



Domain	Strand	Substrand	Standard	CLRN's Electronic Learning Resource Link
Reading	Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development	Vocabulary and Concept Development	1 .1	<a href="#">Identify idioms, analogies, metaphors, and similes in prose and poetry.</a>
			1 .2	<a href="#">Use knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon roots and affixes to understand content-area vocabulary.</a>
			1 .3	<a href="#">Understand and analyze the differences in structure and purpose between various categories of informational materials (e.g., textbooks, newspapers, instructional manuals, signs).</a>
	Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)	Structural Features of Informational Materials	2 .1	<a href="#">Compare and contrast the features and elements of consumer materials from documents (e.g., warranties, contracts, product information, instruction manuals).</a>
			2 .2	<a href="#">Locate information by using a variety of consumer, workplace, and public documents.</a>
			2 .3	<a href="#">Analyze text that uses the cause-and-effect organizational pattern.</a>
		Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text	2 .4	<a href="#">Identify and trace the development of an author's argument, point of view, or perspective in text.</a>
			2 .5	<a href="#">Understand and explain the use of a complex mechanical device by following technical directions.</a>
	Expository Critique	2 .6	<a href="#">Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author's evidence to support claims and assertions, noting instances of bias and stereotyping.</a>	
	Literary Response and Analysis	Structural Features of Literature	3 .1	<a href="#">Articulate the expressed purposes and characteristics of different forms of prose (e.g., short story, novel, novella, essay).</a>
		Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text	3 .2	<a href="#">Identify events that advance the plot and determine how each event explains past or present action(s) or foreshadows future action(s).</a>
			3 .3	<a href="#">Analyze characterization as delineated through a character's thoughts, words, speech patterns, and actions; the narrator's description; and the thoughts, words, and actions of other characters.</a>
			3 .4	<a href="#">Identify and analyze recurring themes across works (e.g., the value of bravery, loyalty, and friendship; the effects of loneliness).</a>
			3 .5	<a href="#">Contrast points of view (e.g., first and third person, limited and omniscient, subjective and objective) in narrative text and explain how they affect the overall theme of the work.</a>
		Literary Criticism	3 .6	<a href="#">Analyze a range of responses to a literary work and determine the extent to which the literary elements in the work shaped those responses.</a>



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Writing	Writing Strategies	Organization and Focus	1 .1	<a href="#">Create an organizational structure that balances all aspects of the composition and uses effective transitions between sentences to unify important ideas.</a>
			1 .2	<a href="#">Support all statements and claims with anecdotes, descriptions, facts and statistics, and specific examples.</a>
			1 .3	<a href="#">Use strategies of notetaking, outlining, and summarizing to impose structure on composition drafts.</a>
		Research and Technology	1 .4	<a href="#">Identify topics; ask and evaluate questions; and develop ideas leading to inquiry, investigation, and research.</a>
			1 .5	<a href="#">Give credit for both quoted and paraphrased information in a bibliography by using a consistent and sanctioned format and methodology for citations.</a>
			1 .6	<a href="#">Create documents by using word-processing skills and publishing programs; develop simple databases and spreadsheets to manage information and prepare reports.</a>
		Evaluation and Revision	1 .7	<a href="#">Revise writing to improve organization and word choice after checking the logic of the ideas and the precision of the vocabulary.</a>
	Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)	Write fictional or autobiographical narratives:	2 .1	<a href="#">a. Develop a standard plot line (having a beginning, conflict, rising action, climax, and denouement) and point of view.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Develop complex major and minor characters and a definite setting.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Use a range of appropriate strategies (e.g., dialogue; suspense; naming of specific narrative action, including movement, gestures, and expressions).</a>
		Write responses to literature:	2 .2	<a href="#">a. Develop interpretations exhibiting careful reading, understanding, and insight.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Organize interpretations around several clear ideas, premises, or images from the literary work.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Justify interpretations through sustained use of examples and textual evidence.</a>
		Write research reports:	2 .3	<a href="#">a. Pose relevant and tightly drawn questions about the topic.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Convey clear and accurate perspectives on the subject.</a>
		Write persuasive compositions:	2 .4	<a href="#">c. Include evidence compiled through the formal research process (e.g., use of a card catalog, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, a computer catalog, magazines, newspapers, dictionaries).</a>
				<a href="#">d. Document reference sources by means of footnotes and a bibliography.</a>
				<a href="#">a. State a clear position or perspective in support of a proposition or proposal.</a>
		Write summaries of reading materials:	2 .5	<a href="#">b. Describe the points in support of the proposition, employing well-articulated evidence.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Anticipate and address reader concerns and counterarguments.</a>
<a href="#">a. Include the main ideas and most significant details.</a>				
				<a href="#">b. Use the student's own words, except for quotations.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Reflect underlying meaning, not just the superficial details.</a>



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<b>Written and Oral Language Conventions</b>	Written and Oral Language Conventions	Sentence Structure	1 .1	<a href="#">Place modifiers properly and use the active voice.</a>
		Grammar	1 .2	<a href="#">Identify and use infinitives and participles and make clear references between pronouns and antecedents.</a>
			1 .3	<a href="#">Identify all parts of speech and types and structure of sentences.</a>
			1 .4	<a href="#">Demonstrate the mechanics of writing (e.g., quotation marks, commas at end of dependent clauses) and appropriate English usage (e.g., pronoun reference).</a>
		Punctuation	1 .5	<a href="#">Identify hyphens, dashes, brackets, and semicolons and use them correctly.</a>
		Capitalization	1 .6	<a href="#">Use correct capitalization.</a>
		Spelling	1 .7	<a href="#">Spell derivatives correctly by applying the spellings of bases and affixes.</a>



Listening and Speaking

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Listening and Speaking	Listening and Speaking Strategies	Comprehension	1 .1	<a href="#">Ask probing questions to elicit information, including evidence to support the speaker's claims and conclusions.</a>
			1 .2	<a href="#">Determine the speaker's attitude toward the subject.</a>
			1 .3	<a href="#">Respond to persuasive messages with questions, challenges, or affirmations.</a>
		Organization and Delivery of Oral Communication	1 .3	<a href="#">Organize information to achieve particular purposes by matching the message, vocabulary, voice modulation, expression, and tone to the audience and purpose.</a>
			1 .4	<a href="#">Organize information to achieve particular purposes and to appeal to the background and interests of the audience.</a>
			1 .5	<a href="#">Arrange supporting details, reasons, descriptions, and examples effectively and persuasively in relation to the audience.</a>
			1 .6	<a href="#">Use speaking techniques, including voice modulation, inflection, tempo, enunciation, and eye contact, for effective presentations.</a>
		Analysis and Evaluation of Oral and Media Communications	1 .7	<a href="#">Provide constructive feedback to speakers concerning the coherence and logic of a speech's content and delivery and its overall impact upon the listener.</a>
	1 .8		<a href="#">Analyze the effect on the viewer of images, text, and sound in electronic journalism; identify the techniques used to achieve the effects in each instance studied.</a>	
	Speaking Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)	Deliver narrative presentations	2 .1	<a href="#">a. Establish a context, standard plot line (having a beginning, conflict, rising action, climax, and denouement), and point of view.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Describe complex major and minor characters and a definite setting.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Use a range of appropriate strategies, including dialogue, suspense, and naming of specific narrative action (e.g., movement, gestures, expressions).</a>
		Deliver oral summaries of articles and books:	2 .2	<a href="#">a. Include the main ideas of the event or article and the most significant details.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Use the student's own words, except for material quoted from sources.</a>
Deliver research presentations:		2 .3	<a href="#">c. Convey a comprehensive understanding of sources, not just superficial details.</a>	
			<a href="#">a. Pose relevant and concise questions about the topic.</a>	
			<a href="#">b. Convey clear and accurate perspectives on the subject.</a>	
Deliver persuasive presentations:	2 .4	<a href="#">c. Include evidence generated through the formal research process (e.g., use of a card catalog, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, computer databases, magazines, newspapers, dictionaries).</a>		
		<a href="#">d. Cite reference sources appropriately.</a>		
				<a href="#">a. State a clear position or perspective in support of an argument or proposal.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Describe the points in support of the argument and employ well-articulated evidence.</a>