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 Literary 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.

about key details in a text.

CCSS - Grade Specific Reading Standard 1 (Informational) **Grade K:** With prompting and Grade 1: Ask and answer questions Grade 2: Ask and answer such

> understanding of key details in the text. **KNOW UNDERSTAND** DO (Procedural, Application and

Texts

- Ouestions
- Answers
- Key details
- Predictions
- Inferences
- Background knowledge
- 5 W's + H questions (who, what, where, when, why and how)

support, ask and answer questions

(Factual)

about key details in a text.

Authors include key details in informational texts which can help a reader ask and answer questions.

(Conceptual)

- Good readers know a question is different from a statement and requires an answer.
- Make reasonable predictions as they read

Extended Thinking)

questions as who, what, where, when,

why and how to demonstrate

- 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

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.

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

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

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

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Core State

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ELA.

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GRADE 4- Key Ideas and Details Literary Reading Standard 2

College and Career Ready (CCR) Anchor Reading Standard (2):		
Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and		
ideas. CCSS – Grade Level Reading Standard 2 (Literary)		
	Grade 4: Determine a theme of a	
·	story, drama, or poem from deta	
	in the text; summarize the text.	in the text; including how
determine their central message,	in the text, summarize the text.	characters in a story or drama
lesson, or moral and explain how		respond to challenges or how the
it is conveyed through key details		speaker in a poem reflects upon a
in the text.		topic; summarize the text
Know	Understand	Do
(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application and
		Extended Thinking)
Literary texts	 Authors of literary texts 	• Determine the central idea(s) of
How to summarize	include details that help	literary text(s)
• Central idea(s)	readers determine the	Determine the theme of literary
Theme	theme or central idea(s).	text(s)
Difference between central ideas		Identify the difference between
and details in a story	 Good readers create 	central ideas and details in a story
Characteristics of an effective	effective summaries that	• Identify the characteristics of an
summary for literary texts	capture the central idea(s)	effective summary for literary texts
Sammary for interacty texts	or theme of the text.	• Determine a theme of a story,
		drama, or poem from details in the
		text; summarize the text
Dange of Deading and Lavel of Tout	Complexity	teat, summanze me text
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity		

CCSS- Grade Specific Reading Standard 10 (Grade 4)

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

2

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

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