

RL 2.1	Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	
	Standard: Ask and answer such question as <i>who, what, when, where, why,</i> and <i>how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	
	I Can: I can answer who, what, when, where, why and how questions from the text. I can ask who, what, when, where, why, and how questions from the text	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions. • Answer questions (who, what, when, where, why). • Understand which details are more important to the story. • Demonstrate how the key details support or move the story forward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • question • answer • demonstrate • key detail • understanding • text • details • information 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Who is this story about? ✓ Where did it take place? ✓ Which of these details is really important to the story? ✓ How does knowing where the story takes place, help us understand the story? ✓ Can you outline the key details in the text? ✓ Where in the passage did you find that key detail? ✓ How do you know that is a key detail? ✓ What does this character want? ✓ Who are the main characters? ✓ What is the author trying to tell me? ✓ What is the main message of the story? 		
RL 1.1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	RL 3.1: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	

RL 2.2	Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.	
	Standard: Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures, and determine their central message, lesson or moral.	
	I Can: I can retell a variety of stories from diverse cultures. I can identify the main idea of the selection.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retell: stories, fables, folktales from different cultures. Answer questions about the text. Determine the 'big idea' about the lesson or moral of story. Synthesize the message and connect to other stories or lessons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recount fables folktales determine central message moral resolution sequence problem 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students read <i>fables and folktales from diverse cultures</i> that represent various origin tales, such as Rudyard Kipling's "How the Camel Got His Hump" and Natalie Babbitt's <i>The Search for Delicious</i>, and paraphrase <i>their central message, lesson, or moral</i>.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the central message in this story, fable, or folktale? ✓ Determine and verbalize the problem/conflict and resolution in the story, fable, or folktale. ✓ What is the moral of the story? Fable? Folktale? ✓ How is this story, fable, folktale different from what you already know? ✓ Where does this story come from? 		
RL 1.2: Retell stories, including key details, and demonstrating understanding of their central message or lesson.	RL 3.2: Recount stories, including, fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.	

RL 2.3	Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.	
	Standard: Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.	
	I Can: I can tell who the characters are in a story. I can describe how a character responds to an event in a story.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand sequence of events in a story. • Identify major and minor events in a story. • Identify major and minor characters in a story. • Describe how characters face different events and challenges in story. • Understand that characters change as a result of what happens during the story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe • major event • minor event • major/minor characters • interaction of characters • challenges • sequence of events 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Tasks: Students <i>describe how the character</i> of Bud in Christopher Paul Curtis' story <i>Bud, Not Buddy</i> responds to a <i>major event</i> in his life of being placed in a foster home.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Retell the story in sequential order. ✓ Who are the major and minor characters? ✓ How do the major/minor characters respond to important challenges in the story? ✓ What effect do the events in the story have on the characters? ✓ What decision could the characters have responded to differently? ✓ How does the character change? 		
RL 1.3: Describe characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.	RL 3.3: Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.	

RL 2.4	Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.		
	Standard: Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song. <u>(See grade 2 Language Standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>		
	I Can: I can recognize the parts of a poem, song, or story that give rhythm and meaning.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between words and phrases. • Distinguish the “cadence” of spoken language Ability to hear same and/or differing sounds in words. • Ability to see and hear the pattern of the spoken language. • Know that alliteration means words start with the same or similar sounds. • Know that often authors repeat the same lines for emphasis or effect. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish • alliteration • emphasis • rhyme • rhythm • repetition 	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can you identify words that rhyme ✓ What is difference between a word, a phrase, or a sentence? ✓ Find a sentence that shows an example of alliteration. ✓ Can you come up with a sentence where all the words start with the letter ____? ✓ Identify words that rhyme ✓ Identify and clap the rhythm in a stanza ✓ Do you see any repetition in this story, poem, or song? ✓ Why do you think the author repeated that line? ✓ How do you know this is a poem and not a story? 			
RL 1.4: Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses. <u>(See grade 1 Language standard 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>		RL3.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from non-literal language <u>(See grade 3 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>	

RL 2.5	Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	
	Standard: Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.	
	I Can: I can describe the beginning and the end of a story.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand story structure. Understand that the beginning of a story introduces the characters and settings. Describe the actions that occur at the ending of the story. Know that actions in the story help lead to a resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyze text paragraph section chapter 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Tasks: Students <i>describe the overall story structure of <i>The Thirteen Clocks</i> by James Thurber, describing how the interactions of the characters of the Duke and Princess Saralinda introduce the beginning of the story and how the suspenseful plot comes to an end.</i></p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe the beginning, middle, and end of the story ✓ What are the character's problems? ✓ Read to your partner the section where the character's problem begins to be solved? ✓ How does the character solve the problem? ✓ Look at this section, why did the author add ___? ✓ Analyze this paragraph, what is the author trying to tell you? ✓ What information does the author include at the beginning of the story that helps you understand the rest of the story? ✓ In which part of the story does most of the action occur? 		
RL 1.5 Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.	RL 3.5: Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	

RL 2.6	Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	
	Standard: Acknowledge differences in points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.	
	I Can: I can understand characters point of view.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand and identify point of view Distinguish one character's point of view from another character's. Understand character's voice in literature Distinguish between characters' voices when reading aloud. Use different voices for different characters (e.g., high, gruff, low exited,). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish point of view opinion dialogue contrast 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe the difference between the two character's points of view? ✓ Can you change your voice so it sounds like the character might sound? ✓ What makes the characters say or act differently? ✓ Why was it important for the author to use dialogue? ✓ How are the characters different or alike? ✓ What contrast can you make between the characters? ✓ Would you think the same way as the character does? Why? Why not? 		
RL1.6: Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.		RL 3.6: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

RL 2.7	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.	
	Standard: Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting or plot.	
	I Can: I can use information from pictures, print, or digital text to show understanding of the characters. I can use information from pictures, print, or digital text to show an understanding of setting. I can use information from pictures, print, or digital text to show an understanding of the plot.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand character, plot, and setting. Analyze text information & illustrations to understand deeper meaning of the story. Use opportunities to explore books or stories as digital text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> illustrations character setting plot digital text 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What clues do the illustrations in the story provide to help you understand the setting in the story? ✓ What clues do the illustrations in the story provide to help you understand the characters in the story? ✓ What clues do the illustrations in the story provide to help you understand the plot of the story? ✓ Today you will use the computer to read this story. ✓ When you use the computer station, you will be using this site to read some stories. ✓ What did you learn about the characters setting, or plot from the words the author used? 		
RL 1.7: Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, settings, or events.	RL 3.7: Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).	

RL 2.8Not applicable
to literatureAnchor: **Not applicable to literature**

Standard:

I Can:

Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
Question Stems		
RL	RL	

RL 2.9	Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.	
	Standard: Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.	
	I Can: I can compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the same text different authors. • Compare and contrast selected text from different cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare • contrast • author • culture • character • plot • theme • story • interpretation 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Why do you think the authors created their own version of the same story? ✓ What are some of the differences you notice in the two stories? ✓ Did the authors change the main ideas in their versions of the story? ✓ Compare and contrast the differences in the authors' interpretation. ✓ Which culture (country) is represented in this story? ✓ What is the relationship between the two stories? ✓ What would have happened in the story if the cultural setting was different? 		
RL 1.9: Compare and contrast the adventures and experiences of characters in stories.	RL 3.9: Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).	

RL 2.10	Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.	
	Standard: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories and poetry, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize a variety of text (stories, poetry). Comprehend literature at grade 2-3 complexity levels. Read independently and proficiently at grade 2-3 complexity levels. Read text with multiple layers of meaning Read text with implicit and unconventional structures. Read text with figurative, purposeful, and Common Instructional Language. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprehend independently proficiently literature character plot setting author
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Please keep track of the stories you are reading at home by having your parents sign the sheet. ✓ Have you read any poems, adventure stories, or fairy tales lately? ✓ Can you tell me what you have like so far about the text (prose/poetry) ✓ Does this story/poem remind you of any other stories/poems we have read? ✓ Compare this piece to other pieces of text you have read. ✓ Identify similarities between the two pieces. ✓ What other stories or poems have you read about _____? ✓ Predict what you think will happen next in the story? ✓ What makes you think that will happen? ✓ How do you know? 		
RL 1.10 With prompting and support, read prose and poetry of appropriate complexity for grade 1. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts. b. Confirm predictions about what will happen next in text.	RL 3.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	

RI 2.1	Anchor: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	
	Standard: Ask and answer such questions as <i>who, what, where, when, why, and how</i> to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.	
	I Can: I can use clues from the text to answer who, what, when, where, why and how questions from the text. I can use clues from the text to ask who, what, when, where, why, and how questions from the text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of character • Ask questions • Answer who, what, where, when, why questions • Understand key details • Identify main ideas and key details within the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • question • answer • demonstrate • details • text • outline • passage 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students read Alikí’s description of <i>A Medieval Feast</i> and <i>demonstrate</i> their <i>understanding</i> of all that goes into such an <i>event</i> by <i>asking questions</i> pertaining to <i>who, what, where, when, why, and how</i> such a meal happens and by <i>answering using key details</i>.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Asking yourself questions that will help you understand the story like: Who is this story about? Where did it take place? What is happening now? ✓ Why do you think the author included that detail? ✓ Where in the passage did you find that key detail? ✓ How do you know that is a key detail? ✓ What details are important in order to tell the story? ✓ How do the key details make a difference at the end of the story? 		
RI 1.1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.		RI 3.1: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

RI 2.2	Anchor: Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.	
	Standard: Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.	
	I Can: I can identify the main idea of a text with several paragraphs.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify main topic within a multi paragraph text. Identify the topic sentence of each paragraph in a text. Determine how each paragraph supports the main topic being addressed by the author Identify main ideas, key details in a multi- paragraph text. Understand how to recount details in a multi paragraph text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> paragraph multi-paragraph main topic key details focus graphic organizer 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the main idea of this text? ✓ What is the topic sentence in this paragraph? ✓ What additional details does the author give us in this paragraph that helps us understand the main topic? ✓ Construct the main ideas of multiple paragraphs in a text ✓ Is there a map or graphic organizer you can use to keep track of the main ideas of each paragraph? ✓ List some of the supporting details in found in this multi-paragraph text. ✓ What is the focus of this paragraph? 		
RI 1.2: Identify the main topic, and retell key details in a text.	RI 3.2: Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.	

RI 2.3	Anchor: Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text	
	Standard: Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text.	
	I Can: a. I can relate different historical events within a text. I can relate scientific ideas within a text. . I can relate steps of a process within a text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast scientific ideas or concepts • Demonstrate understanding of the sequence of historical events • Comprehend and show understanding of the sequence of steps in a technical procedure Describe how one event, scientific event, or step in a procedure influences another 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare • contrast • sequence • historical • technical • scientific • timeline
Question Stems		Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How did inventing _____ change history? ✓ How did the life of <i>(historical figure)</i> affect people today? ✓ Which step would you do first? Which would you do last? ✓ How has this ___ changed over time? ✓ Show me how scientific ideas or concepts are the same and how they are different? ✓ Using a timeline sequence the historical events ✓ Compare the historical events to your present life. Is the past important? What can we learn from the past? ✓ Why is it important to do step 1 in a technical procedure before step 3? ✓ What do you think would happen if you did not follow the steps in order? 		SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
RI 1.3: Describe the connection between two individuals, events, ideas, or pieces of information in a text.		RI 3.3: Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.

RI 2.4	Anchor: Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	
	Standard: Determine the meanings of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area. <u>(See grade 2 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>	
	I Can: I can find meanings for 2 nd grade words and phrases. I can use context clues to determine word meaning.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the meaning of root words in a text Determine the meaning of new words using prefixes and suffixes Identify the meaning of compound words Use glossaries and dictionaries to clarify the meaning of words and phrases in all content areas Understand that sometimes when a word is used in a phrase the meaning of the word may change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> root word compound word prefixes suffixes dictionary digital dictionary 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students <i>determine the meanings of words and phrases</i> encountered in Sarah L. Thomson’s <i>Where Do Polar Bears Live?</i> such as <i>cub, den, blubber, and the Arctic.</i></p> <p>SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain and/or demonstrate how to look up words in a dictionary using the first two letters of a word ✓ What will you do if you come to a word you don’t know? ✓ Remember to look at our poster if you need help understanding a word. ✓ What strategies can you use to help find out what a word means? ✓ How does the particular meaning of the same word change in different contexts? ✓ Explain the meaning of the word that includes a prefix or suffix from the text. ✓ Did you try using the computer’s dictionary to find the meaning of the word? 		
RI 1.4: Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text. <u>(See grade 1 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>	RI 3.4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade three topic or subject area.</i> <u>(See grade 3 Language standards 4-6 for additional expectations.)</u>	

RI 2.5	Anchor: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, a chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	
	Standard: Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.	
	I Can: I can identify a variety of text features to help me find information and key facts. I can use various text features to find key facts or information in a text to gain meaning.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of text features: captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, electronic menus, icons and indices • Show understanding of key facts or information in the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bold print • subheading • caption • icons • glossaries • indexes 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can you find ___feature in the text? ✓ Open your book. Find the index, glossary, a heading. ✓ Put your finger on the word that is bolded. ✓ Are there any words that are written in bold print? Why do you think the author wrote that word in bold? ✓ Where would you find a glossary or index in your book? ✓ Retell key facts from text. ✓ Under the subheading of _____, find a key fact. ✓ Why are icons important and how do they help us locate key facts? ✓ On the computer can you find the icon that means undo, save, Internet Explorer? ✓ I will show you some icons you tell me what they mean. 		
RI 1.5: Know and use various text <u>structures (e.g., sequence) and text</u> features (e.g., headings, tables of contents, glossaries, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text.	RI 3.5: Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.	

RI 2.6	Anchor: Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	
	Standard: Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.	
	I Can: I can tell the author's main purpose of a text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of author's intent • Determine the information from the text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main purpose • author's intent • description • explanation • passage 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students read Selby Beeler's <i>Throw Your Tooth on the Roof: Tooth Traditions Around the World</i> and identify what Beeler wants to answer as well as explain the <i>main purpose of the text</i>.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the author's intent in this text? ✓ What does the author explain or describe in this passage? ✓ Describe the information the author gives you in the text. ✓ After reading the text, what information did the author describe to you? Summarize the author's intent. ✓ Determine the author's _____ (description, explanation) from the text. ✓ In the text we just read is the author trying to explain, describe or answer something. ✓ What makes you think that? 		
RI 1.6: Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text.	RI 3.6: Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text	

RI 2.7	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.	
	Standard: Explain how specific images (e.g., a diagram showing how a machine works) contribute to and clarify a text.	
	I Can: I can explain how images (diagrams, charts, etc.) relate to the text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pictures and diagrams to gather information for clarification of meaning • Know that illustrations help you understand more about the text and the person, place, thing or idea the text is about • Connect illustrations with the message 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • images • diagram • charts • graphs • clarify • example • conclusions 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students <i>explain how the specific image</i> of a soap bubble and <i>other accompanying illustrations</i> in Walter Wick’s <i>A Drop of Water: A Book of Science and Wonder</i> contribute to and clarify their understanding of bubbles and water.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How does reading the chart, diagram help you understand what the author is trying to say? ✓ What information did you gather from that ____ diagram that aided your understanding? ✓ Restate the important facts from the chart or graph using the ____. ✓ What examples can you find to _? ✓ What conclusions can you draw_? ✓ How can you make use of these facts and graphs? 		
RI 1.7: Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.	RI 3.7: Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).	

RI 2.8	Anchor: Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning s well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	
	Standard: Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.	
	I Can: I can describe the author’s reasoning by finding and supporting the details in the text.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to justify author’s main points. • Know how to link people and their ideas • Know that an author writes to share what he/she thinks • Know that authors use details to help make a point • Understand that authors try to explain their thinking • Know that an author may have more than one reason to explain his thinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasons • justify • explain • details • support • main purpose 	<p>Appendix B Sample Performance Task: Students <i>describe the reasons</i> behind Joyce Milton’s statement that bats are nocturnal in her <i>Bats: Creatures of the Night</i> and how she <i>supports the points</i> she is making in the text.</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What does the writer think about the problem? ✓ Explain in your own words the reasons that support the author’s main purpose. ✓ Why do you think the author wrote that? ✓ What details did the author use to support his/her main purpose? ✓ Did the author justify his/her ideas? ✓ Why did the author write this piece? 		
RI 1.8: Identify the reasons an author gives to support points in a text.	RI 3.8: Describe the logical connection between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).	

RI 2.9	Anchor: Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.	
	Standard: Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.	
	I Can: I can find similarities and differences within two texts of the same topic.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze texts Identify the points the author is making Identify the key details presented Describe the similarities of both texts Describe the differences between both texts. State the biggest difference between the two texts? State which piece of text do you like best? Why? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare contrast illustrations key details text similarities differences 	SBAC Claim # 1: Read Closely & Critically
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the text about? ✓ What are the key details ✓ Read both texts. What is the difference between them? (contrast) ✓ How are the two pieces a like? (compare) ✓ How were the illustrations used in both books? ✓ What did the illustration in the books tell you? ✓ Can you tell your partner what is the same/different about what you are reading? 		
RI 1.9: Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).	RI 3.9: Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.	

RI 2.10	Anchor: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.	
	Standard: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.	
	I Can: By the end of the year I can read a variety of informational texts (history/ social studies, science, and technical texts) on my own. By the end of the year I can understand a variety of informational texts on or above my grade level on my own.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience reading grade level science textbooks • Experience reading grade level history/social science textbooks • Read informational texts independently and proficiently • Know how to use text feature to help comprehend informational text • Know how to self-monitor for understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illustrations • graphics • text • textual features • author • informational text • self-monitoring 	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do you have any questions about what you are reading? ✓ If you don't understand, who can you ask to help you? ✓ Did you use the illustrations/graphics to help you understand? ✓ Point to a textual feature – Why do you think the author included it? ✓ What graphics help you the most? ✓ How is the informational text different from ___? ✓ You might want to read this book about _____. It has a lot of useful information. 		
RI 1.10: With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1. a. Activate prior knowledge related to the information and events in texts. b. Confirm predictions about what will happen next in text.	RI 3.10: By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	

RF 2.3 RF start at 2.3 for grade 2	Anchor: There are no anchor standards for RF.		
	Standard: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words both in isolation and in text. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly spelled one-syllable words. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words 		
I Can: a1. I can read one syllable words with long vowels .a2. I can read one syllable words with short vowels. b. I can recognize spelling/sounds of vowel teams. c. I can sound out two syllable words with long vowels. d1. I can sound out words with common prefixes. d2. I can sound out words with common suffixes. e. I can identify words that don't always sound the way they are spelled. f. I can recognize and read words that don't follow spelling rules.			
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that meaningful chunks can be added to words to change meaning Understand that prefixes are added to the beginning of the word Know the meaning of common prefixes such as <i>re-</i>; <i>un-</i>; <i>dis-</i>; etc. Understand that suffixes are added to the ending of a word Recognize the derivational suffixes, <i>ly-</i>; <i>-ish</i>; <i>-hood</i>;<i>-ful</i>; <i>ness</i>; <i>ment</i>; etc., and how they change the meaning of a word. Recognize common Latin suffixes, such as <i>-ment</i>; <i>-ation</i>, <i>-ly</i>; <i>-able/ible</i>; etc. Recognize and use common syllable patterns such as <i>doubles</i>, to help decode multi-syllabic words Know and read fluently regularly spelled words. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence suffixes prefixes multi-syllable appropriate irregular 	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Are there any chunks you know that can help you figure out what this word means? ✓ Does the word have suffixes or prefixes you know? ✓ How many parts do you hear in that word? ✓ Are there any patterns you can use to help you write that word? 			
RF 1.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words both in isolation and in text. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words. Know final e and common vowel teams for representing long vowel sounds. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables. 		RF 3.3: Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words both in isolation and in text. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes. Decode words with common Latin suffixes. Decode multi-syllable words. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. 	

f. Read words with inflectional endings.

g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

RF 2.4	Anchor: There are no anchor standards for RF.	
	Standard: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, re-reading as necessary.	
	I Can: a 1. I can decide the purpose for reading a text. a 2. I can understand what I am reading. b 1. I can read aloud correctly. b 2. I can read aloud smoothly. b 3. I can read aloud with feeling. c. I can correct my reading when it doesn't make sense.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a purpose for reading • Use expression when reading • Use strategies for self-correction • Skim text to check for understanding • Scan text to confirm understanding • Re-read for fluency and comprehension • Self-monitor for understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selection • strategies • paragraph • fluently • expression • skimming • self-monitor • scanning 	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Why did you choose this selection? ✓ What can you do when the story/text doesn't make sense? ✓ What strategies can you use when you don't understand the text? ✓ Can you read this paragraph fluently and with expression? ✓ Why is it important to scan the page? ✓ Did you skim the page looking for information? ✓ When you self-monitor, you ____. ✓ What does it mean to read fluently? ✓ Did you re-read the part you didn't understand? 		
RF 1.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, re-reading as necessary.	RF 3.4: Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding. b. Read on-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, re-reading as necessary.	

W 2.1	Anchor: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
--------------	--

Standard: Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply reasons that support the opinion, use linking words (e.g., <i>because, and, also</i>), to connect opinion and reasons, and provide a concluding statement or section.		
I Can: I can write sentences to introduce an opinion product. I can give reasons to support my opinion using linking words. (e.g. because and also) I can write an ending sentence to close an opinion.		
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the concept of having an opinion Ability to express orally an opinion such as like or dislike of a chosen book or story. Support that opinion with a reason. Ability to write a brief opinion piece about a book or story. Provide a reason for that opinion. Know common organizational structures such as cause/effect, chronological/sequential order; problem/solution Know what linking words are and how to use them when moving from one reason to another Know that conclusions should restate or sum up the writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> argument support claims substantive topics valid reason evidence 	<p>See Appendix C: Owl Moon* page 15 - 16</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Who is your audience? ✓ What is your purpose for writing? ✓ From what point of view will you be writing? ✓ Did I completely explain my opinion of topic or argument in my paper? ✓ Does the reader know my opinion? ✓ How did I support my opinion with details? ✓ Did I include transitional or linking words? ✓ Did my opinion end with a strong conclusion? ✓ Does your conclusion sum up or restate your opinion or purpose? ✓ What linking words could you use to help your reader follow your thinking? 		
W 1.1: Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.	W 3.1: Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce the topic or text they are writing about, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure that lists reasons. b. Provide reasons that support the opinion. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., <i>because, therefore, since, for example</i>) to connect opinion and reasons. d. Provide concluding statement or section. 	

W 2 2	Anchor: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the
--------------	--

effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Standard: Write informative/ explanatory texts in which they introduce a topic, use facts and definitions to develop points, and provide a concluding statement or section

I Can: I can write a sentence to introduce an informative/explanatory product.

Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the difference between writing text to inform or explain. • Know how to write a topic sentence. • Know how to group related information together. • Understand the importance of including illustrations. • Use fact, definitions, and details to develop topic. • Use linking words and phrases to connect ideas. • Know how to conclude by using a statement or explanation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform • explain • topic • topic sentence • examples • definition • details • quote 	<p>SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Are you writing to inform or explain? ✓ What is your topic? ✓ Did you begin you writing with a topic sentence? ✓ What example, definitions, and details will you use to explain your topic? ✓ Talk to a partner about your topic. Can you get a quote from your partner for you writing? ✓ Why did you choose this topic? ✓ What details will you use to explain your topic? ✓ What examples would help you explain your topic? ✓ Can you use a quote? Why would this be important? ✓ Where can you find more information about your topic? 		
<p>W 1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.</p>	<p>W 3.2 Write informative / explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details. c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., <i>also, another, and, more, but</i>) to connect ideas within categories of information. d. Provide a concluding statement or section. 	

W 2.3	Anchor: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.	
	Standard: Write narratives in which they recount a well-elaborated event or short sequence of events, include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.	
	I Can: I can use graphic organizers to plan a story. I can write a story with a beginning, middle, and ending. I can use adjectives/adverbs to add interest to my story.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a narrative tells a story. • Understand who is telling the story. • Know how to move from one event to another. • Use the character’s words to help explain what is happening in the story. • Understand how using time words moves the story forward. • Recognize temporal words. • Understand story elements. • Understand dialoguing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting • major/minor character • problem • details • descriptive words • events • details • experience 	<p>See Appendix C: My First Tooth* page 17</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Who is your story about? ✓ Where does your story take place? (Setting) ✓ Why was this setting important to your story? ✓ Did you use words like earlier, later, soon, to show how time is changing in the story? ✓ What problem will the main character face? ✓ Does the problem change the character’s acts or thoughts? ✓ Have you used details that will help your readers see and know the characters? ✓ What events will lead up to your conclusion? ✓ Where can you add more descriptive words and information to make your story more exciting? 		
W 1.3 Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.	W 3.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/ or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. b. Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings to develop experiences and events or show the response of characters to situations. c. Use temporal words and phrases to signal event order. d. Provide a sense of closure. 	

W 2.4	Anchor: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1-3 above.)	
	I Can: I can use graphic organizers to plan a piece. I can write for a specific purpose. I can write to a specific audience.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to write in a sequential manner • Understand why you are writing • Understand who you are writing for • Understand the writing types (e.g., opinion, informative, narrative) • Understand writing purposes such as cause/effect, writing to persuade, inform, entertain • Recognize and use organizational structures such as chronological order, cause and effect, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organize • purpose • audience • chronological order • sequential order • cause/effect • develop • persuade • entertain • inform 	SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is your purpose for writing this piece? ✓ Who will be reading your writing? ✓ Who is your audience? ✓ How will you organize your writing? ✓ What information will you need to add to help your reader understand? ✓ Where can you add more information to help the reader understand? 		
No W 1.4	W 3.4: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose. (Grade- specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1-3.)	

W 2.5	Anchor: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.	
	I Can: I can correct and make changes to my writing with the help of others.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize thoughts and ideas. Use brainstorming, webs, clusters to help generate ideas before writing. Seek guidance from peers to help add language and ideas to writing. Understand and use grammar and spelling conventions. Edit for word usage and word choice to help strengthen details. Revise sentences and/or paragraphs for clarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop plan organize purpose editing revising proofreading feedback 	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What will you use to help you organize your ideas? ✓ Can you create a graphic organizer/thinking map to help you sequence your ideas and events? ✓ Can you share with your partner what you plan to write? ✓ Does your partner have ideas that you can use? ✓ Have you completed your first draft? ✓ Can you re-write this so that the ideas/details are clearer? ✓ Is there a better way you could write your beginning? ✓ What is your topic sentence ✓ Have you asked your partner to give you feedback about what you have written so far? ✓ Have you used your editing/proofreading checklist to help you make any changes? 		
W 1.5 With guidance and support from adults, focus on a topic, respond to questions and suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing as needed.	W 3.5 With guidance and support from peers and adults develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language Standards 1-3 up to and including grade 3.)	

W 2.6	Anchor: Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	
	Standard: With guidance and support from adults and peers, focus on topic and strengthen writing as needed by revising and editing.	
	I Can: I can use digital tools, (power points, word, publisher, Smart Board, websites, etc.) to create a writing product by myself or in a group.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have basic keyboarding skills. • Know how to use the following toolbar functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ bold ○ underline ○ font style ○ font size ○ set margins ○ page orientation • Have a system for saving and storing work until it is ready for publishing. • Know and use Internet tools such as search engines (Google, Bing), online dictionaries and thesaurus, spell and grammar check. • Use programs such as Word, PowerPoint, and Publisher. • Know and use print commands. • Know how to work with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technology • digital • word processing • copy and paste • PowerPoint • Google • Search engine • Toolbar • Spellchecker 	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have you and your group decided what you will write about? ✓ How will you divide the work so that you all contribute to the project? ✓ Where will you save your work until you are ready to print? ✓ What program will you use to publish your work? Word? PowerPoint? etc. ✓ What online resources can you use to help write your paper? 		
W1.6 With guidance and support from adults, use a variety of digital tools to produce and publish writing, including in collaboration with peers.	W 3.6 With guidance and support from adults use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.	

W 2.7	Anchor: Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	
	Standard: Participate in shared research and writing projects (<i>e.g., read a number of books on a single topic to produce a report; record science observations</i>).	
	I Can: I can work together with others to research and write about a topic.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to select a topic that can be researched. • Understand how to use reference materials such as encyclopedias, atlas, search engines or databases. • Understand how to use keywords for searching a topic. • Understand how to summarize information. • Know how to use graphic organizers logically to move through the research project. • Understand organizational structures that are used when writing a research report. • Know how to cite sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topic • sources • information • key words • online • information • credit • cite • bibliography • citation page 	SBAC Claim # 4: Conduct Research
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the topic of your report? ✓ Can you narrow your topic? ✓ What sources will you use to find information? ✓ What key words can you use to find your topic online? ✓ Where can you go to find more information? ✓ How will you give your sources credit? ✓ What is the page called where you will list your sources? ✓ How will your group divide the work? 		
W 1.7 Participate in shared research and writing projects (<i>e.g., explore a number of “how-to” books on a given topic and use them to write a sequence of instructions</i>).	W 3.7 Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.	

W 2.8	Anchor: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.	
	Standard: Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.	
	I Can: I can use information to answer a question.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to use search engines such as Google, Bing, etc. • Know how to use the library to locate print resources such as encyclopedias, magazine, and books. • Understand how to summarize information. • Know how to organize information. • Understand how to sort information by categories. • Understand how to use note-taking strategies, such as use of index cards, notebooks, and graphic organizers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sources • list • bibliography • citation page • cite • note-taking • paraphrase • internet search • library sources 	<p>SBAC Claim # 2: Write Effectively</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 4: Conduct Research</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What sources did you use to find your information? ✓ What sources did you find on an internet search? ✓ What sources did you find in a library search? ✓ How can you paraphrase this sentence? ✓ Can you write this sentence using your own words? ✓ Is this information important to your research? ✓ Can you use an organizer to help you group your ideas? 		
W 1.8 With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.	W 3.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.	

W2.9

Begins at Grade 4

Anchor: (Begins in grade 4)

Standard:

I Can:

Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
Question Stems		

W 2.10 Officially Begins in Grade 3	Anchor: 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 tasks, purposes, and audiences.	
	Standard: Write routinely over extended time frames (<i>time for research, reflection, and revision</i>) and shorter time frames (<i>a single sitting or a day or two</i>) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate writing topics. • Organize thoughts to focus on a topic. • Recognize the purpose for writing. • Know your audience. • Know how to research a topic using various sources. • Know how to conclude different types of writings. • Know that a research paper has an introduction, body, and conclusion. • Know that for writing a research project you must include and cite various sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research • report • narrative • reflection • revise • proofread • edit • audience • proofreading • checklist 	
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Write about ✓ You will have ___minutes to write about ✓ What will you do to plan your writing? ✓ Use your proofreading checklist when you are editing and revising. ✓ Re-read your writing or ask a partner to read it to see if there are additions your need to make. ✓ As you plan your paper think about who your audience is and why you are writing. ✓ How is writing a report different from writing a narrative? 		
No W 1.10	W 3.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (<i>time for research, reflection, and revision</i>) and shorter time frames (<i>a single sitting or a day or two</i>) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	

SL 2.1	Anchor: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.	
	Standard: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about <i>grade 2 topics</i> and <i>text</i> with peers and adults in small and larger groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion). b. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their comments to the remarks of others. c. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion. 	
	I Can: 1a. I can participate in grade level discussions in small or large groups. 1 b. I can be respectful of others during discussions. 1c. I can add to the conversation by commenting on the topic. 1 d. I can ask questions to further my understanding in my own words.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher models and instructs active listening and staying on topic. • Teacher models and instructs small and large group discussion. • Students will follow teacher directed rules for discussion. • Teacher models and instructs how to appropriately respond to group discussion. Students will ask clarifying questions to elaborate on 2nd grade topics and/or text. • Know how to contribute to a conversation or discussion • Be aware of topics/texts that are being discussed Know how to respond to the ideas of others in the group. • Use acceptable structures for building on the ideas of other side as of others • Know how to express ideas that are similar or different from those already expressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration • conversation • discussion • comments 	<p>SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do you agree with your partner regarding the text? Why or why not? Please explain. ✓ Can you elaborate on your partners' comment? Please express your opinion. ✓ Is there anything you can add to your partner's comment? ✓ When given a prompt, students will use established rules for group discussion. ✓ When you work in your groups remember to follow the rules for listening and speaking ✓ I didn't understand can you repeat that? 		

SL 1.1: Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about *grade 1 topics and texts* with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

- a. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and text under discussion).
- b. Build on others' talk in conversations by responding to the comments of others through multiple exchanges.
- c. Ask questions to clear up confusion about the topics and texts under discussion.

SL 3.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on *grade 3 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.
- b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).
- c. Ask questions to check understanding of information presented, stay on topic, and link their comments to the remarks of others.
- d. Explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.

SL 2.2	Anchor: Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	
	Standard: Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. <u>Give and follow three- and four-step oral directions.</u>	
	I Can: I can retell key ideas and details from what I have heard.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the main ideas presented in text Recognize supporting details Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media, such as graphs, videos, and digital resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oral media video graphs graphics charts main idea supporting ideas summarize 	<p>SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What was the main idea of the video can you discuss with your partner? ✓ How did you decide this was the main idea? ✓ Using your own words, summarize the video with your partner? ✓ Can you explain this graph? ✓ This chart explains ____? ✓ Why is information put into charts or graphs? ✓ Can you think of any other information that could be graphed or charted? ✓ Can you describe the steps you followed? 		
SL 1.2: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media. <u>Give, restate, and follow simple two-step directions.</u>	SL 3.2: Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	

SL 2.3	Anchor: Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.	
	Standard: Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.	
	I Can: I can listen carefully to a speaker and ask/answer questions to deepen understanding.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what is being said. • Ask important questions. • Answer important questions. • Ask for more information. • Know the point at which they become confused. • Realize that additional information is needed for understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speaker • information • important • understand • describe • detail 	<p>SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills</p> <p>SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully</p>
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What did the speaker say? ✓ What was the most important part that you heard? ✓ What would you say if you didn’t understand the speaker? ✓ What would be one question that you could ask so you could find out more information? ✓ What was the most important detail? ✓ I didn’t understand can you share some examples? ✓ Can you say that in a different way? 		
SL 1.3: Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to gather additional information or clarify something that is not understood.	SL 3.3: Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	

SL 2.4	Anchor: Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience	
	Standard: Tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences. <u>a. Plan and deliver a narrative presentation that: recounts a well-elaborated event, includes details, reflects a logical sequence, and provides a conclusion.</u>	
	I Can: I can orally tell a story/experience including facts and details.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand strategies for organizing a presentation such as brainstorming, the use of graphic organizer. • Understands organizational structure for presentation such a chronologically, problem/solution, cause and effect, before and after. • Know that stories are organized with a beginning, middle, and an end. • Understand that texts or presentation usually have theme • Know that reports have an introduction, body with supporting details, and a conclusion • Understand that good presentation skills include speaking clearly, with good pacing, and making eye contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • theme • pace • descriptive • relate • recount • recall • relevant 	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the theme of your report or presentation? ✓ Did you write or present facts that were relevant? ✓ What descriptive words or language did you use? ✓ When you related the events, did they have a beginning, middle, and an end? ✓ Does the order of your presentation make sense? 		
SL 1.4: Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly. <u>Memorize and recite poems, rhymes, and songs with expression.</u>	SL 3.4: Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking clearly at an understandable pace. <u>Plan and deliver an informative/explanatory presentation on a topic that: organizes ideas around major points of information, follows a logical sequence, includes supporting details, uses clear and specific vocabulary, and provides a strong conclusion.</u>	

SL 2.5	Anchor: Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.	
	Standard: Create audio recordings of stories or poems; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.	
	I Can: I can create an audio recording of a story or poem. . I can use visual aids to help others understand my story.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how to use audio equipment. • Understand voice pitch and inflection. • Create visual displays such as legends, charts, graphs, and display boards. • Select stories or poems for recording. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presentation • display • visual • theme • enhance • emphasizing 	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What is the theme of your presentation? ✓ What visuals will you use to enhance your presentation? ✓ Have you practiced your reading emphasizing important words or points? ✓ How is your pacing? ✓ At what time in your presentation will you show your visuals? ✓ Do your visuals support your presentation theme? ✓ Have you chosen a book/poem to record? How did you decide? 		
SL 1.5: Add drawings or other visual displays to descriptions when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.	SL 3.5: Create engaging audio recordings of stories or poems that demonstrate fluid reading at an understandable pace; add visual displays when appropriate to emphasize or enhance certain facts or details.	

SL 2.6	Anchor: Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.	
	Standard: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 2 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)	
	I Can: I can express (verbally and written) my ideas in complete sentences.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand different levels of speech styles. • Recognize when formal or informal English is appropriate. • Understand that talking with friends is informal speech. • Use academic, content specific vocabulary when presenting formally. • Use complete sentences in formal presentations. • Know that when constructing a formal response, Standard English grammar and language convention much be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audience • formal English • informal English • presentation • respond • specific vocabulary 	SBAC Claim # 3: Employ effective speaking and listening skills
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Don't forget to use a complete sentence ✓ Who is your audience? ✓ Would you use formal or informal English with this audience? ✓ Why would you use formal English? ✓ Why would you use informal English? ✓ What type of language do you use when talking with friends? ✓ What type of language do you use when giving a presentation? ✓ What is the specific vocabulary that relates to your topic? ✓ When will you use this specific vocabulary? 		
SL 1.6: Produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation. (See grade 1 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations)	SL 3.6: Speak in complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation in order to provide requested detail or clarification. (See grade 3 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)	

L 2.1	Anchor: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	
	Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <u>a. Create readable documents with legible print.</u> b. Use collective nouns (e.g., group). c. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g. <i>feet children, teeth, mice, fish</i>). d. Use reflexive pronouns (e.g., <i>myself, ourselves</i>). e. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., <i>sat, hid, told</i>). f. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. g. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., <i>The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy</i>).	
	I Can: a. I can give examples of collective nouns. b. I can use irregular plural nouns. c. I can identify reflexive pronouns. d. I can name/use past tense verbs that don't end in -ed. e. I can use adjectives to describe nouns. f. I can use adverbs to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. g. I can determine when to use adjective or an adverb.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that there are special words used to define a collection of objects people or things (group, herd, school, etc.). • Know how regular plurals are formed. • Distinguish between a regular and irregular plural. • Know that the subjects and predicates in a sentence can be moved and still make sense. • Know how to print legibly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legible • collective noun • irregular verbs • pronouns • adjectives • produce • simple sentence • compound sentence • past tense 	SBAC Claim # 2: Write effectively
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Listen as I read what you wrote. Did that sound right? ✓ Read what you wrote slowly? Did you write what you just said? ✓ Is there another word that would be specific ✓ How might you write the plural of that word? ✓ Can you add adjectives to your sentence? ✓ Can you tell where the action happened? 		
L 1.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Print all upper- and lowercase letters. b. Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. c. Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., <i>He hops; We hop</i>).	L 3.1: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. <u>Write legibly in cursive or joined italics, allowing margins and correct spacing</u> b. <u>between letters in a word and words in a sentence.</u> c. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.	

- d. Use personal (subject, object), possessive, and indefinite pronouns (e.g., *I, me, they, them, their; anyone, everything*).
- e. Use verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future (e.g., *Yesterday I walked home; Today I walk home; Tomorrow I will walk home.*)
- f. Use frequently occurring adjectives.
- g. Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g. *and, but, or, so, because*).
- h. Use determiners (e.g., articles, demonstratives).
- h. Use frequently occurring prepositions (e.g., *during, beyond, toward*). Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.

- d. **Use reciprocal pronouns correctly**
- e. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
- f. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood)
- g. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
- h. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.
- i. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun antecedent agreement.*
- j. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
- k. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
- l. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

L2.2	Anchor: Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	
	Standard: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. b. Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. c. Use an apostrophe to form contractions and frequently occurring possessives. d. Generalize learned spelling patterns when writing words (e.g., cage → badge; boy → boil). e. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.	
	I Can: a. I can capitalize holidays, proper names and geographic names. b. I can use commas in greetings and closings of letters. c. I can use an apostrophe to make contractions. c. I can use an apostrophe to make a word possessive. d. I can use spelling patterns to write new words. e. I can use a dictionary to check/correct the spelling of a word.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the common holiday. • Understand that product names are words like Nike, Xerox, Hersey, etc. • Know that names of countries, cities, states, lakes and mountains need a capital. • Understand greetings are and form for ending a letter. • Understand that an apostrophe replaces missing letters. • Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, syllable construction • Use dictionaries or digital media to look for the correct spelling of a word. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital • holidays • product names • apostrophe • contractions • greetings • letter • spelling patterns 	SBAC Claim # 2: Write effectively
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What words in this sentence should be capitalized? ✓ Remember to capitalize the name of a place. ✓ What punctuation do you need to show something belongs to someone? ✓ When you combine two words to make a contraction you need to add an apostrophe. ✓ What can you use to help you check your spelling? 		
L1.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Capitalize dates and names of people. b. Use end punctuation for sentences. c. Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. d. Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring irregular words. e. Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on phonemic awareness and spelling conventions.	L3.2: Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles. b. Use commas in addresses. c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue. d. Form and use possessives. e. Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., <i>sitting, smiled, cries, happiness</i>). f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based	

	<p>spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words. g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.</p>
--	---

L 2.3	Anchor: Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.	
	Standard: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. a. Compare formal and informal uses of English.	
	I Can: I can compare writing that is formal and informal. I can compare speaking that is formal and informal.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand basic punctuation rules. • Understand basic capitalization rules. • Understand basic grammar rules. • Recognize that words have differences or shades of meaning. • Know that punctuation like commas, exclamation, and question marks can be used for effect. • Distinguish between situations that call for formal English and those where informal English is appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purpose • presentation • audience • tone • style • punctuation • grammar • precise • thesaurus • quote • speech 	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have you determined the purpose for your speech/writing/presentation? ✓ Who will be your audience? ✓ Is the tone or style appropriate to your audience? ✓ Have you followed the rules of punctuation and grammar? ✓ Did you practice your presentation with your group and did they provide you with feedback? ✓ In your group, did you talk about using precise language to convey your ideas? ✓ Did you use a thesaurus to locate other ways to say ____? ✓ Did you use quotes, questions, or exclamations to add to importance to your writing/presentation? 		
Begins in Grade 2	L 3.3: Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose words and phrases for effect. b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English. 	

L 2.4	Anchor: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate		
	Standard: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 2 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., <i>happy/unhappy, tell/retell</i>). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., <i>addition, additional</i>). d. Use knowledge of the meaning of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words (e.g., <i>birdhouse, lighthouse, housefly; bookshelf, notebook, bookmark</i>). e. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in all content areas.		
	I Can: a. I can use the sentence to determine the meaning of a word or phrase. b. I can determine the meaning of a new word when a prefix is added to a known word. c. I can use a known root word to understand the meaning of an unknown word with the same root. d. I can use my knowledge of individual words to predict the meaning of compound words. e. I can use a glossary and dictionary to determine the meaning of words and phrases.		
	Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning. • Identify the most common prefixes and roots. • Know how to use a textbook glossary • Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases. • Understand that sometimes two words can be combined to make a new word. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple meaning • precise • definition 	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What strategies have you used to help you figure out what this word means? ✓ Have you tried looking in the dictionary or glossary to help you figure out the meaning of the word? ✓ Have you read the sentences around the word to help you determine what the word means? ✓ Can you go online and search for the meaning of the word? ✓ There are two words you know on this word. Can you use them to help you understand what the word means? 			
L 1.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 1 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from an array of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use frequently occurring affixes as a clue to the meaning of a word. c. Identify frequently occurring root words (e.g., <i>look</i>) and their		L 3.4: Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 3 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., <i>agreeable /disagreeable, comfortable /uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat</i>). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the	

inflectional forms (e.g., *looks, looked, looking*).

same root (e.g., *company, companion*).

- d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases **in all content areas**.

L 2.5	Anchor: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	
	Standard: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are <i>spicy</i> or <i>juicy</i>). b. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., <i>toss</i> , <i>throw</i> , <i>hurl</i>) and closely related adjectives (e.g., <i>thin</i> , <i>slender</i> , <i>skinny</i> , <i>scrawny</i>).	
	I Can: a. I can understand word relationships. b1. I can name verbs with similar meanings. b2. I can name adjectives with similar meanings.	
Essential Skills / Concepts	Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand literal and non-literal meanings. • Understand the connections between words and their use. • Understand shades of meaning as it relates to state of mind or degrees of certainty. • Understand that words have shades or degrees of meaning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjectives • adverbs • real life- connections • context • specific • literal meaning • shades of meaning 	SBAC Claim # 5: Use oral and written language skillfully
Question Stems		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Where do you think the word <u>(quickly)</u> comes from? ✓ What is the author telling us when he used the word <u>spicy</u>? ✓ In what other context could this word be used? ✓ Without changing the meaning, what word could you add to make the sentence stronger? ✓ What word would best describe this character? ✓ What is the literal meaning of this sentence? ✓ What real-life connection can you make? ✓ Which word is the best to use so that we can really show what this is like? ✓ Let's make a list from _____ to _____ so that we can decide which word is best to use (Gradient Scale e.g., hot to cold; slow to fast; walk to run) 		
L1.5: With guidance and support from adults, demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sort words into categories (e.g., colors, clothing,) to gain a sense of the concepts the categories represent. Define words by category and by one or more key attributes (e.g., a <i>duck</i> is a bird that swims; a <i>tiger</i> is a large cat with stripes). Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., note places at home that are <i>cozy</i>) Distinguish shades of meaning among verbs differing in manner (e.g., <i>look</i>, <i>peek</i>, <i>glance</i>, <i>stare</i>, <i>glare</i>, <i>scowl</i>) and adjectives differing in intensity (e.g., <i>large</i>, <i>gigantic</i>) by defining or choosing them or by acting out the meanings. 	L3.5: Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish the literal and non-literal meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., <i>take steps</i>). Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., <i>describe people who are friendly or helpful</i>). Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., <i>knew</i>, <i>believed</i>, <i>suspected</i>, <i>heard</i>, <i>wondered</i>). 	

L 2.6	Anchor: Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.		
	Standard: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., <i>When other kids are happy that makes me happy</i>).		
	I Can: I can use words and phrases that I hear and read.		
Essential Skills / Concepts		Common Instructional Language	Teaching Notes and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice opportunities to hear words used in different contexts • Acquire and use words that are basic to understanding a concept • Determine which word best describes an action, emotion, or state of being • Develop an amount of grade level academic words and phrases • After hearing or reading a word, the student begins to use it in the spoken and written language 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • academic • specific • general • emotions • actions • precise • shades of meaning 	
Question Stems			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Today our target word is _____. Look for a chance to use this word today. ✓ As part of your homework, I want you to look for the words that we have been studying. ✓ Can you think of a better word to use here? ✓ What would be a more precise word? ✓ Without changing the meaning of the sentence, which word can best be used to replace the underlined part? ✓ What word would best describe _____? ✓ Can you restate this sentence using more precise words? ✓ Can you replace a word in this sentence with another word that is more precise or specific? 			
L 1.6: Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using frequently occurring conjunctions to signal simple relationships (e.g., <i>because</i>).		L 3.6: Acquire and use accurately grade appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., <i>After dinner that night we went looking for them</i>).	