English Language Arts Brunswick School Department Grade 6

Study of Literature Novels, Short Stories, Plays, and Poetry

| Essential Understandings | Good readers use skills and strategies of the reading process to comprehend, interpret, evaluate, and appreciate what they have read. |
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| Essential Questions | How do events in a story cause a character to change? How do the elements of plot contribute to a story? Authors use figurative language such as simile and metaphor to create vivid writing. How can applying reading strategies contribute to a more meaningful understanding of the text? |
| Essential Knowledge | Realistic characters in fiction change; they are affected by and affect the plot. Characters are multi-dimensional. Authors use specific elements of plot when writing fiction. Conflict advances the story. Authors use specific literary devices to involve readers. Reading strategies allow the reader to better comprehend a text. |
| Vocabulary | Terms: character, plot (introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, conclusion), character vs. character, character vs. nature, character vs. self, character vs. society, figurative language, simile, metaphor, visualizing, connecting, questioning, predicting, repairing understanding, determining important ideas, personification, alliteration |

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| Essential Skills | Explain the motives of characters in a work of fiction. Relate a character's motivation to a personal experience (connecting). Identify elements of plot used in fiction (i.e., short story, play, and novel). Recognize the plot structure of a novel or short story (i.e., introduction (setting, character), rising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion). Delineate types of conflict (i.e., character vs. character, character vs. nature, character vs. self, character vs. society). Identify and explain simile and metaphor found in poetry and fiction. Identify and apply the following reading strategies: Visualizing (create a mental picture based on the text) Connecting (relate text to text, text to self, or text to world) Questioning (formulate questions before, during, and after reading) Predicting (Use text to decide what will happen next-confirm as you read) Repairing understanding (use specific strategies (i.e., rereading, consultation, paraphrasing) to clear us confusing parts of a text) Determining important Ideas (select and summarize |
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| | important passages) |
| Related Maine Learning Results | English Language Arts ***pending legislative approval of the 2007 revised Maine Learning Results |
| Sample Lessons And Activities | Read a short story to find the elements of plot. Read and analyze a poem. Read a novel to discuss character, setting, conflict, etc. |
| Sample Classroom Assessment Methods | Use a graphic organizer to label the elements of plot after reading a short story. Incorporate elements of short story into a personal narrative. |
| Sample Resources | Publications: Strategies That Work Prentice Hall anthology |
| Technology Link | http://www.brunswick.k12.me.us/curriculum |