- Big Ideas: Declarative statements that describe concepts that transcend grade levels. Big Ideas are essential to provide focus on specific content for all students.
- Concepts: Describe what students should know (key knowledge) as a result of this instruction specific to grade level.
- Competencies: Describe what students should be able to do (key skills) as a result of this instruction, specific to grade level.
- Essential Questions: Questions connected to the SAS framework and are specifically linked to the Big Ideas. They should frame student inquiry, promote critical thinking, and assist in learning transfer.

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA (Informational Text – Text Structure) Duration: 120 min/day 5 weeks

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/ R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I/D/M/R	Writing	I/D/M/R
Big Idea:	<ul> <li>- Authors of informational text use various structures to share information.</li> <li>- Good readers use text features to locate relevant information.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.</li> <li>Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.</li> </ul>		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		<ul> <li>Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.</li> <li>Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.</li> </ul>	
Misconceptions :	- Key words always determine text - Text structure and text features a							
Proper Conceptions:	<ul> <li>In reality, they are a guide not a r</li> <li>They are not the same. Text struto help with understanding eg. Dia</li> </ul>	cture refe	rs to the way the information in the text is o	organized	eg. Chronological order or descripti	ve. Text f	eatures are different features that may be used	in a text

Essential Question:	- What are the characteristics of the chronological text structure?  - What are the characteristics of the comparison text structure?	<ul><li>What is the subject and the predicate of a complete sentence?</li><li>What type of sentences are presented and what punctuation should one use?</li></ul>		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?	- What are the characteristics of a complete sentence?  - What does a paragraph look like?  - How can I write using simple, compound or complex sentences?
Essential Questions: (Continued)	- What are the characteristics of the cause and effect text structure?  - What are the characteristics of the problem and solution text structure?  - What are the characteristics of the descriptive text structure?  - How does understanding a text's structure help me to interpret information from the text?	<ul> <li>- What are the characteristics of a complete sentence and how can I recognize a sentence fragment or run-on?</li> <li>- How can I write using simple, compound or complex sentences?</li> <li>- What are prepositional phrases and how are they formed and used?</li> <li>- How are commas used in a compound sentence?</li> </ul>			
	T.C. di la dal	C 1. C .	3.6	Y 1	
Concept:	- Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts)  - How to describe text	<ul><li>Complete Sentences</li><li>Identify the type of sentence presented.</li></ul>	M	- Vowel - Vowel teams - Silent letters	- Complete sentence - Sentence structure - Paragraph structure

organization (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution)  - Simple, compound, and complex sentences  - Prepositional Phrases  - Conjunction Punctuation  - Inflectional endings  - Inflectional endings  - Inflectional endings  - D  - Conjunction Punctuation	- Simple, compound, and complex sentences
- Describe the overall structure of events in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of ideas in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of ideas in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of concepts in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of concepts in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of information in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of information in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of information in an informational text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of information in an information in an information in a text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text  - Describe the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text  - Use beginning capitalization and ending punctuation correctly.  - Identify the type of sentence including declarative, explanatory, interrogative, and imperative  - Identify the components of and write a complete sentence  - Identify and write prepositional phrases  - Use punctuation correctly in front of a conjunction  - Use punctuation correctly.  - Unimperative  - Unimperative	- Use beginning capitalization and ending punctuation correctly  - Use types of sentences including declarative, explanatory, interrogative, and imperative  - Use indentation at the beginning of a paragraph  - Identify and introduce the topic clearly

Eligible Content / Assessment:	- Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information and text features in	M	- Formative - Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing		<ul> <li>Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-on sentences</li> <li>Use correct capitalization</li> </ul>	D M
	a text or part of a text.  - Explain events, procedures, ideas, steps, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.	M	Connection Assessment			
	- Interpret text features (e.g., headings, graphics, charts, timelines, diagrams) and/or make connections between text and the content of text features.	M				
Eligible Content / Assessment: (Continued)	- Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, steps, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in text.	I				

	- Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, or elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples anecdotes, or sequence of steps).  - Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information and text features in two or more texts.  - Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development	I				
	of the ideas.					
Resources: (Include extension and	- Study Island -StoryTown Lessons: * Lesson 4 (compare/contrast) * Lesson 11 (cause/effect)		- Subject/ predicate: L3 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	- Lesson 1 (vowels) - Lesson 2 (vowel teams)	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)	
remediation)	* Lesson 24 (sequence)  * Need outside source for problem/solution (Lesson 6		- Types of sentences: L3 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	- Lesson 3 (vowel teams) - Lesson 26 (silent letters)		

	is a historical fiction but deals with problem/solution)	- Fragment: L3/L4 grammar Storytown resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Comma conjunction: L6/L7: Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Prepositional Phrase: L8 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Complex sentences: L9 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	- Lesson 4 (inflectional endings)		
Standards:	CC.1.2.4.E  - Use text structure to interpret information (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution).  C.C.1.2.4.C.  - Explain events, procedures, ideas or concepts in a text, including what happened and	CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	CC.1.1.4.D.  -Know and apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words.	CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	

why, based on specific				
information in the text.				
<u>CC.1.2.4.G</u>				
- Interpret various presentati	ons			
of information within a text	or			
digital source and explain ho	v			
the information contributes	Э			
an understanding of text whi	:h			
it appears.				
<u>CC.1.2.4.H</u>				
- Explain how an author use				
reasons and evidence to supp	ort			
particular points in a text.				

Comments: If time, use the 5<sup>th</sup> week to review all 4 text structures. If time optional fiction reader's theatre lessons to reinforce these skills are: Lesson 5 (compare/contrast), Lesson 15 (cause/effect), Lesson 23 (sequencing)

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA (Informational Text / Module 2-3 – Main idea, details, drawing conclusions & inferences) Duration: 5 Weeks

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I/D/M/ R	Writing	I/D/M/R
Big Idea:	- Authors of informational text include key details in order to help readers make meaning of the text.		- Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.  - Good writers understand the		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		- Good authors use informative/explanatory writing to communicate information related to real-world tasks.	

	- Good readers use key details in	importance of capitalization and		- Good authors use model/example texts
	an informational text to identify	punctuation in their writing because it		to guide them as they compose
	the main topic.	makes the writing easier to understand		informative/expository texts.
		for the reader.		
	- Good readers develop			- Good readers and writers write to make
	effective summaries that capture			meaning of what they read.
	the main ideas of informational			
	text(s).			
	- Authors include key details in			
	informational texts which can			
	help a reader ask and answer			
	questions.			
	- Good readers use examples			
	and details from the text to			
	support their inferences.			
	- Good readers use textual			
	evidence connections to their			
	own lives and their background			
	knowledge to make inferences			
	and draw conclusions about			
	what they read.			
Big Ideas:				
(Continued)	- Good readers make meaning			
	using the details and examples in			
	a text.			
Misconceptions:	- A summary is a full retelling of the	e text.		,

Proper - Conceptions:	- In reality it only addresses the key ide	eas and/or details from the text and should be accom	applished in only a few sentences.	
Question:	- How do you determine the main idea of a text?  - What is the difference between the main idea and details in a text?  - How do the details support the main idea?  - What are the characteristics of an effective summary?  - How do I find explicit information in a story or a text?  - What does it mean to make an inference?  - What are the steps to making an inference?  - How will making an inference help me to understand the story better?  - Why is it important to use	- What is a noun?  - When is capitalization needed in my writing?  - How do I use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech or quotations from text?  -How do I recognize and appropriately use frequently confused words? (begin and continue throughout the year)	- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?	- How do I choose one focus/topic for my writing?  - How do I develop an effective introduction for an informational writing piece?  - Why is it important to use facts, definitions, details and illustrations to support my topic?  - How do I organize and connect my ideas in an effective manner?  - How do I develop an effective conclusion for an informational writing piece?

	nformation from the text to support my inference?				
li   e:   te	Informational text (both iterary nonfiction and expository/ rechnical texts)  Main idea  Key details  Characteristics of explanation (e.g., what and why)  Difference between main ideas and key details in a text  Informational text features and/or structure(s)that help suggest main idea  Characteristics of an effective summary for informational text  Inference  Prediction  Details and examples	- Noun - explain functions of and their functions in a particular sentence.  -Capitalization (proper nouns, titles)  - Dialogue Punctuation  - Appropriate use of frequently confused words (ongoing)	M M D D	- Derivational Suffixes - Prefixes	- Informative/explanatory writing  - Topic  - Relevant information(e.g., facts, definitions, concrete details, personal experiences, quotations, observations, interviews)  - Organizational patterns (e.g., definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect)  -Formatting devices (e.g., headings, paragraphs)  - Domain-specific vocabulary  - Style (e.g., formal, informal, specific to audience)  - Effective introduction/ hook (e.g., one that is separate from the body and presents a simple thesis)  - Awareness of audience

Concepts: (Continued)			- Linking /Transition words, phrases, clauses (e.g., another, for example, also, because)  - Forms (e.g., letters to appropriate individuals/organizations (editor, boards, business), summaries, reports (book, research), essays, articles (newspaper, magazine), messages/memos, notices, biography, autobiography, reviews)  - Effective conclusion/concluding statement or section (e.g., one that moves beyond The End)  - Primary sources  - Secondary sources
Competency /Skills:	<ul> <li>Use nouns correctly (common, proper, singular, plural, possessive)</li> <li>Use correct capitalization (proper nouns, titles)</li> <li>Use punctuation correctly within dialogue</li> <li>Use frequently confused words correctly (ongoing)</li> </ul>	- Suffix: -able, -ible, -ness, -ment, -less  - Suffix: -ant, -ent, -eer, -ist, -ian  - Suffix: -ation, -ition, -al, -ial  - Suffix in combination  - Prefix: re-, un-, non-	- Select an interesting, yet manageable, subject for writing or one that meets the requirements of the assignment  - Analyze and use primary and secondary sources to locate, sort (categorize, classify) and select relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations or other information and examples  • differentiating between relevant and irrelevant information  • addressing the needs of the audience

	-Explain how the main idea is		• generating new ideas and/or
	supported by key		perspectives
	details		avoiding plagiarism
	details		• selecting an organizational pattern
	-Summarize the main idea in an		appropriate for the topic and purpose
	informational text, including the		
	most important parts of the		- Select an appropriate writing form
	piece.		
			- Write informative/ explanatory texts to
	- Make, test and revise		examine a topic and convey ideas and
	predictions as they read		information clearly by
	- Use the combination of		• engaging the reader with an
	explicitly stated information,		introduction/hook that presents the topic
	background knowledge, and		• introducing the topic clearly
Competency	connections to the text to		grouping related information in
/ Skills:	answer questions they		paragraphs and sections
(Continued)	have as they read		• addressing the needs of the audience
	That's do diey fedd		developing topic with facts, definitions,
	- Refer to details and examples		concrete details, quotations or other
	from the text when explaining		information and examples related to the
	what the text says		topic
	what the text says		• linking ideas within categories and
	Military Control		information using words, phrases, and
	-Make implied inferences about		clauses
	author's decisions and the		• using formatting devices to aid
	content of the text		• using precise language and
			01
	Refer to details and examples		domain-specific vocabulary to inform
	from the text when drawing		about or explain the topic  • providing a concluding statement or
			- providing a concluding statement or

	inferences				section that follows from the information or explanation presented	
Eligible	- Determine the main idea of a		- Formative		-Introduce a topic for the intended	D
Content/ Assessment:	text; explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.  - Refer to details and examples	M	- Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment		audience and group related information in paragraphs and/or sections to support the writer's purpose.	D
	in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	M			- Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations or other information and examples related to the topic.	D
	- Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support	M			Tink idea wiskin actuaring of	
Eligible Content /	particular points in a text.  - Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how	Ι			- Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because).	D
Assessment: (Continued)	they are supported by key details; summarize the text.  - Determine the central idea of a text and how it is conveyed				- Providing a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.	D
	through relevant details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.	Ι				
	- Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their					

	development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.	Ι				
	- Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.	I				
	- Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences and/or making generalizations from the text.	I				
Eligible Content / Assessment: (Continued)	- Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences and/or generalizations drawn from the text.	I				
	- Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text explicitly as well as inferences, conclusions, and/or generalizations drawn from the	I				

text.			
	I		
- Cite textual evidence that most			
strongly supports an analysis of			
what the text says explicitly of			
what the text says explicitly as well as inferences, conclusions,			
and/or generalizations drawn	T		
from the text.			
- Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support			
particular points in a text,			
identifying which reasons and			
evidence support which point(s).	I		
- Trace and evaluate the			
argument and specific claims in			
a text, distinguishing claims that			
are supported by reasons and			
evidence from claims.			

Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- StoryTown  * Lesson 26 (main idea)  * Lesson 27 (main idea)  * Lesson 13 paired selection (Draw conc)  * Lesson 14 paired selection (Draw conc)	- Frequently confused words – Study Island, ELA, Grade 4, #5, Language, G  - www.englishworksheetland.com  - Using commas: studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Nouns: common and proper L11 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Singular/ plural nouns: L12 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Possessive nouns: L13 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	* L * L * L	eryTown esson 13 esson 21 esson 23 esson 24 esson 12	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)
	004044	224445	00.4	11.15	
Standards:	- Determine the main idea of a text; explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text	-Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	-Kno phor in de knov corre	ow and apply grade level nics and word analysis skills ecoding words. Use combined wledge of all letter-sound espondences, syllabication erns, and morphology to read	- Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic, and convey ideas and information clearly.

CC.1.2.4.B		accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic		
		words.		
- Refer to details and examples				
in a text when explaining what				
the text says explicitly and make				
inferences.				

Comments: If time optional fiction reader's theatre lessons to reinforce these skills are Lesson 30 (main idea/details) and Lesson 15 (draw conclusions)

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA – Integrate information from two texts on same topic Duration: 2 week

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I//D/M/R	Writing	I//D/M/R	
Big Idea	- Authors of informational text provide information and key details on topics in different ways.  - Good readers make meaning of informational texts by integrating important information presented in two texts in order to present it for a specific purpose.		<ul> <li>Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.</li> <li>Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.</li> </ul>		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		- Writers of informational text provide information and key details on topics in different ways.  - Good writers make meaning of informational texts by integrating important information presented in two texts in order to present it for a specific purpose.		
Misconceptions	- All sources can be trusted as facts								
Proper Conceptions									
Essential Questions:	- How can I use information from two texts on the same topic to gain a better understanding of the topic?		<ul> <li>What are pronouns and antecedents and when are they used?</li> <li>How do I recognize and appropriately use frequently confused words? (begin and continue throughout the year)</li> </ul>		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?		- How can I demonstrate my understanding of a topic learned about from two different texts?  - How can I write using information from two texts on the same topic to gain a better understanding of the topic?		

Essential Questions: (Continued)	- How can I demonstrate my understanding of a topic learned about from two different texts?					
Concept:	- Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository texts)  - Compare/contrast  - Important points/main ideas  - Most important vs. least important parts  - Key/supporting details  - Purpose for gathering information  - Methods to manage and organize selected information (graphic organizers)	- Pronoun - explain functions of and their functions in a particular sentence.  - Pronoun and Antecedent identification  - Appropriate use of frequently confused words (ongoing)	M D D	Prefixes	- Compare / contrast  - Main idea  - Paragraph structure  - Key / supporting details  - Methods to manage and organize selected information (graphic organizer)  - How to integrate information in a purpose way	

	- How to integrate information in a purposeful way			
Competency/ Skills:	- Establish a purpose for gathering information  - Identify the most important points from two texts for a given purpose  - Identify the key/supporting details from two texts for a given purpose  - Use a method for managing and organizing elected information	- Use pronoun and antecedent correctly  - Use frequently confused words correctly (ongoing)	- Prefixes: over-, under-, sub-	- Establish a purpose for gathering information  - Identify the most important points from two texts for a given purpose  - Identify the key/supporting details from two texts for a given purpose  - Use a method for managing and organizing elected information  - Integrate information for two texts on the same topic in order to write about the subject knowledgably
Competency/ Skills: (Continued)	- Integrate information for two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgably			

Eligible Content: Assessment:	- Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to demonstrate subject	M	- Formative - Summative		- Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text	D
	knowledge.  - Integrate information from several texts on the		- StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment		- Integrate information from texts on the same topic in order to demonstrate subject knowledge	D
	same topic in order to demonstrate subject knowledge.	I			- Interpret text features (e.g., headings, graphics, charts, timelines, diagrams) and/or make connections between text and the content of text features	D
Eligible Content / Assessment: (Continued)	- Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same).	I				
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- Study Island - StoryTown * Lesson 16 with outside source on inventors/inventions		- Pronouns Antecedents L14 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland;  www.englishworksheetland.com  - Possessive Prounouns: L16 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland;  www.englishworksheetland.com	StoryTown  * Lesson 18  * Lesson 22	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)	

		<u>CC.1.4.4.R</u>	CC.1.1.4.D.	<u>CC.1.2.4.I</u>
	CC.1.2.4.I	-Demonstrate a grade appropriate command	-Know and apply grade level	
		of the conventions of standard English	phonics and word analysis skills	<ul> <li>Integrate information from two texts</li> </ul>
	- Integrate information	grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation,	in decoding words. Use	on the same topic to demonstrate
Standards:	from two texts on the	and spelling	combined knowledge of all	understanding of that topic.
	same topic to		letter-sound correspondences,	
	demonstrate		syllabication patterns, and	
	understanding of that		morphology to read accurately	
	topic.		unfamiliar multisyllabic words.	

Comments:

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA (Informational Text – Point of View) Duration: 120 min/day 2 Weeks

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/ R	Grammar	I//D/M/R	Spelling	I/D/M/R	Writing	I//D/M/R
Big Idea:	- An author's focus/viewpoint affects the choices he/she makes (e.g., style, word choice, content) in shaping a text.  - Good readers look at first and secondhand account of the same event or topic to obtain different information.  - Good readers recognize that the same event can be interpreted differently when told from different perspectives/viewpoints	R	- Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.  - Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		- Good persuasive writers address the needs of the audience and build a reasoned and logical case to support a clear position.  - Good authors use model/examples texts to guide them as they compose their own persuasive pieces	
Misconception:	- First person point of view	v is the sa	me as a firsthand account and second person	point of v	iew is the same thing as a secondh	and accoun	†	
	That person point of view	15 the Sai	and as a mythanic account and second person	point of v.	lew to the oame timing as a seconditi	ara account		
Proper Conceptions:								

	- What is the difference between a first and second hand account of an event or subject?			- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?	- How do I support my topic with facts or proof?  - Why is it important to support my topics with facts or proof?	
Essential Question:  Essential Questions: (Continued)	- What is the difference between a primary and secondary source?  - Why is it important to know what viewpoint a story or text is told from?  - How can I compare and contrast an event or topic told from two different points of view?  - What is the benefit of comparing or contrasting an event or topic told from two different points of view?	-	- What are pronouns and when are they used? - What are relative pronouns and when are they used?   - How do I recognize and appropriately use frequently confused words? (continue throughout the year)		- How do I create an effective introduction to a persuasive/opinion writing piece?  - How do I connect points in my writing as I support my opinion?  - How do I appeal to my audience with my writing?  - How do I develop a conclusion that states my points clearly?	

	- Informational text	- Pronoun (subject and object).	D	- Grammar within spelling	- Persuasion and argument
	(both literary nonfiction				
	and expository/	- Relative Pronouns	I		- Difference between relevant and
	technical texts)	A	D		irrelevant
		- Appropriate use of frequently confused words (ongoing)	D		reasons/facts/support/examples
	- Compare	words (origonity)			- Opinion/position
0 .					opinion, position
Concept:	- Contrast				- Reason(s) (e.g., claims, support)
	- Firsthand account				- Evidence (e.g., examples, facts)
	(primary) of an event or				- Logical argument
	topic				- Logical argument
	- Secondhand				- Primary sources
	(secondary) account of				
	an event or topic				- Secondary sources (e.g., UDLib/Search)
	- Author's				
	viewpoint/focus/				- Effective introduction (e.g., one that
	attitude				takes a clear position, clarifies the issue provides necessary background)
	attitude				provides necessary background)
Concepts:	- Author's				- Logical order of supporting reasons (e.g.,
(Continued)	roles/purposes (to				weakest to strongest argument, strongest
	inform, to persuade,				to weakest argument)
	to explain how, to				T: 1: // :: 1 1 1
	entertain) for writing a				- Linking/transition words and phrases (e.g., for instance, in order to, in addition)
	text				(c.g., 101 histance, in order to, in addition)
					- Awareness of audience

					- Organizational pattern
					- Strategies for dealing with opposing point of view
					- How to use linking/transition words (e.g., on the other hand) to show relationship
					- Format choices (e.g., letters [business and friendly], simple editorials, advertisements)
					- Effective conclusion (e.g., one that begins to move beyond summary, call to action, next step)
Competency/Skills	- Identify the author's		Use pronouns (subject and object)	- Irregular plurals / possessives	- Identify an issue in a topic or text
	purpose for writing a	CO1	orrectly	Homeonhones	Distinguish the gross and some
	text	- I	Use a relative pronoun correctly	- Homophones	- Distinguish the pros and cons
	T1 .:C .C .1 .1		ose a relative proflouri correctly		- Select an opinion/ position
	- Identify a firsthand	- U	Use frequently confused words correctly		1 '1
	account	(or	ongoing)		- Develop opinion/position/claim(s)
	- Identify a secondhand				TI
	account				- Use primary and secondary sources to locate, sort, and select reasons based on
					facts, examples, and/or evidence for both
	- Explain how a				sides
	firsthand and				acknowledging the opposing point of
	secondhand account				view

Competency/Skills (Continued)  a firsthat secondly an event focus at provide and second account of an event focus at provide and second for a firsthat secondly the same describe.	mpare and contrast thand and adhand account of eent or topic. scribe differences in and information ded by firsthand econdhand ants event or topic.  mpare and contrast thand and adhand account of ame event or topic; sibe the differences cus and the		<ul> <li>differentiating between relevant and irrelevant reasons/evidence</li> <li>including an appropriate variety of reasons/evidence</li> <li>addressing the needs of the audience,</li> <li>prioritizing the reasons/evidence</li> <li>Select an appropriate writing format</li> <li>Write opinion/position pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information by: <ul> <li>introducing a topic or text</li> <li>stating an opinion</li> <li>creating an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose</li> <li>providing reasons that are supported by facts and details</li> <li>acknowledging alternate or opposing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Eligible Content /Assessment:	-Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information presented.  -Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.	M	- Formative - Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment		<ul> <li>Introduce the topic or for the intended audience, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are grouped to support the writer's purpose.</li> <li>Provide reasons that are supported by facts and details.</li> <li>Link opinion and reasons using words and phrases (e.g., for instance, in order to, in addition)</li> <li>Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.</li> </ul>	D D D
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- Study Island - SAS portal - StoryTown: * Lesson 9 (author's purpose/perspective)		- Subject and object pronouns: studyisland www.englishworksheetland.com  - Relative pronouns: studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	- StoryTown    * Lesson 19 (Irregular Plurals    / Possessives    * Lesson 28 (Homophones)  (Commonly confused words)	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)	
Standards:	CC.1.2.4.D  - Compare and contrast an event or topic told from two different points of view.		CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	CC.1.1.4.D.  -Know and apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences,	CC.1.4.4.G-J -Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.	

			syllabication patterns, and	
			morphology to read accurately	
			unfamiliar multisyllabic words.	

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA (Reading Literature – Point of View) Duration: 120 min/day 2 Week

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I/D/M/R	Writing	I/D/M/R
	- An author's purpose for		- Writers will demonstrate command		- Understand a variety of		- Continue previous map	
Big Idea:	writing a piece of text affects		of the conventions of standard		spelling patterns to			
	the choices he/she makes in		English grammar and usage when		improve reading and			

	constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Good readers recognize that there are some similarities and differences between first and third person point of view.	- Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.		writing skills			
Misconceptions :	- Second Person Point of View-	- (This does exist, a how-to, but is not discussed in t	his unit). Dia	logue signals first person poin	t of view. "I wer	nt to the store and you won't believe what hap	pened!"
Proper Conceptions:							
Essential Question:	- What is the difference between first person and third person point of view?	<ul> <li>- What are adjectives and articles and when are they used?</li> <li>- How can I use multiple adjectives in a sentence?</li> </ul>		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?			
	- Why is it important to know what viewpoint a story or text is being told from?						
Essential Questions:	- How can I compare and						

(Continued)	contrast an event or topic told from two different points of view?  - What is the benefit of comparing and contrasting an event or topic told from two different points of view?						
Concept:	- Literary text - Compare	the	Adjectives: explain functions of and eir functions in a particular ntence.	M	- Syllable / Morpheme patterns		
	- Contrast		Articles	D			
	- Point of View (first-person, third-person)	opi col	Order of adjectives (number, inion, size, shape, age, condition, lor, pattern, origin, material,	I			
	- Author's view point - Narrator/Narration	pur	rpose, NOUN)				
	- Speaker						
	- Audience						
	- Differences between first-person and third person narrations						

Concepts: (Continued)	- Author's purpose (e.g., to inform, to persuade, to entertain, to describe, to explain how) for writing a text				
Competency/ Skills:	- Identify the author's purpose for writing a text.  - Identify the point of view of text  - Describe how point of view affects a literary text  - Differentiate between first-person and third person narration  - Identify the strengths and weaknesses of using first-person and third-person point of view.  - Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference	- Use adjectives correctly  - Use appropriate articles (the, an, a)  - Order adjectives appropriately (number, opinion, size, shape, age, condition, color, pattern, origin, material, purpose, NOUN)	- Consonant -le - /el/ ending		

	between first- and third-person narrations					
Eligible Content/ Assessment:	- Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third person narrations.  - Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described; describe an author's purpose of a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.	M	- Formative - Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment			
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- StoryTown * Lesson 8 (author's purpose and perspective)		- Adjectives- L18 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Articles- L18 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	StoryTown  * Lesson 6  * Lesson 16		

	<u>CC.1.3.4.D</u>	<u>CC.1.4.4.R</u>	CC.1.1.4.D.		
		-Demonstrate a grade appropriate	-Know and apply grade		
	- Compare and contrast an	command of the conventions of	level phonics and word		
	event or topic told from two	standard English grammar, usage,	analysis skills in decoding		
Standards:	different points of view.	capitalization, punctuation, and	words. Use combined		
		spelling	knowledge of all		
			letter-sound		
			correspondences,		
			syllabication patterns.		

Comments: With time teach drama text structure. If time optional fiction reader's theatre lessons to reinforce these skills are Lesson 10 (author's persepective)

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA (Reading Literature – Character traits & motivations / setting / plot events / Making Inferences) Duration: 4 Weeks

	Reading Skills		Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I/D/M/R	Writing (Include Spelling)	I/D/M/R
Big Idea:	- Authors use specific		- Writers will demonstrate command of the		- Understand a variety of		- Good authors of narrative	
	details in a story or		conventions of standard English grammar		spelling patterns to improve		writing effectively develop	
	drama to describe		and usage when writing.		reading and writing skills		real or imagined experiences	
	characters, settings, or						or events to tell a story that	
	events.		- Good writers understand the importance				engages the reader.	
			of capitalization and punctuation in their				engages the reader.	
	- Good readers use		writing because it makes the writing easier					
	specific details from a		to understand for the reader.				- Good authors use	
	literary text to						model/example texts to guide	
	support their thinking						them as they compose their	
	about characters,						own narrative pieces.	
	settings or events.						_	
							- Good authors use narrative	
	- Authors include key						elements to develop other	
	details in literary texts							
	which can help a						kinds of writing such as	
	reader ask and answer						argumentative and	
	questions.						informational texts.	

	- Good readers use examples and details from the text to support their inferences.						- Good authors use sensory images to describe feelings, events, and/or characters.	
Big Ideas: (Continued)	- Good readers use textual evidence, connections to their own lives and their background knowledge to make inferences and draw conclusions about what they read.  - Good readers make meaning using the details and examples in a text.							
Misconceptions:	- The setting is the location	on of the	story					

	- Inferences are the same as predictions.										
Proper Conceptions:	- In reality the setting includes location, time period and time  - In reality, an inference is different in that it should be based on examples and details from the text. It cannot be a random guess.										
Essential Question:	- What are the essential elements of a story?  - What are the essential elements of a drama?  - What is the impact		- What are verbs and when are they used?		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?		- How do I choose a "focused topic" for my narrative writing piece?  - How do I establish a situation and introduce a narrator and/or characters?  - Why is it important for me to show style in my writing?  - Why is it important to sequence the				
Essential Questions: (Continued)	of a character, the setting, or event on the text?  - How do I find explicit information in a story or text?  - What does it mean to make an inference?  - What are the steps to making an						events in my story to provide a sense of closure?  - How can I use dialogue to enhance my writing?				

	inference?					
	- How will making an					
	inference help me to					
	understand the story					
	better?					
	- Why is it important					
	to use information					
	from the text to					
	support my					
	inference?					
	-Literary texts	- Verbs: explain functions of and their	M	- Syllable / Morpheme patterns	- Narrative writing	
		functions in a particular sentence.				
	- Key ideas				- Topic	
Concepts	-Important/				- Event(s) (topic and situation-what	
	supporting key details				happened. For example, "my dog" is a	
					topic; "my dog ate my homework" is an	
					event)	
	- Story Elements				- Characters	
	- Plot (e.g., events,					
	climax/turning				- Characters responses to situations	
	point, resolution,)					
Concepts	-Conflict (man vs.				- Narrator	
(Continued)	man, man vs. self,					
	man vs. nature,				- Dialogue	
	etc.)					
	- Characters and				- Elaboration	
	- Characters and					

character role	es l		- Awareness of audience
(hero/villain,			D. C.
major/ minor protagonist/	,		- Description
antagonist)			- Reaction/response (e.g., Why was the
			event important? How did the event make
- Setting (e.g.,	time,		you feel?)
place)			Ouganizational mattern(a) (a a
- Drama Elemen	ıts		- Organizational pattern(s) (e.g., chronological, reflective, flashback)
- Scenes			
- Dialogue			- Relevant, concrete details/examples
- Stage directi	on		- Difference between relevant and
- Character traits.			irrelevant details
actions, feelings,			1
words			- Sensory images (e.g., figurative language:
			descriptions of how things look, feel,
			smell, taste, sound)
			- Transitional words and phrases
			- Sequence of events
			- Closure/ending/conclusion
			- Forms (e.g., short stories, journals,
			poems, personal essays)
Idoniii	I I an arough a norman that (maning the latter	- VCCV same medial	Coloot /identify used on imperimed
Competency/Skills - Identify imports: specific details th	ant, - Use verbs correctly (main, helping, at linking)	consonant	- Select/identify real or imagined experiences or event(s) to tell about
support key ideas	——————————————————————————————————————	551155111111	5periodect of event(v) to ten about

			- VCCV different medial	- Select/identify details about an event(s)
	- Identify and		consonant	and people
	describe the plot			differentiating between relevant and
	events in a story or			irrelevant details
	drama, including the		- VCCCV	• addressing the needs of the audience
	beginning, rising			• selecting an organizational pattern
	actions, climax, falling		- VCV	appropriate for the topic and purpose
	actions, and			
	conclusion.			- Select an appropriate writing form
	- ·			
	- Describe or			- Write narratives to develop real or
Competency/Skills	graphically represent			imagined experiences or events using
:	characters (traits,			effective technique, descriptive details,
(Continued)	thoughts, words,			and clear event sequences by
	feelings and actions),			
	including examples			- Orienting the reader by establishing a
	from the text			situation and introducing a narrator
	regarding their			and/or characters;
	thoughts, feelings,			• organizing an event
	actions, statements,			• sequence that unfolds naturally
	and/or the way other people react/talk			using dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show
	about them.			the response of characters to situations
	about them.			• using a variety of transitional words and
				phrases to manage the sequence of events
				using concrete words and phrases and
				sensory details to convey experiences and
				events precisely
				• providing a conclusion that follows
	- Identify and			from the narrated experiences or events
	describe the setting in			from the narrated experiences of events
	describe the setting in			

	T T			
	a story or drama,			
	specifically the			
	physical location and			
	the time period.			
	Include any			
	progression/changes			
	this setting.			
	tins setting.			
	- Classify events as			
	the beginning, rising			
	actions, climax, falling			
	actions, and			
	conclusion.			
	Contradiction.			
	- Make test and revise			
Competency/Skills	predictions as they			
competency/ skins	read.			
(Continued)	read.			
,	- Use the			
	combination of			
	background			
	knowledge and			
	explicitly stated			
	information to			
	answer questions			
	read.			
	-Refer to details and			
	examples from the			
	text when explaining			
	what the text says.			

	- Make implied inferences about literary elements and author's decisions in a text.  - Refer to details and examples from the text when drawing inferences.					
Eligible Content/ Assessment:	- Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drama or poem, drawing on the specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words or actions).	М	- Formative - Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment		<ul> <li>Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally to support the writer's purpose</li> <li>Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue and description, to develop experiences and events or to show the responses of characters to situations.</li> </ul>	D D
	examples in a text when explaining what the text explicitly says and when drawing inferences from the text.	М			<ul> <li>Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.</li> <li>Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.</li> </ul>	D D

					- Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.	Γ
	- Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drama, or poem, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).	I				
Eligible Content / Assessment: (Continued)	- Describe how the plot of a particular story or drama unfolds, as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.	I				
	- Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing	I				

- Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences and/or generalizations drawn - Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences and/or generalizations drawn from the text.  Eligible Content / Assessment: (Continued)  Eligible Content / Sessement: (Continued)  Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences, conclusions, and/or generalizations drawn from the text.	inferences and/or making generalizations from the text.

Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- StoryTown:  * Lesson 1 (character trait/motivation)  * Lesson 21 (character/setting/ plot/events/ inferencing)  * Lesson 13 main selection (draw conclusions	- Verbs/main/helper- L21 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Action linking verbs- L22 Storytown grammar resource; studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com  - Verb tenses: studyisland; www.englishworksheetland.com	StoryTown  * Lesson 7  * Lesson 8  * Lesson 9  * Lesson 11	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)	
Standards:	CC.1.3.4.C  - Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story or drama, drawing on the specific details in the text.  CC.1.3.4.B  - Cite relevant details from the text to support what the text says explicitly and make inferences.	CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	CC.1.1.4.D.  -Know and apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words.	CC.1.4.4.M-P  — Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details and clear event sequences.	

Comments: If time – Lesson 2 could be used to reinforce this skill. If time optional fiction reader's theatre lessons to reinforce these skills are Lesson 5 (character traits and motivations), Lesson 15

(draw conclusions), Lesson 25 (character, setting, plot events)

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA –Reading Literature – Theme Duration: 4 weeks

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I//D/M/R	Writing	I//D/M/R
Big Idea:	- Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the theme or central idea(s).  - Good readers create effective summaries that capture the central idea(s) or theme of the text.		<ul> <li>Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.</li> <li>Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.</li> </ul>		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		- Great readers/writers are able to go back to a text and find evidence to support their analysis, reflection or research  - Great readers/writers know that in order to gain deep comprehension of a text, they must be able to write or speak about a text, drawing support from the text itself.	
Misconceptions:	- A summary is the san	ne as retel	ling all events and details from the story					
Proper Conceptions:	- In reality, a DRA sun	nmary is n	ot an actual summary					
Essential Questions:	- How can the story details help me to determine the theme of a story?  - What are the characteristics of a good		<ul><li>What are verb tenses and how do I use them?</li><li>What are progressive verb tenses and when are they used?</li><li>What are modal auxiliaries and how are</li></ul>		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?		<ul> <li>Why is it important to find evidence to support my analysis or reflection of a literary text?</li> <li>How do I find appropriate evidence to support my analysis or reflections of a literary text?</li> </ul>	

	summary?	they used?			- Why is it important to find evidence to support my analysis, reflection or research of an informational text?  - How do I find appropriate evidence to support my analysis or reflections of a literary text?
Concept:	- Literary texts  - How to summarize  - Theme  - Characteristics of an effective summary for literary texts	<ul> <li>Verb tenses: explain functions of and their functions in a particular sentence.</li> <li>Progressive Verbs</li> <li>Modal auxiliaries (can/cannot, could/could have, may/might, do/does, is/are)</li> </ul>	D D	- Vowel –r  - Digraphs  - Welded words	-Analyze - Reflect - Evidence - Support - Fact - Opinion
	D ( ' (1 1	TT 1.		/ / 1:	D 1 CH . 1
Competency/Skills	- Determine the theme of literary text(s)  - Identify the characteristics of an effective summary for literary texts	<ul> <li>Use verb tenses correctly</li> <li>Write and use progressive verb tenses correctly.</li> <li>Use auxiliary words to convey different conditions (can/cannot, could/could have, may/might, do/does, is/are)</li> </ul>		- /en/ ending  - /er/ eding  - Greek / Latin word parts	<ul> <li>Read carefully to gain deep comprehension of text</li> <li>Reflect on what was read</li> <li>Analyze the text to find the big ideas, distinguish between fact and opinion and locate supporting details</li> </ul>

	-Summarize the text				- Develop a reflection that contains text-based support  - Write with clarity and meaning	
Eligible Content/ Assessment:	- Determine the theme of a story, drama or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.  -Determine a theme of a story drama or poem	M	- Formative - Summative - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment		- Introduce text(s) for the intended audience, state an opinion and/or topic, establish a situation, and create an organizational structure in which related ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose.	D
	story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a	I			<ul> <li>Develop the analysis using a variety of evidence from text(s) to support claims, opinions, ideas and inferences.</li> <li>Link ideas within categories of</li> </ul>	D
Eligible Content /	poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through relevant details;	I			information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because)  - Use precise language and domain specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic and/or convey the experience and events.	D D
Assessment: (Continued)	provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.  - Determine a theme or				- Provide a concluding statement or section related to the analysis presented.	D

	central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.	I				
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- Study Island - StoryTown: * Lesson 18 * Lesson 19		- Studyisland - www.englishworksheetland.com	StoryTown  * Lesson 14  * Lesson 17  * Lesson 27 (Two weeks)	- 6+1 Traits of Writing (Ruth Colham)	
Standards:	CC.1.3.4.A  - Determine a theme of a text from details in the text; summarize the text.		CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	CC.1.1.4.D.  -Know and apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words.	CC.1.4.4. B-E, H-K & S  - Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection and research	

Comments: If time optional fiction reader's theatre lessons to reinforce theme is lesson 20.

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA – Figurative Language (Literature / Informational Text) Duration: 2 week

	Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I//D/M/R	Writing	I/D/M/R
Big Idea:	- Authors make purposeful language choices to create meaning in literary text(s).  - Good readers actively seek the meaning of unknown words/phrases to clarify understanding of literary text(s).		<ul> <li>Writers will demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing.</li> <li>Good writers understand the importance of capitalization and punctuation in their writing because it makes the writing easier to understand for the reader.</li> </ul>		- Understand a variety of spelling patterns to improve reading and writing skills		- Continue previous map (TDA)	
Misconceptions:	<ul><li>Like does not always signif</li><li>Idioms, proverbs and adag</li><li>Figurative language is not to</li></ul>	ges are the	same thing.					
Proper Conceptions:	- Idioms are common expressions within a particular culture that have non-literal meanings that must be learned. Ex. Break a leg. Proverbs are statements of practical advice or wisdom simp stated ex. A stitch in time saves nine. Adages are proverbs that have been in common use for a long time - Figurative language in informational text is commonly used in advertising							

Essential Question:  Essential Questions: (Continued)	- How can I use context clues to determine the meaning of an unknown word?  - What is the difference between a simile and metaphor?  -How can I determine the meaning of idioms, adages and proverbs?  - What tools can I use to help determine the meaning of unknown words?  - How do I determine the relationship between words including synonyms and antonyms?	- What are adverbs and when are they used?  - What is a relative adverb and when is it used?		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?		
Concept:	<ul><li>- Literary text</li><li>- Word choice</li><li>- Context clues</li><li>- Literal/ Denotative meaning</li></ul>	<ul><li>Adverbs: explain functions of and their functions in a particular sentence.</li><li>Relative Adverbs</li></ul>	I	- Syllable / morpheme patterns		

	- Connotative meaning				
	- Figurative language or				
	non-literal meaning (e.g., simile, metaphor, idiom)				
	simile, metaphor, idiom)				
	- Words/phrases that reference well-known characters or stories (e.g., from well-known mythology, fairy tales, fables, legends)				
Concept: (Continued)	- Literary devices (e.g., alliteration, repetition, rhythm, rhyme, dialogue)				
	112004				
Competency/Skills	- Read and reread other sentences, paragraphs, and non-linguistic images in the text to identify context clues	- Use adverbs correctly.  - Use relative adverbs correctly	- Prefix + Base + Suffix		
	- Use context clues to help unlock the meaning of unknown words/phrases				
	- Determine the				

	appropriate definition of words that have more than one meaning					
	- Differentiate between					
	literal and non-literal Meaning					
	Wearing					
	- Identify and interpret					
	figurative language and					
	literary devices					
Competency/Skills						
(Continued)	- Describe how figurative					
	language, literary devices, and other					
	language choices enhance					
	meaning					
	O					
	- Determine the meaning					
	of words and phrases as					
	they are used in a text,					
	including those that allude to sig					
	andic to sig					
	- Determine or clarify the		- Formative			
	meaning of unknown and					
Eligible Content/	multiple-meaning words N	Л	- Summative			

Assessment:	and phrases based on					
11000001110110	grade 4 reading and		- StoryTown: Grammar-Writing			
	content, choosing flexibly		Connection Assessment			
	from a range of strategies.		Connection 7135c33ment			
	from a range of strategies.					
	- Use context (e.g.,					
	definitions, examples, or					
	restatements in text) as a					
	clue to the meaning of a	M				
	word or phrase, including	171				
	words or phrases that					
	allude to significant characters found in					
	literature (e.g., Herculean					
	effort).					
	Damasastusta					
Eligible Content/	- Demonstrate					
Assessment:	understanding of	M				
(Continued)	figurative language, word	IVI				
	relationships and nuances					
	in word meanings.					
	T					
	- Interpret figurative	т				
	language in context.	1				
	TT 1.: 1:					
	- Use relationship	T				
	between particular words.	1				

	- Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions).	I				
	-Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their antonyms and synonyms.	I				
	- Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	I				
	Hom a range of strategies.					
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- Study Island - StoryTown: * Lesson 28 * Lesson 29		- Studyisland - <u>www.englishworksheetland.com</u>	StoryTown * Lesson 29 (Two weeks)		
Standards:	CC.1.3.4.F  - Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in grade-level text, including figurative language.		CC.1.4.4.R  -Demonstrate a grade appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	CC.1.1.4.D.  -Know and apply grade level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences,		

	sylla	abication patterns, and		
<u>CC.1.2.4.F</u>		rphology to read accurately		
– Determine the meaning		amiliar multisyllabic words.		
of words and phrases as		Ž		
they are used in				
grade-level text, including				
figurative language.				
<u>CC.1.3.4 I</u>				
- Determine or clarify the				
meaning of unknown and				
multiple-meaning words				
and phrases based on				
grade-level reading and				
content, choosing from a				
range of strategies and				
tools.				

**Comments:** If time optional fiction reader's theatre lesson is Lesson 30

<sup>\*</sup>There will be time to review for state assessments following Informational / Literature maps.

Grade: 4 Subject: ELA – Novel Study Duration: 4 weeks

- Authors use specific details in a story or drama to describe characters, settings, or events.  - Good readers use specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  - An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the theme or central idea(8).		Reading Skills	I//D/M/R	Grammar	I/D/M/R	Spelling	I//D/M/R	Writing	I/D/M/R
to describe characters, settings, or events.  -Good readers use specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  Big Idea:  -An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  -Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the		- Authors use specific				- Understand a variety of		- Connect to novel study	
settings, or events.  -Good readers use specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  Big Idea:  - An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the		details in a story or drama				spelling patterns to improve			
-Good readers use specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  Big Idea:  -An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the		to describe characters,				reading and writing skills			
specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  Big Idea:  - An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the		settings, or events.							
	Big Idea:	-Good readers use specific details from a literary text to support their thinking about characters, settings or events.  - An author's purpose for writing a piece of text affects the choices he/she makes in constructing the text including the point of view selected.  - Authors of literary texts include details that help readers determine the							

Misconceptions:	- The setting is the location of the	estory			
Proper Conceptions:	- In reality, setting includes location	on, time period, and time.			
	- What are the essential elements of a story?  - What is the impact of a character, the setting, or event on the text?		- How does mastering of spelling patterns assist with spelling accuracy?		
Essential Question:	-How can the story details help me to determine the theme of a story?  - Why is it important to know what viewpoint a story or text is being told from?				

Concept:	- Literary texts	
	- How to summarize	
	- Theme	
	- Characteristics of an	
	effective summary for	
	literary texts	
	- Literary texts	
	- Key ideas	
	- Key ideas  - Important/supporting	
	key details	
	- Story Elements	
	- Plot (e.g., events,	
	climax/turning point,	
	resolution,)	
	- Conflict (man vs.	
0	man, man vs. self,	
Concept: (Continued)	man vs. nature, etc.)	
(Continued)	- Characters and	
	character roles	
	(hero/villain, major/	
	minor, protagonist/	
	antagonist)	
	- Setting (e.g., time,	
	place)	
	- Character traits, actions,	

	feelings, words				
	D . CAT.				
	- Point of View				
	(first-person,				
	third-person)				
	- Author's view point				
	- Narrator/Narration				
	- Speaker				
	- Audience				
Concept:	- Differences between				
(Continued)	first-person and				
	third-person narrations				
	- Author's purpose (e.g.,				
	to inform, to persuade, to				
	entertain, to describe, to				
	explain how) for writing a				
	text				
	- Identify important,				
	specific details that				
Competency/Skills	support key ideas				
	oupport key ideas				
	- Identify and describe				
	the plot events in a story				
	or drama, including the				
	beginning, rising actions,				

	climax, falling actions, and conclusion.				
	- Describe or graphically				
	represent characters				
	(traits, thoughts, words,				
	feelings and actions),				
	including examples from				
	the text regarding their				
	thoughts, feelings,				
	actions, statements,				
	and/or the way other				
	people react/talk about				
	them.				
	- Identify and describe				
	the setting in a story or				
	drama, specifically the				
	physical location and the time.				
Competency/Skills	unie.				
(Continued)	- Determine the theme of				
	literary text(s)				
	interary text(0)				
	- Identify the				
	characteristics of an				
	effective summary for				
	literary texts				
	-Summarize the text				

	<ul><li>Identify the author's purpose for writing a text</li><li>Identify the point of view of a text</li></ul>					
	Comment		E			
	- Compare and contrast the point of view from		- Formative			
Eligible Content Assessment:	which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first-and third person narrations.	M	- Summative  - StoryTown: Grammar-Writing Connection Assessment			
	-Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drama or poem, drawing on the specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words or actions).	M				
	- Determine the theme of a story, from details in the text; summarize the text.	M				
Resources: (Include extension and remediation)	- Study Island - Novel (TBD)					

	CC.1.3.4.A	<u>CC.1.4.4.R</u>	<u>CC.1.1.4.D.</u>		
		-Demonstrate a grade appropriate	-Know and apply grade level		
	- Determine a theme of a	command of the conventions of	phonics and word analysis skills		
	text from details in the	standard English grammar, usage,	in decoding words. Use		
	text; summarize	capitalization, punctuation, and spelling	combined knowledge of all		
	the text.		letter-sound correspondences,		
			syllabication patterns, and		
	<u>CC.1.3.4.C</u>		morphology to read accurately		
			unfamiliar multisyllabic words.		
	– Describe in depth a				
Standards:	character, setting or event				
	in a story or drama,				
	drawing on the specific				
	details in the text.				
	<u>CC.1.3.4.D</u>				
	- Compare and contrast				
	an event or topic told				
	from two different points				
	of view.				