

HOW TO READ A... English Language Arts Literacy Concept Organizer

The ELA Literacy Concept Organizers* were created to assist teachers in aligning their instruction to the Common Core State Standards in ELA. These ELA Literacy Concept Organizers are not replacements for teachers' individual units. They are deconstructions of the Common Core State Standards. These Literacy Concept Organizers are a resource from which teachers can select appropriate *Knowledge*, *Understandings*, and *Dos* to develop their own unit(s) of instruction.

Knowledge: Refers to information such as vocabulary terms, definitions, and facts that may or may not need explicit instruction, however, are the foundation on which the lesson will be built.

Understandings: Refers to the important ideas, principles, and generalizations that allow students to make connections and see patterns and relationships among content. These are the goals of the instruction, outcomes you expect to achieve.

Dos: Refers to demonstration of skills. These are the skills that require explicit instruction. By the completion of a lesson/unit, students should have mastered the selected skill(s).

GRADE 1-Key Ideas and Details Informational Reading Standard 1

College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Reading Standard Key Ideas and Details (1): 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.		
CCSS – Grade Specific Reading Standard 1 (Informational)		
Grade K: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	Grade 1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	Grade 2: Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in the text.
KNOW (Factual)	UNDERSTAND (Conceptual)	DO (Procedural, Application and Extended Thinking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Texts Questions Answers Key details Predictions Inferences Background knowledge 5 W's + H questions (who, what, where, when, why and how) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors include key details in informational texts which can help a reader ask and answer questions. Good readers know a question is different from a statement and requires an answer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make reasonable predictions as they read Use information from the text and background knowledge to make inferences Ask and answer questions which begin with who, what, where, when why, and how Ask and answer questions about key details in a text
CCSS – Grade Specific Reading Informational Standard 10 (Grade 1) With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.		
Informational Text-Literary Nonfiction and Historical, Scientific, and Technical Texts Includes biographies and autobiographies; books about history, social studies, science, and the arts; technical texts, including directions, forms and information displayed in graphs, charts or maps; and digital sources on a range of topics		

The shaded areas highlight both the College and Career Readiness Anchor Reading Standard Key Ideas and Details and the CCSS for the grade level indicated.

This arrow indicates the CCSS of grade level prior to the grade level you are working. This allows you to see the progression of from grade to grade.

This arrow indicates the CCSS of grade level above the grade level you are working. This allows you to see the progression of from grade to grade.

These recursive strategies are the basic reading strategies that students must know and use to become successful readers. Some of the strategies are not explicitly stated in the Common Core State Standards for ELA.

- Reading Recursive Strategies:
- Assimilating prior knowledge
 - Rereading to clarify information
 - Seeking meaning of unknown vocabulary
 - Making and revising predictions

The Know, Understand and Do columns align to the shaded grade level.

English Language Arts Literacy Concept Organizer

These **ELA Literacy Concept Organizers** are not replacements for teachers' individual units. They are deconstructions of the Common Core State Standards. These Literacy Concept Organizers are a resource from which teachers can select appropriate *Knowledge*, *Understandings*, and *Dos* to develop their own unit(s) of instruction.

- Using critical and divergent thinking and assimilating prior knowledge to draw conclusions
- Making connections and responding to text

These recursive strategies are the basic reading strategies that students must know and use to become successful readers. Some of the strategies are not explicitly stated in the Common Core State Standards for ELA.

Reading Recursive Strategies:

- Assimilating prior knowledge
- Rereading to clarify information
- Seeking meaning of unknown vocabulary
- Making and revising predictions
- Using critical and divergent thinking and assimilating prior knowledge to draw conclusions
- Making connections and responding to text

These recursive strategies are the basic reading strategies that students must know and use to become successful readers. Some of the strategies are not explicitly stated in the Common Core State Standards for ELA.

English Language Arts Literacy Concept Organizer

These **ELA Literacy Concept Organizers** are not replacements for teachers' individual units. They are deconstructions of the Common Core State Standards. These Literacy Concept Organizers are a resource from which teachers can select appropriate *Knowledge*, *Understandings*, and *Dos* to develop their own unit(s) of instruction.

GRADE 4-Craft and Structure **Informational Reading Standard 4**

<p>College and Career Ready (CCR) Anchor Reading Standard (4): 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.</p>		
<p>CCSS – Grade Level Reading Standard 4 (Literary)</p>		
<p>Grade 3: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.</p>	<p>Grade 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.</p>	<p>Grade 5: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.</p>
<p>Know (Factual)</p>	<p>Understand (Conceptual)</p>	<p>Do (Procedural, Application and Extended Thinking)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informational text • Word choice • Context clues • Literal/ Denotative meaning • Connotative meaning • Figurative language or non-literal meaning (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole/ exaggeration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors make purposeful language choices to enhance the meaning of informational text(s). • Good readers actively seek the meaning of unknown words/phrases to deepen their understanding of informational text(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and reread other sentences, paragraphs, and non-linguistic images in the text to identify context clues • 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 • Identify and interpret figurative language • Describe how figurative language and other language choices enhance meaning • Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area
<p><u>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</u> CCSS- Grade Specific Reading Standard 10 (Grade 4) By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 4-5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.</p> <p><u>Informational Text-Literary Nonfiction and Historical, Scientific, and Technical Texts</u> Includes biographies and autobiographies; books about history, social studies, science, and the arts; technical texts, including directions, forms and information displayed in graphs, charts or maps; and digital sources on a range of topics</p>		

Reading Recursive Strategies:

- Assimilating prior knowledge
- Rereading to clarify information
- Seeking meaning of unknown vocabulary
- Making and revising predictions
- Using critical and divergent thinking and assimilating prior knowledge to draw conclusions
- Making connections and responding to text

These recursive strategies are the basic reading strategies that students must know and use to become successful readers. Some of the strategies are not explicitly stated in the Common Core State Standards for ELA.