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

The ELA Literacy Concept Organizers* were created to assist teachers in aligning their instruction to the Common Core State Standards in ELA. These ELA Literacy Concept Organizers are <u>not</u> replacements for teachers' individual units. They are deconstructions of the Common Core State Standards. These Literacy Concept Organizers are a resource from which teachers can select appropriate *Knowledge*, *Understandings*, and *Dos* to develop their own unit(s) of instruction. *Knowledge*: Refers to information such as vocabulary terms, definitions, and facts that may or may not need explicit instruction, however, are the foundation on which the lesson will be built. *Understandings*: Refers to the important ideas, principles, and generalizations that allow students to make connections and see patterns and relationships among content. These are the goals of the instruction, outcomes you expect to achieve.

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

GRADE 1-Key Ideas and Details Informational Reading Standard 1

The shaded areas

highlight both the College

and Career Readiness

Anchor Reading Standard

Key Ideas and Details and

the CCSS for the grade

College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Reading Standard Key Ideas and Details (1): Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

				1	evel indicated.		
		CCSS – Grade Specific Reading Standard 1 (Informational)					
This arrow	Grade K: With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	Grade 1: Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.	Grade 2: Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate		This arrow		
indicates the CCSS of grade level prior to the			understanding of key details in the text.		indicates the CCSS of grade level above the		
grade level you	KNOW	UNDERSTAND	DO	,	grade level you		
are working.	(Factual)	(Conceptual)	(Procedural, Application and		are working.		
This allows you			Extended Thinking)		This allows you		
to see the	• Texts	 Authors include key details in 	Make reasonable predictions as		to see the		
progression of	Questions	informational texts which can help	they read		progression of		
from grade to	Answers	a reader ask and answer questions.	• Use information from the text and		from grade to		
grade.	Key details		background knowledge to make	\searrow	grade.		
	Predictions	Good readers know a question is	inferences				
	Inferences	different from a statement and	• Ask and answer questions which	The Kn	0W		
These recursive	 Background knowledge 	requires an answer.	begin with who, what, where,	Understar			
strategies are		•	when why, and how	<u>Do</u> column			
the basic	• 5 W's + H questions (who, what	,	• Ask and answer questions about	to the sh			
reading	where, when, why and how)		key details in a text	grade le			
strategies that	CSS – Grade Specific Reading In	formational Standard 10 (Grade 1)	key details in a text	grade le	evel.		
students must	CCSS – Grade Specific Reading Informational Standard 10 (Grade 1) With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.						
know and use to	with prompting and support, read in	ormational texts appropriately complex for gr					
become	Informational Text-Literary Nonfi	ction and Historical Scientific and Technic	eal Texts				
successful	Informational Text-Literary Nonfiction and Historical, Scientific, and Technical Texts Includes biographies and autobiographies; books about history, social studies, science, and the arts; technical texts, including						
readers. Some of the strategies	directions, forms and information displayed in graphs, charts or maps; and digital sources on a range of topics						
are not explicitly	Reading Recursive Strategies:						
stated in the	• Assimilating prior knowledge						
Common Core	• Rereading to clarify information						
State Standards							
for ELA.	 Making and revising predictions Using critical and divergent thinking and assimilating prior knowledge to draw conclusions 						
	 Osing critical and order gene timining and assimilating prior knowledge to traw conclusions Making connections and responding to text 						
		gies that students must know and use to become success	ful readers. Some of the strategies are not explicitly st	tated in the Common (Core		
<u> </u>	State Standards for ELA.						



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GRADE 9-10-Key Ideas and Details <u>Informational</u> Reading Standard 3

College and Career Ready (CCR) Anchor Reading Standard (3): Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text. CCSS – Grade Level Reading Standard 3 (Informational)						
Grade 8: Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	Grade 9-10: Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	Grade 11-12: Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.				
Know (Factual)	Understand (Conceptual)	Do (Procedural, Application and Extended Thinking)				
 Informational text (both literary nonfiction and expository/technical texts) How to analyze effectively (e.g., text-supported explanation of what, why and how) Patterns of organization (e.g., comparison, analogy, classification, chronological order, definition, process, problem/solution, cause/effect) Signal/linking words/phrases that facilitate analysis (e.g., connections/distinctions between and among ideas/ concepts/event) Development strategies for informational texts (e.g., introduction/presentation of ideas, illustration, elaboration through example, anecdote) Presentation strategies (e.g., ordering of information, development of information, and explicit and implied connections) Connections and interactions (e.g., one piece of text "explains" another or influences another) 	 Authors control information and their message through their choices of how information is presented and connected. Good readers understand that making meaning of complex texts requires a careful analysis of author/s choices. 	 Identify linking words/phrases that signal presentation of information Explain how authors' choices about organization/ presentation of information control readers' understandings of the message/central idea Analyze how organization of events and ideas reflects various patterns of organization Analyze how authors' choices about presenting and including or excluding information shape the text and its message Describe and analyze the author's analysis of information. Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them 				

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

CCSS- Grade Specific Reading Standard 10 (Grade 9)

By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

CCSS- Grade Specific Reading Standard 10 (Grade 10)

Reading Recursive Strategies:

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

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



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By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Informational Text-Literary Nonfiction and Historical, Scientific, and Technical Texts

Includes biographies and autobiographies; books about history, social studies, science, and the arts; technical texts, including directions, forms and information displayed in graphs, charts or maps; and digital sources on a range of topics

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