverb | Narrator |
| Organization S | Sentence 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 r | 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 Pro | _ | Story Elements |
| Characters Sequence o Details Sustain | Conclude | Conclusion 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> ? | | | Questic | on Stems |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 Know, Remember, Understand, | • | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthe | esize | • | aphic organizer elp 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 twriting. | y, opinion, and ous text structures on, cause/effect, nom they are follow the writing | Students evaluate their ideas in order to and use the appropriate graphic organizing their writing. Students analyze the writing task or proorder to determine which type of writin required (persuasive, narrative, or informational). Students analyze their writing and seek assistance from classmates and adults wrevising. Students create multiple writing pieces Students apply the 6+1 Traits of Writing engaging in the writing process. | izer for ompt in ng is k when | your audient appreciate ye Why did you structure? Reread your on trait of might you im Reread your best work? Is the purposiclear? Did you use the second second | make sure that ce will like and our writing? choose this text writing focusing f Writing. How prove this? writing; is it your se of your writing |
| Vocabulary: | Writing Drocoss | 611 Traits of Writing | Soquor | sea of Events | Narrative |
| Topic Cause/Effect | Writing Process Problem/Solution | 6+1 Traits of Writing Text Structure | Develop | nce of Events | Analyze |
| Organization | Task | Purpose | Self-Ed | | Purpose |
| Rubric | Checklist | Explanatory Writing | Opinior | - | i di pose |



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> ? | Qu | uestion Stems |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | that n 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 edit 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. | | er. did you make sure that audience will like and ciate your writing? did you choose this text ure? d your writing focusing trait of Writing. How you improve this? d your writing; is it your vork? purpose of your writing ou use the rubric / list to self-edit your g? |
| Vocabulary: | | | |
| Topic Writing Process Revision Editing | - | rewriting inal Draft | Draft Peer Edit |
| Ideas Organization | 5 | ord Choice | Voice |
| Presentation Sentence Fluence | | necklist | |



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 stu | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compre | hend Apply | Higher Level (3 y, Analyze, Evaluate, Cre | • | Where will you save your work to ensure that you | |
| Students will participate in peer and teacher-led writing conferences prio publishing their work. Students will know how to use the for toolbar /editing functions: bold, und font style, font size, spell and gramm check, dictionary, thesaurus Students know how to save their wo the computer and on a flash drive. Students are able to use Internet seat engines. Students know how to use publishing programs including Microsoft Office Students know how to print or other publish their work. | r to co ar bllowing w erline, • St har fro w rk on w arch co g er and | udents will apply their k omputer programs such nd Open Office, to impro riting. udents will apply what to om participating in peer riting conferences in ord riting. udents will use technolo ollaborative discussions orums and/or Skype (ex: mails/Skype/Google Doo | 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: | | | | | |
| - | Traits of Writing | Guidance | Flash-Drive | Technology | |
| | entation osoft Office | Support Open Office | Interact Power Point | Collaborate Skype | |
| | le Docs | Email | Peer-Edit | Self-Edit | |



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

| What | do students need | to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | Question Stems |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, & Students will use Internet seresearch an idea. Students will identify key de multiple sources and keep a details. Students will identify keywo searching a topic and use the conducting research online. Students will develop resear Students will understand the plagiarism and know that so credited and ideas should be Students will know how to cobibliography. | Comprehend Parch engines to tails from record of those rds for ose words when rch questions. e concept of urces must be e rephrased. | writing process. Students will develop a plan for researching a specific topic. Students will apply their understanding of organization in order to choose a graphic | | 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? 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 Bibliogra Credit | Digital Sources phy 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 | at do students nee | ed to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | C | uestion Stems |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 Know, Remember, Understand • Students use Internet sea | , & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synt • Students will apply their understand | repo • Wha | it is the topic of your ort? it keywords can you use nd your topic online? |
| research an idea. Students identify key deta sources and keep a record Students identify keyword topic and use those word research online. Students develop research Students understand the plagiarism and know that credited and ideas should Students know how to co bibliography. | d of those details. ds for searching a s when conducting h questions. concept of sources must be be rephrased. | the 6 + 1 Writing Traits as they move through the writing process. Students will develop a plan for rese a specific topic. Students analyze information in order categorize it appropriately. Students will apply their understand organization in order to choose a gra organizer in order to organize inform that was researched. Students will apply their knowledge informational writing in order to write research report on a specific topic. Students will apply their knowledge plagiarism as they cite sources and re- ideas found from various sources. | e Is the that the is it? er to What need ing of What aphic What this nation What of Is the that of | ere a graphic organizer might help you organize nformation as you find at information do you d to write a report? at do you wonder about specific topic? at is your first (next) step? did you make sure that gave your sources credit? ere another way to say |
| Vocabulary: | | | Deint | Disital Courses |
| Recall Categories | Writing Process Evidence | 6+1 Traits of Writing Sources | Print Experiences | Digital Sources 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) lyze, 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 questio • Studen | ts will create a logically organized se to open-ended literature-based | , ;) • | Create an open-mind portrait for that character. What evidence can you find in the text to support your response? How do you know? Why do you think that? What conclusion can you draw after reading these texts? How do you feel about the way that character behaved? Prove that. Where could you look to find that information? |
| 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 students | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | Question Stems |
|--|---|---|----------------|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | | ligher Level (3 & 4) yze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | • | 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 text in order to support a written response. | author u constructStudents their res | s will analyze specific reasons the used to support his claim/opinion and the support his claim/opinion and the support of the support sponse to a specific question s will create a logically organized e. | | What evidence can you find in the text to support your response? How do you know? Why do you think that? What conclusion can you draw after reading these texts? Do you agree or disagree with the author? Why? Where could you look to find that information? How did the author support his opinion? |
| Vocabulary: | | | | |
| Draw Evidence Literar | - | Informational Texts | Supp | |
| Story Elements In-Dep Opinions Detaile | th ed Response | Cite Textual Evidence Open-Ended Questions | Inter Argui | |



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> ? | | | Quest | tion Stems | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Lower Levels (1 & member, Understand, & | Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & S Students will apply the 6 + 1 Tr | | prompt.What graph | the following nic organizer would an this type of |
| abor stud writ Stud for v Stud orga orga | ut. lents will know and fo ing process. lents will understand writing. lents will understand ing. lents will understand anizers can be used to anize their writing. | ollow the the 6 + 1 Traits the purpose of that graphic plan and | Students will apply the 6 + 1 from writing when writing. Students will organize their na writing including a clear beginn and end. Students will create informatic pieces with a clear text structure. Students will create appropriate for a variety of writings. Students will cite multiple sour conducting and writing researce. Students will evaluate their wr writing of their classmates in o revisions and improvements. | nrrative ning, middle, onal writing ure. te endings rces when ch reports. riting and the | writing? Write a per Explain this What support op Reread you you improv Use the chesself-assess Make sure audience, a How is write | sonal narrative. ort did you provide inion? r writing. How can e it? ecklist / rubric to your writing. to think about your is you write. |
| Vocabula | • | Argumontativo | Informational | Typlanate | | Proofread |
| | Opinion Narrative | Argumentative Research | | Explanato Word Ch | • | Edit |
| | Reflection | | Essay 6+1 Traits | Word Chi Writing P | | Peer Edit |
| | Discipline | Prompt Purpose | Extended Time | Audience | | Voice |
| | Organization | Presentation | Conventions | Sentence | | 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 students | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | Before you move into groups, make sure you have all the materials you will need. | |
| 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 others. Students understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to accomplishing a task. | Students analyze the responses of other in order to formulate new ideas and further the conversation Students will be able to critique the opinions of others. Students will cite textual evidence during discussions regarding literature. Students will cite personal experiences and explain how those experiences connect with the task at hand. Students will make connections with others. | 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 used to link your ideas to the ideas that have already been discussed? Be ready to explain your thoughts and ideas and what new knowledge you have? Can you show others where you got your information? | |
| Vocabulary: | | - 10 MI | |
| Conversation Link Clarify Role | | borate Explicitly | |
| Clarify Role Connect Ana | 5 | ission Explore ial 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 | Question Stems | | |
|--|------------------|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Co | | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | • Who can remind me what a |
| Students understand the experience of t | peers. yone's | 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 | Conversatio | n 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 abl | e to <u>DO</u> ? | | Question Stems |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand the expectations of collaborative discussions with peers. Students understand that asking questions is a great way to deepen understanding. Students will understand the importance of staying on topic when working with others. Students monitor group happenings to make certain they remain on task. | Apply, Analy Student: understa order to further to Student: thought others. Student: | Higher Level (3 & 4) yze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesi anding of presented information o determine which questions to a their comprehension. s will make connections between s and the thoughts and opinions s will continually analyze the on in order to determine how be l. | 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 idea. |
| /ocabulary: Discussion Conv | versation | Group Work | Тор | ics |
| Role Pres | ent | Gaining The Floor | Acti | ve Listening |
| Text Norr | ns | Turn & Talk | Thin | nk, Pair, Share |
| Determine Furt | her 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 stud | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | Question Stems |
|---|---|--|---|
| What do stud Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Compre Students understand the expectation of collaborative discussions with p Students are able to work effective with classmates. Students recognize the ideas of of students understand how to response respectfully, even when they disative with someone. Students are able to explain their | hend Ap tions • peers. rely • thers. ond gree • | Higher Level (3 & 4) ply, 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. Students are able to synthesize the information presented by classmates in | Question Stems 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 |
| thoughts and ideas on a topic or t | | order to develop a new or improved opinion on that matter. | have had a chance to discuss them? How has your thinking changed after speaking with your classmates? |
| Vocabulary: | Conversion | Crown Work | Tania |
| Discussion Role | Conversation Present | Group Work | Topics Active Listoping |
| Text | Norms | Gaining The Floor Turn & Talk | Active Listening Think, Pair, Share |
| Determine | Further Discus | | Synthesize |



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

| | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | evels (1 & 2) Iderstand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthes | • 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 mair and supporting details within a text. Students analyze various media form (Ex: graphs, videos, and digital resou in order to gain the information. | What was the main idea of the video? How did you decide what information was important? | | |
| Vocabulary: Oral | Determin | e Main Idea | Supporting Detail | | |
| Presei | | | Format | | |
| Quant | | | Paraphrase | | |



Common Core Adoption Process

SL.4.3

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

| What do students r | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| What do students r 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 / | 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 | 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 | |
| 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. | presented in order to determine if they agree or disagree with the speaker. | 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 student | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend Students understand strategies for organizing presentation (ex: brainstorming & using graph organizers). Students understand basic organization structures for reporting or telling a story including: cause/effect, problem/solution, & | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students will apply organizational strategies when developing an oral report or telling a story. Students apply their knowledge of presenting when speaking to an audience. Students apply their knowledge of descriptive language as they present information or tell a story. | | Question Stems What do you want your audience to remember about your presentation? What is the theme of your presentation? What graphic organizer might help you plan your report? | |
| 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 t following: speaking clearly, making eye-conta & speaking at a reasonable pace. | | | Why did you choose to organizer your presentation in that way? What do good speakers do when they present? How will you ensure that your audience is engaged? | |
| Vocabulary: Topic Text Strategies Organi Brainstorming Cause/ Graphic Organizer Engage | ffect Problem/Solution | Appropriate Pace Theme | Relevant Chronological Order Moral | |



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

| What do students | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend 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 analyze their own work in order to decide when and how to add visual displays to enhance their work | | Listen as I play back what you read. What do you notice? 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? |
| Visual Displays App | ropriate E | luid Reading Emphasize Audio Equipment | Pace Enhance 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 stude | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | Question Stems |
|--|---|---|------|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehe | end Ap | Higher Level (3 & 4) ply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | · | How is the language you use with your friends different |
| Students understand the concept of a complete sentence. Students understand the differences between formal and informal English. Students know that when writing a form response they should use formal Englis and pay attention to conventions and grammar. | | 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. | | 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 Fo | ormal English | Task | Situ | lation |
| Clarification R | espond onventions | 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. | 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 | Question Stems | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize • Students will apply their knowledge of progressive verb tenses when writing or speaking. | | • When did that action take |
| 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. | | | place? Reread your sentence. Does this sound exactly as you intended it to sound? Select the verb that belongs in this sentence. How would this sentence change if the action were to have happened yesterday/tomorrow/today? |
| Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comman Relative Adverbs Present | | Grammar Future Tense | Relative Pronouns Progressive Verb Tenses |



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 s | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com | prehend Apply, A | Higher Level (3 & nalyze, Evaluate, Create, | • Reread your writing aloud; | |
| Students understand that modal (also known as auxiliary verbs, m and/or helping verbs) must be us with a main verb in order to expr of time and mood (Ex: 1 <u>am</u> going Students are able to identify the modal auxiliaries: will, shall, may can, could, must, ought to, shoul used to, need. | odal verbs, mod ed along spea ess shades g home.) following , might, | dents will apply their kn dal auxiliaries when writ aking. | 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? | |
| Vocabulary: Demonstrate | Command | Conventions | Grammar | Modal Auxilaries |
| Various | Convey | English Usage | Grammar | |



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 Commar Adjectives Convent | nd Conventions Grammai ional Patterns | r 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 preprint or pronoun, and (usually) and that modifies the noun (Ex: <u>fithere</u>, we could see it all.). Students know prepositions is location or relation to an obj Students understand that preprint are found before a noun or preprint are found before a noun or preprint as the following: above, a around, as, below, down, for, or on, off, over, since, toward, upon | 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 students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | | | Question Stems | |
|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Com | prehend | Apply, A | Higher Level (3 & 4 Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & | • | ŀ | Reread your writing. Does it sound perfect? |
| Students understand that senten express a complete thought. Students understand that fragme express a complete thought (I am Students understand that run on contain two or more complete the that are not linked together with or semicolon. | ents do not n). sentences loughts | Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize Students focus on sentence fluency when revising their writing. 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. Students evaluate their own writing in order to determine how to vary the types of sentences used. | | | • • • • | 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 sentence into several shorter sentences? |
| Vocabulary: Demonstrate English Usage Revise | Command Inappropri Sentence F | ate | Conventions Recognize Sentence Structure | Grammar Fragments Semicolon | | Complete Sentence 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 bolongs 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 r | Question Stems | |
|---|--|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | How did you determine which words to capitalize? |
| Students understand the basic rules of capitalization including the following: Capitalize the first word of every sentence. Capitalize proper nouns (Dates, Names, Historical Events, etc.). Capitalize the important or major words in the title. | Students apply their knowledge of capitalization when writing. | Edit your paper for capitalization. Explain how you know that word is a proper noun. |
| | ommand Conventions Grammar oper Noun | 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 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 | | | | | |
| Students know the basic rules for dialogue including: Put quotation marks around wh 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 an opening Dialogue Tag (ex: Jenny said, "Hello!"). A comma must be included within the quotation marks when the quotation. | ensure that they have punctuated dialogue correctly. | How do you alert your 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 Comr Punctuation Comr | | Capitalization Dialogue | | | | |



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 n | 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 Comman Punctuation Comma Independent Clause | | Capitalization d 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, & Synthesize | 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 of position-based spelling rules when writi Students will evaluate their writing for errors in spelling conventions and correany errors by consulting appropriate resource (dictionary, word wall, spell check). | you use what you know to help spell the new word?What sounds do you hear in that word? |
| Vocabulary: Demonstrate Comm Punctuation Grade Consult | and Conventions Gramm Appropriate Dolch Words Spell Cl | |
| | | |



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

Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.*

| What | What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Lower Levels (1 & Know, Remember, Understand, & Students will identify synony Students will understand ponegative connotation – spect there are multiple ways to esame idea and that the way idea is expressed changes the way the message is received vs. "be quiet"). Students will understand the word choice when speaking | Comprehend yms for words. sitive and ifically that xpress the in which the he affects the (ex: "shut up" e importance of | Higher Level (Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Cr The student will underst grammar correctly. Students consult thesau enhance their word choi speaking. Students will consider w writing and speaking. | eate, & Synthesize and how to use ruses in order to ice writing and | 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 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 the read/hear that? Is that the way you want them to respond? |
| /ocabulary: Language Differentiate | Conventions Thesaurus | Convey Consult | Precise Word Choice | Precision Synonym |



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

B. Choose punctuation for effect.*

| What do students r | | Question Stems | | |
|---|--|--|-------|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | • | Level (3 & 4) luate, Create, & Synthesize | • | Have the rules of punctuation and grammar |
| 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). | Students will know that question marks, commas, exclamation points can be used to express ideas. | | • | 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: | | | | |
| Differentiate Eff | ect (| Quotes | Quest | tions |
| Exclamation Points Pu | unctuation Periods C | | 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 | 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 form and informal English when writing and speaking. Students evaluate their audience in order t determine word choice when writing and speaking. | Who is your audience? Is your style of writing/speech appropriate for your audience? |
| Vocabulary: | | |
| Language Conventi Formal English Informal Word Choice Verbal Co | | Context Shades 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. **A.**

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

| What do students need to be able to <u>DO</u> ? | | | 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 the word is a great strategy for determining the meaning of an unknown word. | 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 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 | • | 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 <u>DO</u> ? | | | | 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, - able/ible etc. | Higher I Apply, Analyze, Evalu • Students apply affixes when re | Level (3 & 4) uate, Create, & Synthesize their understanding of ading independently. nonitor for comprehension | • | 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 that word means? |
| Students understand that reading around the word is a great strategy for determining the meaning of an unknown word. | | | • | 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: | | | | |
| 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 | Question Stems | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize | | Can you find the meaning of that word online? | |
| Students will remember to use a dictionar or glossary (either online or print versions when they have a question about the meaning of a word. Students will know how glossaries and dictionaries are organized. |) beginning | rill apply their understanding of dictionaries in order to determine ng of unknown words. | Where might you look for the meaning of that word? What strategies do you have to determine the meaning of that word? | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | |
| Determine | Clarify | Multiple-Meaning | Flexible | |
| Sentence-Level Context | Strategies | Online Dictionary | Text | |
| Self-Monitor | Glossaries | Digital | | |



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 need to be able to DO? | | | Question Stems | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | Higher Level (3 & 4) Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synthesize 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. | | What do you think the author moont when he (she | |
| Students will define simile and metaphor. Students identify simile and metaphors. Students will understand that figurative language cannot be taken literally. | | | author meant when he/she said? What does this simile really mean? What does this metaphor really mean? | |
| Vocabulary: | | | | |
| - | Language Word Relationships | | Nuance | |
| Strategies Reading A Self-Monitor Literal Me | round the Word Text aning Nonliteral Meaning | | Context Simile | |
| Metaphor Author's | 0 | | Simile | |



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, & Comprehe on't exactly mean what idioms are phrases don't exactly mean what the words sat I could eat a horse!) Students are able to infer the meaning idioms when used in context. Students will know that adages are sho statements that express a general trutt Out of sight, out of mind). Students know that proverbs are statements of advice or general truth (An apple a day keeps the doctor away) | vels (1 & 2) Higher Level (3 & 4) erstand, & Comprehend Apply, Analyze, Evaluate, Create, & Synth at idioms are phrases that in what the words say (Ex: e!) • Students will apply their knowledge of figurative language in order to improvi quality of their own writing. to infer the meaning of d in context. w that adages are short express a general truth (Ex: of mind). at proverbs are • Students will apply their knowledge of figurative language in order to improvi quality of their own writing. | | • | What do you think the author meant when he/she said? What does this idiom really mean? Why do authors use idioms in their writing? |
| Students explain the meaning of commadages and proverbs. | | | | |
| Vocabulary: Demonstrate Idioms Nonliteral Meaning | Figurative Language Adages Context | 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 r | Question Stems | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Lower Levels (1 & 2) Know, Remember, Understand, & Comprehend | | igher Level (3 & 4) ze, Evaluate, Create, & | | 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). | | s apply and use conte e appropriately. | nt specific | could you use to replace the underlined portion of the text, without changing the overall meaning? Can you restate that idea using a vocabulary word? Can you restate that idea using more precise words? How might you rephrase that? Can you put that sentence from the text into your own words? Let's replace the underlined portion with a more precise description. What transitional words/phrases are you using to put the events in order? | |
| Vocabulary: | nocific | Drocico | Transition M/a | ords/Dhrasas | |
| · · · · · | pecific Relationship | Precise General | Transition Wo Positional Wo | | |
| · · | Restate | Replace | | ific Vocabulary | |