



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="#">Analyze idioms, analogies, metaphors, and similes to infer the literal and figurative meanings of phrases.</a>
			1 .2	<a href="#">Understand the most important points in the history of English language and use common word origins to determine the historical influences on English word meanings.</a>
			1 .3	<a href="#">Use word meanings within the appropriate context and show ability to verify those meanings by definition, restatement, example, comparison, or contrast.</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="#">Analyze text that uses proposition and support patterns.</a>
		Comprehension and Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text	2 .3	<a href="#">Find similarities and differences between texts in the treatment, scope, or organization of ideas.</a>
			2 .4	<a href="#">Compare the original text to a summary to determine whether the summary accurately captures the main ideas, includes critical details, and conveys the underlying meaning.</a>
			2 .5	<a href="#">Understand and explain the use of a complex mechanical device by following technical directions.</a>
			2 .6	<a href="#">Use information from a variety of consumer, workplace, and public documents to explain a situation or decision and to solve a problem.</a>
	Expository Critique	2 .7	<a href="#">Evaluate the unity, coherence, logic, internal consistency, and structural patterns of text.</a>	
	Literary Response and Analysis	Structural Features of Literature	3 .1	<a href="#">Determine and articulate the relationship between the purposes and different forms of poetry (e.g., ballad, lyric, couplet, epic, elegy, ode, sonnet).</a>
		Narrative Analysis of Grade Level-Appropriate Text	3 .2	<a href="#">Evaluate the structural elements of the plot (e.g., subplots, parallel episodes, climax), the plot's development, and the way in which conflicts are (or are not) addressed and resolved.</a>
			3 .3	<a href="#">Compare and contrast motivations and reactions of literary characters from different historical eras confronting similar situations or conflicts.</a>
			3 .4	<a href="#">Analyze the relevance of the setting (e.g., place, time, customs) to the mood, tone, and meaning of the text.</a>
			3 .5	<a href="#">Identify and analyze recurring themes (e.g., good versus evil) across traditional and contemporary works.</a>
		3 .6	<a href="#">Identify significant literary devices (e.g., metaphor, symbolism, dialect, irony) that define a writer's style and use those elements to interpret the work.</a>	
		Literary Criticism	3 .7	<a href="#">Analyze a work of literature, showing how it reflects the heritage, traditions, attitudes, and beliefs of its author. (Biographical approach)</a>



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Writing	Writing Strategies	Organization and Focus	1 .1	Create compositions that establish a controlling impression, have a coherent thesis, and end with a clear and well-supported conclusion.	
			1 .2	Establish coherence within and among paragraphs through effective transitions, parallel structures, and similar writing techniques.	
			1 .3	Support theses or conclusions with analogies, paraphrases, quotations, opinions from authorities, comparisons, and similar devices.	
		Research and Technology	1 .4	Plan and conduct multiple-step information searches by using computer networks and modems.	
			1 .5	Achieve an effective balance between researched information and original ideas.	
		Evaluation and Revision	1 .6	Revise writing for word choice; appropriate organization; consistent point of view; and transitions between paragraphs, passages, and ideas.	
	Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)	Write biographies, autobiographies, short stories, or narratives:	2 .1	a.	Relate a clear, coherent incident, event, or situation by using well-chosen details.
				b.	Reveal the significance of, or the writer's attitude about, the subject.
				c.	Employ narrative and descriptive strategies (e.g., relevant dialogue, specific action, physical description, background description, comparison or contrast of characters).
		Write responses to literature:	2 .2	a.	Exhibit careful reading and insight in their interpretations.
				b.	Connect the student's own responses to the writer's techniques and to specific textual references.
				c.	Draw supported inferences about the effects of a literary work on its audience.
				d.	Support judgments through references to the text, other works, other authors, or to personal knowledge.
		Write research reports:	2 .3	a.	Define a thesis.
				b.	Record important ideas, concepts, and direct quotations from significant information sources and paraphrase and summarize all perspectives on the topic, as appropriate.
				c.	Use a variety of primary and secondary sources and distinguish the nature and value of each.
				d.	Organize and display information on charts, maps, and graphs.
		Write persuasive compositions:	2 .4	a.	Include a well-defined thesis (i.e., one that makes a clear and knowledgeable judgment).
				b.	Present detailed evidence, examples, and reasoning to support arguments, differentiating between facts and opinion.
				c.	Provide details, reasons, and examples, arranging them effectively by anticipating and answering reader concerns and counterarguments.
		Write documents related to career development, including simple business letters and job applications:	2 .5	a.	Present information purposefully and succinctly and meet the needs of the intended audience.
				b.	Follow the conventional format for the type of document (e.g., letter of inquiry, memorandum).
		Write technical documents:	2 .6	a.	Identify the sequence of activities needed to design a system, operate a tool, or explain the bylaws of an organization.
				b.	Include all the factors and variables that need to be considered.
c.	Use formatting techniques (e.g., headings, differing fonts) to aid comprehension.				



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Written and Oral Language Conventions	Written and Oral Language Conventions	Sentence Structure	1 .1	Use correct and varied sentence types and sentence openings to present a lively and effective personal style.
			1 .2	Identify and use parallelism, including similar grammatical forms, in all written discourse to present items in a series and items juxtaposed for emphasis.
			1 .3	Use subordination, coordination, apposition, and other devices to indicate clearly the relationship between ideas.
		Grammar	1 .4	Edit written manuscripts to ensure that correct grammar is used.
		Punctuation and Capitalization	1 .5	Use correct punctuation and capitalization.
		Spelling	1 .6	Use correct spelling conventions.
Listening and Speaking	Listening and Speaking Strategies	Comprehension	1 .1	Analyze oral interpretations of literature, including language choice and delivery, and the effect of the interpretations on the listener.
			1 .2	Paraphrase a speaker's purpose and point of view and ask relevant questions concerning the speaker's content, delivery, and purpose.
		Organization and Delivery of Oral Communication	1 .3	Organize information to achieve particular purposes by matching the message, vocabulary, voice modulation, expression, and tone to the audience and purpose.
			1 .4	Organize information to achieve particular purposes by matching the message, vocabulary, voice modulation, expression, and tone to the audience and purpose.
			1 .5	Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, appropriate and colorful modifiers, and the active rather than the passive voice in ways that enliven oral presentations.
			1 .6	Use appropriate grammar, word choice, enunciation, and pace during formal presentations.
			1 .7	Use audience feedback (e.g., verbal and nonverbal cues): a. Reconsider and modify the organizational structure or plan. Use audience feedback (e.g., verbal and nonverbal cues): b. Rearrange words and sentences to clarify the meaning.
		Analysis and Evaluation of Oral and Media Communications	1 .8	Evaluate the credibility of a speaker (e.g., hidden agendas, slanted or biased material).
			1 .9	Interpret and evaluate the various ways in which visual image makers (e.g., graphic artists, illustrators, news photographers) communicate information and affect impressions and opinions.



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<b>Listening and Speaking Con't</b>	Speaking Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)	Deliver narrative presentations (e.g., biographical, autobiographical):	2 .1	<a href="#">a. Relate a clear, coherent incident, event, or situation by using well-chosen details.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Reveal the significance of, and the subject's attitude about, the incident, event, or situation.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Employ narrative and descriptive strategies (e.g., relevant dialogue, specific action, physical description, background description, comparison or contrast of characters).</a>
		Deliver oral responses to literature:	2 .2	<a href="#">a. Interpret a reading and provide insight.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Connect the students' own responses to the writer's techniques and to specific textual references.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Draw supported inferences about the effects of a literary work on its audience.</a>
				<a href="#">d. Support judgments through references to the text, other works, other authors, or personal knowledge.</a>
		Deliver research presentations:	2 .3	<a href="#">a. Define a thesis.</a>
				<a href="#">b. Record important ideas, concepts, and direct quotations from significant information sources and paraphrase and summarize all relevant perspectives on the topic, as appropriate.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Use a variety of primary and secondary sources and distinguish the nature and value of each.</a>
				<a href="#">d. Organize and record information on charts, maps, and graphs.</a>
		Deliver persuasive presentations:	2 .4	<a href="#">a. Include a well-defined thesis (i.e., one that makes a clear and knowledgeable judgment).</a>
				<a href="#">b. Differentiate fact from opinion and support arguments with detailed evidence, examples, and reasoning.</a>
				<a href="#">c. Anticipate and answer listener concerns and counterarguments effectively through the inclusion and arrangement of details, reasons, examples, and other elements.</a>
				<a href="#">d. Maintain a reasonable tone.</a>