RSU 54/MSAD 54 ELA Curriculum

Content Area: English Language Arts Grade: 4

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills (RF)

Foundational Skills: These standards are directed toward fostering students' understanding and working knowledge of concepts of print, the alphabetic principle, and other basic conventions of the English writing system. These foundational skills are not an end in and of themselves; rather they are necessary and important components of an effective, comprehensive reading program designed to develop proficient readers with the capacity to comprehend texts across a range of types and disciplines. Instruction should be differentiated: good readers will need much less practice with these concepts than struggling readers will. The point is to teach students what they need to learn and not what they already know-to discern when particular children or activities warrant more or less attention.

*MPCL – Maine Partnership in Comprehensive Literacy Common Core RSU 54/MSAD 54 Framework/			
Standards	Objectives	Resources/Assessments	
Phonics and Word Recognition	Phonics and Word Recognition	MPCL-Framework:	
3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.	 Suggested Reading: The Continuum of Literacy Learning, Grades 3-8, Pages 98-99 Phonics, Spelling and Word Study Spelling Patterns Notice and use frequently appearing syllable patterns in multisyllabic words. 	 Reading Workshop Writing Workshop Language Study Word Study Content Workshop (See Glossary) Coaching Model 	
	 Word Structure Recognize and use syllables. Word Solving Actions Connect words that are related to each 	Resources: The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas	
	• Connect words that are related to each other because they have the same base or root word (direct, direction, directional).	Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn	
	 Guided Reading Thinking Within the Text Solve multisyllabic words (many with 	Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J. Dorn, Cathy French & Tommy Jones	

three or more syllables) using vowel patterns, phonogram patterns, affixes (prefixes and suffixes), and other word parts.

Understand connotative meanings of words

- Recognize a few easy high-frequency words.
- Take apart words with frequently appearing syllable patterns in multisyllabic words (-en in enter, adventure).
- Recognize words that have multiple meanings, homographs and homophones.

Organizing For Literacy. DVD. Dorn & Soffos

Assessments:

- AIMS Web Assessment
- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Fluency

- 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, rereading as necessary.

Fluency

Text Gradient and Instructional Level Expectations: P-T (End of Grade 4
Expectation S/T)

Suggested Reading: *Guiding Readers and Writers Gr. 3-6, Pages 313-316*

Maintaining Fluency

- Read dialogue with phrasing and expression that reflects understanding of characters and events.
- Demonstrate appropriate stress on words, pausing and phrasing, intonation, and use of punctuation while reading in a way that reflects understanding.

Adjusting

 Change style and pace of reading to reflect purpose.

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J. Dorn, Cathy French & Tommy Jones

	 Slow down or reread to solve words or think about ideas and resume good rate of reading. Change purpose and aspects of processing to reflect understanding of genre. Simultaneously follow illustrations and print in an orchestrated way when reading graphic texts. 	. Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn Organizing For Literacy. DVD. Dorn & Soffos Assessments:
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Grade: 4

RSU 54/MSAD 54 ELA Curriculum

Content Area: English Language Arts

Reading Standards for Literature (RL)

Reading Standards: The following standards offer a focus for instruction each year and help ensure that students gain adequate exposure to a range of texts and tasks. Rigor is also infused through the requirement that students read increasingly complex texts through the grades. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

*MPCL – Maine Partnership in Comprehensive Literacy

Common Core	RSU 54/MSAD 54	Framework/
Standards	Objectives	Resources/Assessments
Reading Standards for Literature	Reading Standards for Literature	MPCL-Framework:
1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. 2. Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text. 3. Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).	 Key Ideas and Details Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion Thinking Within the Text Identify and discuss the problem, the events of the story, and the problem resolution. Notice and remember attributes and actions that will help in understanding character development. Thinking Beyond the Text Form implicit questions and search for answers in the text while listening and during discussion. Guided Reading Thinking Within the Text Identify important ideas in a text (including some longer and more complex narratives) and report them in an organized way, either orally or in writing. 	 Reading Workshop Writing Workshop Language Study Word Study Content Workshop (See Glossary) Coaching Model Resources: The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades PreK-2). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J Dorn, Cathy French, and Tammy Jones Teaching for Deep Comprehension.

- Summarize longer narrative text with multiple episodes either orally or in writing.
- Remember the story problem and significant details over the reading of a longer text in order to continue constructing meaning.

Thinking Beyond the Text

 Apply inferring to multiple characters and complex plots, with some subplots.

Thinking About the Text

• State opinions about a text and show evidence to support them.

Writing About Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Write summaries that reflect literal understanding of a text.
- Provide details that are important to understanding the relationships among plot, setting, and character traits.

Thinking Beyond the Text

- Provide specific examples and evidence from personal experience to support Thinking Beyond the Text.
- Reflect awareness of the author's underlying messages (themes).

Craft and Structure

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Reading for Meaning. Debbie Miller

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix A

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study

- 5. Explain major differences between poems drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
- 6. Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

Thinking Within the Text

 Notice and remember details of the setting and discuss the impact of the setting on characters and problem.

Thinking About the Text

- Recognize and discuss the differences between narrative and other structures.
- Recognize the narrator of the text and discuss how the choice of first or third person point of view contributes to the effectiveness of the writing.

Guided Reading

Thinking Within the Text

• Understand connotative meaning and figurative use of words.

Thinking About the Text

- Recognize the use of figurative language or descriptive language (or special types of language such as irony) and talk about how it adds to the quality (enjoyment and understanding) of a text.
- Notice and discuss aspects of genres.
- Notice combined genres in hybrid text.
- Identify point of view.

Writing About Reading

Thinking Within the Text

• Include details that show a character's traits.

Thinking Beyond the Text

• Make connections to other texts by topic,

- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J Dorn, Cathy French, and Tammy Jones

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Reading for Meaning. Debbie Miller

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- 7. Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.
- 8. (Not applicable to literature)
- 9. Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

major ideas, authors' styles, and genres.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Thinking Beyond the Text

• Make connections to other texts by topic, major ideas, authors' styles, and genre.

Thinking About the Text

• Recognize and discuss the artistic aspects of a text, including how illustrations and narrative from a cohesive whole.

Guided Reading

Thinking Beyond the Text

 Use knowledge from one text to help in understanding diverse cultures and setting encountered in new texts.

Writing About Reading

Thinking Beyond the Text

- Interpret and respond to illustrations.
- Derive and record information from graphics.
- Make connections to other texts by topic, major ideas, authors' styles, and genres.

Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

Speaking and Listening

• Summarize ideas from oral presentations or reading.

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6 Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J Dorn, Cathy French, and Tammy Jones

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Teaching For Comprehension in Reading Grade K-2. Gay Su Pinnell & Patricia L. Scharer

Reading for Meaning. Debbie Miller

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

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

Technology

• Draw information from both text (print) and nontext (photos, sound effects, animation, illustrations, variation in font and color) elements.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Thinking Beyond the Text

 Apply background knowledge gained from experience, content study, and wide reading.

Guided Reading

Text Gradient and Instructional Level

Expectations: P-T end at S/T

(Suggested Reading: *The Continuum of Literacy Learning* Grades 3-8, Pages 177-237)

Thinking About the Text

• Express tastes and preferences in reading and support choices with specific descriptions of text features (plot, use of language, kinds of characters, genres).

Writing About Reading

Thinking About the Text

State opinions about texts including specific rationales for thinking.

Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

Technology

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Apprenticeship in Literacy. Linda J Dorn, Cathy French, and Tammy Jones

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Reading Standards for Informational Text (RI)

Key Ideas and Details

- 1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- 2. Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
- 3. Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

 Use technology tools for research and problem solving across curriculum areas.

Reading Standards for Informational Text (RI)

Key Ideas and Details

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Thinking Beyond the Text

 Support Thinking Beyond the Text with specific evidence based on personal experience or knowledge or evidence from the text.

Guided Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Sustain attention to a text read over several days, remembering details and revising interpretations as new events are encountered.
- Identify important ideas in a text (including some longer and more complex narratives) and report them in an organized way, either orally or in writing.

Thinking Beyond the Text

• Infer causes of problems or of outcomes in fiction and nonfiction text.

Thinking About the Text

• Identify main ideas and supporting details.

Writing About Reading Thinking Within the Text

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guided Reading: Good First Teaching For All Children. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency

• Include appropriate and important details when summarizing texts.

- Write summaries that reflect literal understanding of text.
- Include important details from the content of an informational text.

Thinking About the Text

 Provide specific examples and evidence (either orally or in writing) to support written statements about the quality, accuracy, or craft of a text.

d Structure | Craft and Structure

Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

Ideas and Content

• Demonstrate understanding of an informational topic through formal.

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Thinking Within the Text

- Add new vocabulary words to known words and use them in discussion and in writing.
- Recognize and actively work to learn the meaning of new vocabulary words, including complex, specialized, and technical words.

Thinking Beyond the Text

• Identify and discuss cultural and historical perspectives that are in conflict in the text

Guide

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Craft and Structure

- 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.
- 5. Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
- 6. Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.

or that are different from their own perspective.

Thinking About the Text

- Notice and understand text structure including description, temporal sequence, comparison and contrast, cause and effect, and problem and solution.
- Notice how the writer has organized an informational text (categories and subcategories, sequence, and others).

Guided Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Notice new and interesting words, record them, and actively add them to speaking or writing vocabulary.
- Demonstrate knowledge of flexible ways to solve words (noticing word parts, noticing ending and prefixes).
- Solve content-specific words and technical words using graphics and definitions embedded in the text as well as background knowledge.

Thinking Beyond the Text

- Demonstrate changing perspective as events in a story unfold, particularly applied to people and cultures different from the reader's own.
- Draw conclusions from information.

Thinking About the Text

• Understand, talk about, and/or write or draw when a writer has used underlying

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

organizational structures (description, compare/contrast, temporal sequence, problem/solution, cause/effect).

Writing About Reading

Thinking About the Text

- Show how a text is organized.
- Show awareness of temporal sequence, compare and contrast, cause and effect, and problem and solution.
- Comment on how layout contributes to the meaning and effectiveness of both fiction and nonfiction texts.

Thinking Within the Text

 Purposefully acquire vocabulary from text and use new words in talk and writing (including technical words).

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Interactive Read-Aloud, Shared Reading, and Literature Discussion

Thinking Beyond the Text

 Make connections to other texts by topic, major ideas, authors' styles, and genres.

Thinking About the Text

- Notice and discuss why the writer used graphic features such as labels, heading, subheading, sidebars, legends.
- Think critically about informational texts in terms of quality of writing, accuracy, and the logic of conclusions.

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Guiding Readers and Writers Grades 3-6. Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas7. Interpret information presented visually,

- 7. Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
- 8. Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
- 9. Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

• Provide specific examples and evidence to support statements about the quality, accuracy, or craft of the text.

Guided Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Use a full range of readers' tools to search for information (table of contents, glossary, headings and subheadings, call-outs, pronunciation guides, index, references).
- Identify main ideas and supporting details.

Thinking Beyond the Text

- Make connections between the text and other texts that have been read or heard.
- Mentally form categories of related information and revise them as new information is acquired across the text.

Thinking About the Text

- Assess how graphics add to the quality of the text or provide additional information.
- Understand, talk about, and/or write or draw when a writer has used underlying organizational structures.
- Identify multiple points of view.
- Identify similarities across texts.

Writing About Reading

Thinking Within the Text

• Reflect both prior knowledge and evidence from the text in responses to texts.

Thinking About the Text

• Comment on the writer's use of graphic

Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Assessments:

- Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System
- Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. 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.

- tools and effective ways of placing them in the text.
- Provide specific examples and evidence (either orally or in writing) to support written statements about the quality, accuracy, or craft of a text.
- Critique the quality or accuracy of a text, citing evidence for opinions.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

Text Gradient and Instructional Level Expectations: Levels P-T, end at S/T

Guided Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Change style and pace of reading to reflect purpose.
- Adjust reading to process texts with difficult and complex layout.

Thinking About the Text

- Notice aspects of genres.
- Identify main ideas and supporting details.

Writing About Reading

Thinking Within the Text

- Include appropriate and important details when summarizing texts.
- Write summaries that reflect literal understanding of text.

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8). Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Reading & Writing Informational Text in the Primary Grades. Nell K. Duke

Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Teaching for Deep Comprehension Linda Dorn & Carla Soffos

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Linda Dorn

Assessments:

	 Fountas & Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Grade: 4

RSU 54/MSAD 54 ELA Curriculum

Content Area: English Language Arts

Writing Standards (W)

Writing Standards: The following standards for K-5 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Each year in their writing, students should demonstrate increasing sophistication in all aspects of language use, from vocabulary and syntax to the development and organization of ideas, and they should address increasingly demanding content and sources. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understanding mastered in preceding grades. The expected growth in student writing ability is reflected both in the standards themselves and in the collection of annotated student writing samples in CCSS Appendix C.

*MPCL – Maine Partnership in Comprehensive Literacy

Common Core	RSU 54/MSAD 54	Framework/
Standards	Objectives	Resources/Assessments
Text Types and Purposes	Text Types and Purposes	MPCL-Framework:
1. Write opinion pieces on topics or texts,		 Reading Workshop
supporting a point of view with reasons and	Writing	Writing Workshop
information.	Essay	Language Study
	Begin with a title or opening that tells the	Word Study
a. Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an	reader what is being argued or explained	 Content Workshop (See
opinion, and create an organizational structure	and end with a conclusion.	Glossary)
in which related ideas are grouped to support	Provide a series of clear arguments or	 Coaching Model
the writer's purpose.	reasons to support the argument.	
b. Provide reasons that are supported by facts	• Use opinions supported by facts.	Resources:
and details.		Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-
and details.	• Include illustrations, charts, or diagrams to	5. Lucy Calkins
c. Link opinion and reasons using words and	inform or persuade the reader.	The Continuum of Literacy Learning
phrases (e.g., for instance, in order to, in	Organization	The Continuum of Literacy Learning
addition).	• Present ideas clearly and in a logical sequence or categories.	(Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas
d. Provide a concluding statement or section	Introduce ideas followed by supportive	

related to the opinion presented.

- 2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- a. Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- c. Link ideas within categories of information using words and phrases (e.g., another, for example, also, because).
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
- 3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- a. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.

details and examples.

- Clearly show topics and subtopics and indicate them with headings and subheadings in expository writing.
- Support ideas with facts, details, examples, and explanations from multiple authorities.
- Use paragraphs to organize ideas.
- Bring a piece to closure with a concluding statement.

Language Use

• Use a variety of transitions and connections (words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs).

Voice

- Produce expository writing that is persuasive and well constructed, and reveals the stance of the writer toward the topic.
- Produce narratives that are engaging, honest, and reveal the person behind the writing.

Drafting/Revising

- Create paragraphs that group related ideas.
- Add transitional words and phrases to clarify meaning and make the writing smoother.
- Establish an initiating event in a narrative with a series of events flowing from it.
- Establish the situation, plot or problem, and point of view in fiction drafts.

Expository nonfiction

Units of Study for Teaching Writing for Grades 3-5 Lucy Calkins & Leah Mermelstein Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Dorn & Soffos

Craft Lessons. Ralph Fletcher & Joann Portalupi

Writing Workshop. Ralph Fletcher & Joann Portalupi

Notebook Know-How: Strategies for the Writer's Notebook. Aimee Buckner

Apprenticeship in Literacy: Transitions Across Reading and Writing. Linda Dorn, Carla Soffos

Guiding Readers and Writers 3-6. Fountas and Pinnell

Snapshots. Linda Hoyt

Common Core State Standards, for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency

- b. Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
- c. Use a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events.
- d. Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
- e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

- Understand that a report may include several categories about the same topic.
- Understand that a report has an introductory section, followed by more information in sections or categories.
- Use quotes from experts (written texts, speeches or interviews).
- Use descriptive and specific vocabulary.
- Use new vocabulary specific to the topic.

Word choice

- Select precise words to reflect the intended message or meaning.
- Use memorable or vivid words (gigantic, desperate).
- Use words that convey an intended mood or effect.

Memoir (personal narrative, autobiography)

- Select and write personal experiences as "small moments" or experiences and share thinking and feelings about them.
- Describe characters by how they look, what they do, say, and think, and what others say about them.

Short fiction

- Understand the structure of narrative, including lead or beginning, introduction of characters, setting, problem, series of events, and ending.
- Develop an interesting story with believable characters and a realistic or

Guide

fantastic plot.

- Write using the structure of narrativecharacters involved in a plot, with events ordered by time.
- End a narrative with a problem solution and a satisfying conclusion.

Language Use

- Use concrete sensory details and descriptive language to develop plot (tension and problem resolution) and setting in memoir, biography, and fiction.
- Use descriptive language and dialogue to present characters/subjects who appear and develop in memoir, biography and fiction.

Production and Distribution of Writing

- 4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
- 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 4 on pages 28 and 29.)
- 6. With some guidance and support from adults, use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of one

Production and Distribution of Writing

Writing

Organization

- Select different genres with a clear purpose in mind (30% Opinion, 30% Explanatory, 30% Narrative).
- Present ideas clearly and in a logical sequence or categories.
- Organize information according to purpose.
- Clearly communicate main points.

Rehearsing/Planning

- Write for a specific purpose: to inform, entertain, persuade, reflect, instruct, retell, maintain relationships, plan.
- Take audience and purpose into account

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-5. Lucy Calkins

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

Units of Study for Teaching Writing for Grades 3-5 Lucy Calkins & Leah Mermelstein

page in a single sitting.

when choosing a topic.

- Understand a range for genres and forms and select from them according to topic and purpose.
- Generate and expand ideas through talk with peers and teacher.
- Look for ideas and topics in personal experiences, shared through talk.
- Get ideas from other books and writers about how to approach a topic.

Drafting/Revising

- Understand the role of the writer, teacher or peer writer in conference.
- Understand revision as a means for making written messages stronger and clearer to readers.
- Change writing in response to peer or teacher feedback.
- Understand that a writer rereads and revises while drafting (recursive process).
- Know how to use an editing/proofreading checklist.

Viewing Self as a Writer

- Show interest in and work at crafting good writing, incorporating new learning from instruction.
- Self-evaluate own writing and talk about what is good about it and what techniques were used.

Nonfiction in Focus. Janice V. Kristo and Rosemary Bamford

Shaping Literate Minds: Developing Self-Regulated Learners. Dorn & Soffos

Craft Lessons. Ralph Fletcher & Joann Portalupi

Writing Workshop. Ralph Fletcher & Joann Portalupi

Notebook Know-How: Strategies for the Writer's Notebook. Aimee Buckner

Apprenticeship in Literacy: Transitions Across Reading and Writing. Linda Dorn, Carla Soffos

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Snapshots. Linda Hoyt

Common Core State Standards, for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Handwriting/Word-Processing

- Use word processor to get ideas down, revise, edit, and publish.
- Use efficient keyboarding skills to create drafts, revise, edit, and publish.

Editing and proofreading

- Use spell check on the computer, monitoring changes carefully.
- Use grammar check on the computer, monitoring changes carefully.

Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

General communication

- Send and respond to email.
- Participate in online learning groups.

Publishing

 Rapidly and efficiently use keyboarding while working with word-processing programs.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge Writing About Reading

Information writing

• Short report utilizing information from one or more texts.

Thinking Within the Text

• Include important details from the content of an informational text.

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

- 7. Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
- 8. Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources.
- 9. Draw evidence from literary or informational

texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

- a. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text [e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions].").
- b. Apply grade 4 Reading standards to informational texts (e.g., "Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text").

- Provide evidence from the text or personal experience to support written statements about a text.
- Represent important information about a fiction text (characters, problems, sequence of events, problem resolution).
- Provide details that are important to understanding the relationship among plot, setting, and character traits.
- Reflect both prior knowledge and evidence from the text in responses to text.

Thinking Beyond the Text

- Express a wide range of predictions using (and including) information as evidence from the text.
- Infer characters' feelings and motivations and include evidence from the text to support thinking.

Thinking About the Text

- Provide specific examples and evidence (either orally or in writing) to support written statements about the quality, accuracy or craft of a text.
- Write statements of the underlying message or theme of the story and include examples from the text or rationales.

Writing

Expository nonfiction

• Understand that feature articles and reports require research and organization.

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• Write with a focus on a topic, including several aspects (e.g., report).

Rehearsing/Planning

- Determine when research is necessary to cover a topic adequately.
- Conduct research to gather information in planning a writing project (e.g., live interviews, Internet, artifacts, articles, books).

Essay

• Take topics from stories or everyday observations.

Rehearsing/Planning

- Take notes from interviews or observation.
- Observe carefully events, people, settings, and other aspects of the world to gather information on a topic.
- Create categories of information.
- Use notes to record and organize information.
- Search for appropriate information from multiple sources (books, and other print materials, websites, interviews).

Drafting/Revising

Use footnotes to add information.

Short fiction

• Describe the setting with appropriate

Common Core State Standards, for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

detail.

Test Writing

• State a point of view and provide evidence.

Oral, Visual and Technological Communication

Gathering information

• Understand the importance of multiple sites and sources for research.

Publishing

• Cite and credit material downloaded from interactive media.

Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Range of Writing

Writing

Organization

• Choose a narrative or informational genre and organize the text appropriately.

Language Use

• Vary language and style as appropriate to audience and purpose.

Rehearsing/Planning

- Use a writer's notebook or booklet as a tool for collecting ideas, experimenting, planning, sketching, or drafting.
- Gather a variety of entries (character map, timeline, sketches, observations, free writes, drafts, lists) in a writer's notebook.
- Think through a topic, focus, organization

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

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and audience.

• Select from a variety of forms the kind of text that will fit the purpose (books with illustrations and words; alphabet books; label books; poetry books; question and answer books; illustration-only books).

Drafting/Revising

- Provide insight as to why an incident or event is memorable.
- Reread and revise the discovery draft or rewrite sections to clarify meaning.
- Reread writing to rethink and make changes.

Viewing Self as a Writer

- Write in a variety of genres across the year.
- View self as a writer.
- Notice what makes writing effective and name the craft or technique.
- Produce a reasonable quantity of writing within the time available.
- Compare previous to revised writing and notice and talk about the differences.
- Self-evaluate pieces of writing in light of what is known about a genre.

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Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

Grade: 4

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RSU 54/MSAD 54 ELA Curriculum

Content Area: English Language Arts Speaking and Listening Standards (SL)

Speaking and Listening Standards: The following standards for K-5 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades.

*MPCL – Maine Partnership in Comprehensive Literacy

Common Core	RSU 54/MSAD 54	Framework/
Standards	Objectives	Resources/Assessments
Comprehension and Collaboration	Comprehension and Collaboration	MPCL-Framework:
1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative	Oral, Visual, and Technological	 Reading Workshop
discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-	Communication	 Writing Workshop
led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and		 Language Study
texts, building on others' ideas and expressing	Speaking and Listening	Word Study
their own clearly.	Social Interactions	 Content Workshop (See
	Use conversational techniques that	Glossary)
a. Come to discussions prepared, having read or	encourage others to talk.	 Coaching Model
studied required material; explicitly draw on		
that preparation and other information known	Extended Discussion	Resources:
about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.	Ask clear questions and follow-up	Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-
discussion.	questions.	5. Lucy Calkins
b. Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and	Restate points that have been made and	
carry out assigned roles.	extend or elaborate them.	The Continuum of Literacy Learning
, ,	Recall information, big ideas, or point	(Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas
c. Pose and respond to specific questions to	made by others in conversation or from	C. I duntas
clarify or follow up on information, and make	presentations by students or teachers.	Units of Study for Teaching Writing
comments that contribute to the discussion and	r	for Grades 3-5 Lucy Calkins & Leah
link to the remarks of others.	Content	Mermelstein
	Comeni	

- d. Review the key ideas expressed and explain their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
- 2. Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- 3. Identify the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.

- Express opinions and support with evidence.
- Express and reflect on feelings of self and others.

Ideas and Content

• Add evaluative comments, making clear that opinion is being stated (I think...).

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Common Core State Standards, for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

MPCL-Framework:

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- 4. Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
- 5. Add audio recordings and visual displays to presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.
- 6. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion); use formal English when appropriate to task and situation. (See grade 4 Language standards 1 on pages 28 and 29 for specific expectations.)

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

Presentation Organization

- Make points in logical order, keeping audience in mind.
- Sequence ideas, examples, and evidence in a way that shows their relationship.

Technology Media

• Use visual displays as appropriate (diagrams, charts, illustrations).

Presentation Conventions

• Demonstrate the use of specific language for different kinds of presentation (dramatic, narrative, reports, news programs).

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

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The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

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Grade: 4

RSU 54/MSAD 54 ELA Curriculum

Content Area: English Language Arts

Language Standards (L)

<u>Language Standards</u>: The following standards for grades K-5 offer a focus for instruction each year to help ensure that students gain adequate mastery of a range of skills and applications. Students advancing through the grades are expected to meet each year's grade-specific standards and retain or further develop skills and understandings mastered in preceding grades. Beginning in grade 3, skills and understanding that are particularly likely to require continued attention in higher grades as they are applied to increasingly sophisticated writing and speaking are marked with an asterisk (*). See table on page 30 for a complete list and Appendix A for an example of how these skills develop in sophistication.

*MPCL - Maine Partnership in Comprehensive Literacy

Common Core	RSU 54/MSAD 54	Framework
Standards	Objectives	Resources/Assessments
Conventions of Standard English	Conventions of Standard English	MPCL-Framework:
1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of	Writing	 Reading Workshop
standard English grammar and usage when	Conventions	 Writing Workshop
writing or speaking.	• Use nouns and pronouns that are in	Language Study
	agreement (Mike/he).	Word Study
a. Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom,	Use indefinite and relative pronouns	 Content Workshop (See
which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when,	correctly (me, him, her; I, he, she).	Glossary)
why).	Use adjectives and adverbs correctly.	Coaching Model
b. Form and use the progressive (e.g., I was	• Use prepositions and prepositional phrases	Resources:
walking; I am walking; I will be walking) verb	correctly.	Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-
tenses.	Use conventional sentence structure for	5. Lucy Calkins
	complex sentences with embedded clauses.	
c. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must)	•	The Continuum of Literacy Learning
to convey various conditions.	Edit for grammar.	(Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene
d. Order adjectives within sentences according	• Use capital letters correctly in dialogue.	C. Fountas

to conventional patterns (e.g., a small red bag rather than a red small bag).

- e. Form and use prepositional phrases.
- f. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and runons.*
- g. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).*
- 2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
- a. Use correct capitalization.
- b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.
- c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
- d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.

- Use more complex capitalization with increasing accuracy, such as abbreviations and quotation marks in split dialogue.
- Use commas to identify a series and to introduce clauses.
- Use spell check on the computer, monitoring changes carefully.
- Use a dictionary to check on spelling and meaning.

Craft

• Use a variety of sentence structures and lengths.

Phonics, Spelling and Word Study

 Employ self-monitoring strategies for continually accumulating ability to read and write accurately a large core of highfrequency words (working toward automatic knowledge of the 500 most frequent). Units of Study for Teaching Writing for Grades 3-5 Lucy Calkins & Leah Mermelstein

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Snapshots. Linda Hoyt

Common Core State Standards, for English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency

Knowledge of Language

- 3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.*
- b. Choose punctuation for effect.*
- c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

Knowledge of Language *Writing*

Conventions

• Learn about the possibility of using punctuation and its effect on readers by studying mentor texts.

Craft

• Select precise words to reflect the intended message or meaning.

Writing Process

• Understand how the writing meets the needs of a specific reader or audience.

Oral, Visual, and Technological Communication

• Use language appropriate to oral presentation words (rather than literary language or slang).

Guide

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
- Writing Workshop
- Language Study
- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-5. Lucy Calkins

The Continuum of Literacy Learning (Grades 3-8) Gay Su Pinnell & Irene C. Fountas

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Writing Workshop. Ralph Fletcher &

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

- 4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
- a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use Writing

Conventions

- Correctly spell words that have been studied.
- Be aware of the spelling of common suffixes.

Craft

Joann Portalupi

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 Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide

MPCL-Framework:

- Reading Workshop
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- Word Study
- Content Workshop (See Glossary)
- Coaching Model

Resources:

Units of Study Intermediate Writing 3-

of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph).

- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
- 5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context.
- b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).
- 6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., wildlife, conservation, and endangered when discussing animal preservation).

- Use words in figurative ways to make comparisons (simile, metaphor).
- Select precise words to reflect the intended message or meaning.
- Use range of descriptive word to enhance the meaning.
- Use strong verbs (more descriptive or interesting than words typically used; e.g., hurled instead of threw).

Phonics, Spelling and Word StudyWord Structure

• Recognize and use common prefixes as well as prefixes that refer to numbers.

Word-Solving Actions

- Use the context of a sentence, paragraph, or whole text to help determine the precise meaning of a word.
- Recognize and use homographs, homophones, and words with multiple meanings.
- Recognize and use words as metaphors and similes to make comparisons.
- Employ self-monitoring strategies for continually accumulating ability to read and write accurately a large core of highfrequency words (working toward automatic knowledge of the 500 most frequent).

Thinking Within the Text

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Common Core State Standards, for

- Demonstrate knowledge of flexible ways to solve words (noticing word parts, noticing endings and prefixes).
- Use readers' tools such as glossaries, dictionaries, pronunciation guides to solve words, including difficult proper nouns or technical words.

English Language Arts & Literacy in History, Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects. Appendix C

Assessments:

• Grade 4 Writing Proficiency Guide