

NC English Language Arts Standard Course of Study 5th Grade-Specific Standards

READING STRAND: K-12 Standards for Reading define what students should understand and be able to do by the *end of each grade*. Students should demonstrate their proficiency of these standards both orally and through writing. For students to be college and career ready, they must read from a wide range of high-quality, increasingly challenging literary and informational texts. One of the key requirements of the Standards for Reading is that all students must be able to comprehend texts of steadily increasing complexity as they progress through school. Students should also acquire the habits of reading closely and independently for sustained periods of time. They need to connect prior knowledge and experiences to text. They must also show a steadily growing ability to discern more from and make fuller use of text.

Reading Standards for Literature

Key Ideas and Evidence

- RL.5.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- RL.5.2 Determine a theme of a 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 poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
- RL.5.3 Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text.

Craft and Structure

- RL.5.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, recognizing specific word choices that contribute to meaning and tone.
- RL.5.5 Explain how chapters, scenes, or stanzas provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
- RL.5.6 Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

Integration of Ideas and Analysis

- RL.5.7 Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or aesthetics of a text.
- RL.5.8 Not applicable to literature.
- RL.5.9 Compare and contrast stories in the same genre on their approaches to similar themes and topics.

Range of Reading and Level of Complexity

- RL.5.10 By the end of grade 5, read and understand literature at the high end of the 4-5 text complexity band proficiently and independently for sustained periods of time. Connect prior knowledge and experiences to text.

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Reading Standards for Informational Text

Key Ideas and Evidence

- RI.5.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- RI.5.2 Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.
- RI.5.3 Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.

Craft and Structure

- RI.5.4 Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.
- RI.5.5 Compare and contrast the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
- RI.5.6 Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.

Integration of Ideas and Analysis

- RI.5.7 Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question or to solve a problem efficiently.
- RI.5.8 Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).
- RI.5.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Range of Reading and Level of Complexity

- RI.5.10 By the end of grade 5, read and understand informational texts at the high end of the 4-5 text complexity band proficiently and independently for sustained periods of time. Connect prior knowledge and experiences to text.

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READING FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS: The foundational skills 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, including handwriting. These foundational skills 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. A systematic approach to handwriting instruction (manuscript and cursive) in the elementary grades is essential for students to communicate their ideas clearly. To achieve handwriting proficiency, students need to apply their handwriting skills to authentic writing activities. Instruction in the foundational skills should be differentiated. 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.

Reading Standards for Foundational Skills

Handwriting

RF.5.2 Create readable documents through legible handwriting (cursive).

Phonics and Word Recognition

RF.5.4 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 to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

Fluency

RF.5.5 Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

- a. Read on-level text with purpose and understanding.
- b. Read on-level prose and poetry 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.

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WRITING STRAND: To be college and career ready, students should learn how to offer and support opinions/arguments, demonstrate understanding of a topic under study, and convey real and/or imagined experiences. Students learn that a key purpose of writing is to communicate clearly and coherently. The NC ELA Writing Standards emphasize the importance of writing routinely in order to build knowledge and demonstrate understanding. The complete writing process (from prewriting to editing) is clear in the first three writing standards. These standards define what students should understand and be able to do by *the end of each grade*.

Writing Standards

Text Types, Purposes, and Publishing

- W.5.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose.
 - Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details.
 - Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses.
 - Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
 - With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, with consideration to task, purpose, and audience.
- W.5.2 Write informative /explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
- Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting, illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 - Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
 - Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses.
 - Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
 - Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
 - With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, with consideration to task, purpose, and audience.
- W.5.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
- Organize information and ideas around a topic to plan and prepare to write.
 - Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally.
 - Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.
 - Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events.
 - Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely.
 - Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.

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g. With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, with consideration to task, purpose, and audience.

W.5.4 With some guidance and support from adults, use digital tools and resources to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of word processing skills.

Research

W.5.5 Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

W.5.6 Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work and provide a list of sources.

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SPEAKING AND LISTENING STRAND: The K-12 Speaking and Listening Standards define what students should understand and be able to do by the *end of each grade*. To become college and career ready, teachers must provide students with ample opportunities to communicate their thinking orally through a variety of rich, structured conversations either in whole group or in small group settings, or with a partner. To be a productive part of these conversations, students need to contribute accurate information, respond and build on the ideas of others, use data and evidence effectively, and listen attentively to others.

Speaking and Listening Standards

Collaboration and Communication

- SL.5.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation and other information known about the topic to explore ideas under discussion.
 - Follow agreed-upon rules for discussions and carry out assigned roles.
 - Pose and respond to specific questions by making comments that contribute to the discussion and elaborate on the remarks of others.
 - Review the key ideas expressed and draw conclusions in light of information and knowledge gained from the discussions.
- SL.5.2 Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- SL.5.3 Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- SL.5.4 Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks.
- SL.5.5 Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

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LANGUAGE STRAND: Language skills are inseparable from and vital to reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Even though these skills are in a separate strand, it is important for students to use effective and correct language skills in all contexts. The NC ELA Language Standards emphasize the use of accurate language skills, not just the identification of accurate language skills. The Grammar and Conventions Grade Band Continuums allow for differentiation and re-teaching as needed. It is important that students begin to demonstrate proficiency in the lower grade(s) of each band, while students in the highest grade of the band should demonstrate proficiency of the listed language skills by the *end of the school year*.

Language Standards

Conventions of Standard English

- L.5.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking; demonstrate proficiency within the 4-5 grammar continuum. (See Language Standards – Grammar Continuum page 8.)
- L.5.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; demonstrate proficiency within the 4-5 conventions continuum. (See Language Standards – Conventions Continuum page 11.)

Knowledge of Language

- L.5.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
 - a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.
 - b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English used in stories, dramas, or poems.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

- L.5.4 Determine and/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: context clues, word parts, word relationships, and reference materials.
- L.5.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language and nuances in word meanings.
 - a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context.
 - b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs.
- L.5.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships.

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Language Standards – Grammar Continuum

SKILL	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Subject/Verb Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure subject/verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure subject/verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure subject/verb agreement 	<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form frequently occurring nouns; form regular plural nouns (/s/ or /es/) Use common, proper, & possessive nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of nouns Use collective nouns (such as <i>group</i>) Form and use frequently occurring regular and irregular plural nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use abstract nouns (such as <i>courage</i>) Continue to use regular and irregular plural nouns 		
Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form frequently occurring verbs Convey sense of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of verbs Form and use past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs Form and use regular and irregular verbs Form and use simple verb tenses Form and use the perfect verb tenses Convey sense of various times, sequences Recognize inappropriate shifts in verb tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use progressive verb tenses Use modal auxiliaries (such as <i>may</i> or <i>must</i>) Continue to form and use the perfect verb tenses Convey sense of various times, sequences, states, and conditions Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of verbals (such as <i>gerunds</i> or <i>participles</i>) Form and use verbs in active & passive voice Form and use indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional moods Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in voice and mood Form and use transitive/intransitive verbs 	
Adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of adjectives Accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use compound adjectives 	

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SKILL	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of conjunctions Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions Use correlative conjunctions (such as <i>either/or</i>) 		<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Adverbs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately choose which to use – adjective or adverb Explain the function of adverbs Form and use comparative adverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use comparative and superlative adverbs Use relative adverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use adverbs that modify adjectives Use adverbs that modify adverbs 	
Sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce and expand simple, compound, declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences Understand and use question words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce, expand, and rearrange simple and compound sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce complete sentences, while recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-on sentences Produce, expand, and rearrange simple, compound, and complex sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to produce complete sentences, while recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-on sentences Choose among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas 	
Prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use frequently occurring prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of prepositions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and use prepositional phrases 		
Pronouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of pronouns Continue to use personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns Use reflexive pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure pronoun-antecedent agreement Use relative pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (<i>subjective, objective, possessive</i>) Use intensive pronouns Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person 	

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SKILL	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and correct vague pronouns Continue to ensure pronoun-antecedent agreement Recognize and apply the nominative case and objective case 	<p>Students apply grammar and usage skills to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Determiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use determiners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use <i>a, an,</i> and <i>the</i> 			
Commonly Confused Words		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use common homophones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly use frequently confused words (such as <i>to, two, too</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to correctly use frequently confused words 	
Interjections		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of and use interjections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to use interjections 		
Phrases and Clauses			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses Recognize independent and dependent phrases and clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences Place phrases and clauses within a sentence and recognize/correct misplaced and dangling modifiers Form and use indirect/direct objects 	
Usage				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize variations from standard English in their own and others' writing and speaking Identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language 	

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Language Standards – Conventions Continuum

Skill	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Capitalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize the first word in a sentence • Capitalize the pronoun “I” • Capitalize dates and names of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize holidays • Capitalize product names • Capitalize geographic names • Capitalize appropriate words in titles • Use correct capitalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize appropriate words in titles • Continue to use correct capitalization 		<p>Students apply conventions to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize end punctuation • Name end punctuation • Use end punctuation for sentences • Use commas in dates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use commas to separate single words in a series • Use commas in greetings and closings of letters • Use an apostrophe to form contractions • Use an apostrophe to form frequently occurring possessives • Use commas in addresses • Use commas in dialogue • Form and use possessives • Use quotation marks in dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use punctuation to separate items in a series • Continue to use commas in addresses • Continue to use commas in dialogue • Continue to use quotation marks in dialogue • Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence • Use commas and quotations to mark direct speech and quotations from a text • Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of a sentence • Use a comma to set off the words yes and no • Use a comma to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence • Use a comma to indicate a direct address • Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use punctuation to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements • Use a comma to separate coordinate adjectives • Use punctuation to indicate a pause or break • Use an ellipsis to indicate an omission • Use a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses • Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation • Apply hyphen conventions 	

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Skill	K-1	2-3	4-5	6-8	9-12
Spelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a letter or letters for most consonant and short-vowel sounds • Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of sound-letter relationships • Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on knowledge of phonemic awareness and spelling conventions • Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and for frequently occurring grade appropriate irregular words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conventional spelling for high frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words • Use spelling patterns and generalizations (such as <i>word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, and meaningful word parts</i>) when writing words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to use conventional spelling for high frequency words and other studied words • Continue to use conventional spelling for adding suffixes to base words • Continue to use spelling patterns and generalizations when writing words • Spell grade-appropriate words correctly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistently apply conventional rules to spell words correctly 	<p>Students apply conventions to create a unique style and voice when writing or speaking with increasing sophistication and effect in grades 9-12. Skills taught in previous grades should be reinforced and expanded.</p>
References		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consult reference materials as needed to check and correct spellings 	