

Unpacked Common Core E/LA Standards

Anchor Standards - Reading	Overarching Understandings	Essential Questions
<p>Key Ideas and Details</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</p> <p>3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective readers use appropriate strategies (as needed) to construct meaning from texts. • Identifying a text’s genre, purpose, and organizational structure helps readers analyze and comprehend the text. • Readers support their conclusions (inferences and interpretations) by citing appropriate details within the text. • Great literature is intentionally crafted to explore enduring human themes transferrable across time and place. • Writers don’t always say things directly or literally; sometimes they convey their ideas indirectly (e.g., metaphor, satire, irony). • Critical readers question the text, consider different perspectives, and look for author bias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What do good readers do?</i> • <i>What’s my strategy for reading this text? How do I know if it is working?</i> • <i>What is this text really about? (e.g. theme, main idea, moral)?</i> • <i>What is the author trying to tell me?</i> • <i>What does a “close” reading require?</i> • <i>How do you “read between the lines?”</i> • <i>What does this mean to me?</i> • <i>How does what I read (e.g. text structure, story elements) influence how I should read it?</i> • <i>How does my purpose influence how I should read?</i> • <i>How do people, events and ideas develop within the text?</i> • <i>How do I know what to believe in what I read?</i>
<p>Craft and Structure</p> <p>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>5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective readers use appropriate strategies (as needed) to construct meaning from texts. • Authors can express similar ideas within and across genres. • By comparing texts, readers often gain greater insight into those texts. • Readers can use context clues to determine meaning of words/ phrases/ concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What do good readers do?</i> • <i>What’s my strategy for reading this text? How do I know if it is working?</i> • <i>How does what I read (e.g. text structure, story elements) influence how I should read it?</i> • <i>What insights can we gain by comparing two (or more) texts?</i> • <i>How do I figure out the meaning of unknown words/ phrases/ concepts?</i>

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<p><u>Craft and Structure</u> <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>6. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.</p> <p>7. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texts have structures and follow a predictable sequence. • Identifying a text’s genre, purpose, and organizational structure helps readers analyze and comprehend the text. • Determining an author’s point of view helps the reader better interpret and explain the text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How do authors develop ideas, characters, and events within the text?</i> • <i>How do authors use language and stylistic choices to convey their meaning?</i> • <i>What’s the author’s point of view? How does it influence author’s message and reader’s interpretation?</i>
<p><u>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</u></p> <p>8. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.</p> <p>9. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.</p> <p>10. Analyze the meanings of literary texts by drawing on knowledge of literary concepts and genres.</p> <p>11. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective readers use appropriate strategies (as needed) to construct meaning from texts. • Effective readers use efficient strategies to efficiently locate, integrate, and evaluate content from diverse sources for various purposes. • Readers make meaning through a careful reading of the text(s) and personal connections to the topic. • The effectiveness of an argument depends on the clarity of the claims, the logic of the reasoning, and the supportive evidence. • Identifying a text’s genre, purpose, and organizational structure helps readers analyze and comprehend the text. • By comparing texts, readers often gain greater insight into those texts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What do good readers do?</i> • <i>What’s my strategy for reading this text? How do I know if it is working?</i> • <i>How do I use text features (e.g. photographs, charts) to better comprehend the text?</i> • <i>How do I find the information I need? How do I know what to believe in what I find?</i> • <i>What makes an argument effective? How do I evaluate an argument?</i> • <i>What insights can we gain by comparing two (or more) texts?</i>

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<p><u>Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity</u> 5. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective readers use appropriate strategies (as needed) to construct meaning from texts. • Readers make meaning through a careful reading of the text(s) and personal connections to the topic. • Knowing the structure of the language helps facilitate meaning. • As one’s knowledge base increases, the quality of thinking, meaning-making and communication can improve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What do good readers do?</i> • <i>What’s my strategy for reading this text? How do I know if it is working?</i> • <i>What is this text really about? (e.g. theme, main idea, moral)?</i> • <i>What is the author trying to tell me?</i> • <i>How do my experiences influence my reading and understanding of this text?</i> • <i>In ways do the interpretations of other readers influence my own understanding of the text?</i> • <i>How does understanding the structure of language help us read a text?</i>
<p><u>Literature</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great literature explores universal and timeless themes, dilemmas, and challenges of human existence. • Literature can offer insights into a particular culture/time period. • Everybody is entitled to an opinion about what a text means, but some opinions are more supportable by the text than others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why read literature?</i> • <i>What makes a story “great?”</i> • <i>To what extent is this text timeless/ universal?</i> • <i>What “truths” can we learn from fiction?</i> • <i>What does this literature reveal about a culture/time period?</i> • <i>What is this text really about? (e.g. theme, main idea, moral)</i> • <i>What does this mean to me?</i> • <i>How do I support my interpretation?</i>

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<p><u>Text Types and Purposes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. • Write informative/ explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. • Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing is a process for clarifying as well as expressing one’s thinking. • To be effective, an argument must be supported with sound evidence and valid reasoning. • Audience and purpose influence a writer’s choice of organizational pattern, language, and literary techniques to elicit an intended response from the reader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What makes clear and effective writing?</i> • <i>Why am I writing? What is my purpose?</i> • <i>Who is my audience? What will work best for my audience?</i> • <i>What makes an argument persuasive?</i> • <i>How do I support my argument?</i>
<p><u>Production and Distribution of Writing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. • Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. • Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proficient writers make deliberate choices regarding content, language, and style to convey their message to a target audience. • Writing is strengthened through a recursive process involving planning, revising, editing, and rewriting or trying a new approach. • A writer’s choice of language and style establish “voice” to help personalize the text. • Effective writers seek and use feedback to improve the quality of their writing. • Different publishing media (e.g. digital, print) influence content, structure, and style. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why am I writing? What is my purpose?</i> • <i>Who is my audience? What will work best for my audience?</i> • <i>How do I develop and refine my idea(s)?</i> • <i>How do effective writers hook and hold their readers?</i> • <i>What makes writing flow?</i> • <i>How do I develop my writer’s voice?</i> • <i>How can I get and use helpful feedback to improve my writing?</i> • <i>What revisions/edits do I need to make to improve my writing?</i> • <i>How do I engage my audience throughout my writing?</i> • <i>How do I know when my writing is ready to publish?</i> • <i>What’s the best medium for my message?</i> • <i>How does where I publish influence how I write?</i>

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<p><u>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. • Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism. • Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are multiple sources of information and those selected depend on the purpose and audience for writing. • Effective researchers evaluate the credibility and accuracy of information. • Clear and focused questions help researchers find desired information. • Effective research involves a recursive inquiry process that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o defining problem/task; o generating focus question(s); o searching for information; o critical evaluating and selecting information; o organizing and synthesizing information; o presenting findings and conclusions with proper support; o judging overall effectiveness. • There are clear rules and laws for acknowledging and documenting sources: to honor the preceding research, enhance the credibility of the research, and to foster the work of other researchers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What am I looking for and how do I find it?</i> • <i>Can this source be trusted?</i> • <i>How do I know what to believe in what I read, hear and view?</i> • <i>How do I collect, organize and synthesize information?</i> • <i>Why and how should I document my sources?</i> • <i>How do I best present my findings?</i> • <i>How can I support my findings and conclusions?</i>
<p><u>Foundational Skills</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of grammar, spelling and mechanics are conventions of language that guide writers and readers. • Effective writers adhere to established rules of grammar, spelling, mechanics to ensure clarity of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why do we have/need rules of language?</i>