Grade Level: 4th

Enduring Understanding: Reading is a message-getting, problem solving activity that increases in power and flexibility the more it is practiced. Readers have various ways to think **WITHIN THE TEXT** (getting the literal meaning by processing words and stated ideas).

Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	M	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
	I can notice new and interesting words and add them to my own speaking or writing vocabulary.	Readers notice new and interesting words and add them to their vocabulary.					imply infer context clues	Performance Assessments Aim Line Accelerated	LEARNING SKILLS OBJECTIVES
	I can understand the implied meaning of words (e.g. "That's just ducky!")	Readers understand					multiple meaning words etymology	Reader Acuity Benchmarks Anecdotal	Information & Communication Skills 3-4.1LS1
Readers use a range of strategies to	I can understand the use of figurative words.	that the meaning of words can be affected by the situations in which they are used.				4.1.01 4.1.02 4.1.04 4.1.06 4.1.07	Figurative Language simile metaphor idioms analogies puns figurative	Records (in small and whole group settings during interactive read-aloud, shared	3-4.1.LS2 3-4.1.LS3 Thinking & Reasoning Skills 3-4.2.LS1
take words apart and understand what words mean.	I can problem-solve challenging words by trying different things (sliding finger, looking for known parts, using words I know, noticing endings)	Readers try different ways to problem solve challenging words.				4.1.08 4.1.11 4.1.17	 analogy consonant vowel dipthong digraph consonant cluster/blend 	reading, and guided reading) Behaviors to Notice & Support	Personal and Workplace Skills 3-4.3.LS1 3-4.3.LS2 3-4.3.LS3 3-4.3.LS4
	I can solve multi-syllable words (many with three or more syllables) using vowel patterns, prefixes, suffixes, other word parts, and connecting new words to known words.	Readers notice endings and various letter combinations to help them solve longer words.				4.2.11	 r-controlled vowel schwa root word/base word syllable syllable break multi-syllable endings (-s, -ed, -ing, etc.) prefix (re-, un-, pre-, etc.) suffix (-tion, -able, -ary, -ly, etc.) etymology 	Checklists Checklists Conference Notes Dominie Dictation Task DRA2 Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening	3-4.3.LS5 3-4.3.LS6 Technology Resources Digital storytelling Kidspiration MS Excel MS Paint

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	I can use the context of a sentence, paragraph, or whole text to determine the meaning of a word.	Readers use words in surrounding					multiple meaning words context clues	(PALS) • Record of Oral Reading: Miscue	MS PowerPointMS WordOdyssey
	I can use the meaning of words that reflect regional or historical dialects as well as words from languages other than English to determine the meaning of a word.	sentences or phrases to figure out the meaning of new words or words used in a new way.					etymology dialect	Analysis; Running Records Rubrics Selection tests STAR Reading Assessment	 readwritethink. org (selected lessons) Thinkfinity.org Wikipedia Whiteboard
	I can use my background knowledge to solve some undefined words.	Readers link what they know about words to help them figure out the meaning and come					 contractions compound words abbreviations multiple-meaning homonyms (read, read) homophones (bare, bear) antonyms synonyms etymology 	Product Assessments ■ Graphic Organizers (e.g. Frayer, Story Map, 2 column notes, webs, foldables,	
	I can solve content specific and technical words (e.g. photosynthesis), using graphics and definitions embedded in the text.	up with a reasonable pronunciation.					Parts of Speech nouns proper nouns verbs adjectives	etc.), Reading logs, Rubrics Writing in response to	

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	I can use tools such as glossaries, dictionaries, a thesaurus, and pronunciation guides to solve words, including proper nouns, descriptive words, and technical words.						 adverbs <u>Text Tools</u> pronunciation guide glossary parenthesis thesaurus references skim scan technical etymology 	reading (notebooks, journals, open- ended response sheets, etc.)	
Readers check on themselves and correct errors that don't make sense, sound right, or look right.	I can check on my reading for accuracy and understanding and self- correct when errors have an effect on meaning.	Readers use multiple sources of information to check on themselves. They may need to adjust their rate of reading and/or re-read to self-correct.				4.1.05 4.1.06 4.1.07	accuracy self-correct re-read		

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Readers search for and use	I can make reasonable predictions about what might happen as I read parts of longer text.	Readers use their background knowledge and prior information from the text to make reasonable predictions. Predictions help them make sense of the text, set a purpose for reading, anticipate events, and confirm or revise their thinking.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.09	pre-reading strategies (activate background knowledge, table of contents, cover & back of book, preview headings, subheadings, etc., skim, scan) predict confirm revise		
information to help them make sense of a text.	I can search for information in illustrations and graphics (simple diagrams, illustrations with labels, maps, charts, captions under pictures).	Readers use illustrations and graphics before, during, and after reading. They know that graphics often contain information that adds to their understanding.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.14 4.1.15 4.1.16	 infer visualize skim scan Text tools graphics diagram cross-section label chart caption photograph illustration 		

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	I can use readers' tools to help me gather information.	Readers use a range of text tools to help them gather information.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.15 4.1.16	Text Tools • table of contents • chapter titles • headings • subheadings • glossary • pronunciation guide • index • references • skim • scan		
	I can read long sentences (twenty or more words) that are carried over several lines or to the next page.	Readers use punctuation and text layout to help them phrase longer sentences and read with appropriate expression.				4.1.05 4.1.07	Text Conventions parenthesis comma colon semicolon ellipses dash prepositional phrase pause		
	I can figure out who is talking both with and without speaker tags when reading dialogue.	Readers use punctuation and text layout to help them track dialogue.				4.1.07	Text Conventions • dialogue • speaker tags • quotation marks • print layout for dialogue		

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Readers put together and remember important information and disregard irrelevant information when	I can read long stretches of descriptive language and remember important information. I can read a text over several days, remember details, and revise my thinking based upon what I have read. I can remember the details of multiple plots with many episodes and multiple characters.	Readers gather information and adjust their thinking when reading longer texts.				4.1.07 4.1.08 4.1.14 4.1.17 4.2.08	Features of Text • plot • episode • sequel • character development/traits (actions, physical description, monologue and dialogue) Text Structures • description • problem-solution • cause & effect • compare & contrast • time sequence		
reading.	I can summarize a longer text with multiple episodes either orally or in writing.	Readers often stop to summarize various episodes to keep their thinking on					 fiction nonfiction literary, narrative, expository, informational 		
	I can summarize a text at intervals during the reading of a longer text (i.e. chapters).	track. They distinguish between important and irrelevant information.					text <u>Thinking/Comprehension</u> <u>Strategies</u>		

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	I can follow and remember a series of events and the story problem and solution over a longer text and understand the ending.	Readers sometimes reread to pick up where they left off when reading longer text. Readers understand that events are related and support the ending.					 summarize paraphrase analyze infer draw conclusions identify main idea identify supporting details skim scan 		
	I can think and talk about how the character(s) change across a longer text.	Readers gather information about characters and adjust their thinking when reading longer texts. They notice and expect characters to change.					• visualize		
Readers maintain fluency.	I can read silently and orally at an appropriate rate Oral: 100-120 wpm Silent: 110-135 wpm Text Levels Q-R. < 94% accuracy = comprehension will break down 95-97% accuracy = Instructional Level 98 – 100% = Independent Level	Fluent reading supports meaning making and problemsolving.				4.1.05 4.1.07 4.3.03	Text Conventions • dialogue • speaker tags • quotation marks • print layout for dialogue • comma • colon • semicolon • ellipses • dash		

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Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
	I can read silently and orally at an appropriate rate Oral: 120-145 wpm Silent: 135-165 wpm Text Levels S-T. < 94% accuracy = comprehension will break down. 95-97% accuracy = Instructional Level 98 - 100% = Independent Level						Oral Reading Features • prosody • emphasis • intonation • stress • expression • pause • phrase • reading rate		
	I can read dialogue with phrasing and expression that shows that I understand the characters and the events.	Readers use punctuation and text layout to help them read with appropriate							
	I can stress words, pause and phrase, use intonation and punctuation when I read orally.	phrasing and expression.							
	I can change the style and pace of my reading to reflect purpose.	Readers adjust their pace to gather information when							
	I can slow down to search for information and resume a normal reading pace again.	dealing with challenging texts or topics.							

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References/Resources:

Clay, Marie, Becoming Literate: The Construction of Inner Control, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1991.

Fountas, Irene and Pinnell, Gay Su, The Continuum of Literacy Learning: Grades 3-8 – A Guide to Teaching, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Heinemann, 2007.

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Grade Level: 4th

Enduring Understanding: Reading is a message-getting, problem solving activity that increases in power and flexibility the more it is practiced. Readers have various ways to think **BEYOND THE TEXT** (getting the implied meaning and synthesizing information).

Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
	I can predict the outcome of a narrative and/or the solution to the problem of a story.	Readers make reasonable predictions and can go back into					 cause & effect infer pre-reading strategies predict 		
Readers use what is known to think about what will	I can support my predictions with evidence from the text or from knowledge of genre.	the text to support their thinking.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08	 draw conclusions character analysis/traits (actions, physical 		
follow while reading continuous text.	I can predict what characters will do based on traits revealed by the writer and inferred characteristics.	Readers pay attention to the clues writers provide to make inferences about the characters.				4.1.10 4.1.12 4.2.08	description, monologue and dialogue) • synthesis		
	I can change predictions as new information is gathered from a text.	Readers adjust or revise their predictions as they gather new information. (synthesis)					culturesschemagenre		
Readers search for and use connections to knowledge gained through personal experience, learning about the	I can use my own experiences to understand a wide variety of fiction and non-fiction texts.	Readers think and talk about the texts they read. They explore how texts are like other things they've read. These connections help deepen their understanding.				4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.10	 poetry magazine newspaper speech textbook electronic database reference material 		
world, and reading other texts.	I can think, talk, and write about connections across texts. I can make	Readers make connections to deepen their understanding of				4.2.08 4.2.13	Fiction/Narrative • realistic fiction • historical fiction		

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Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
	connection across:	text.				4.3.01 4.3.03	 fantasy fairy tale folk tale myth fable short story novel legend Nonfiction/Informational		
	I can use my own experiences to help me interpret characters and events.	Readers use their own experiences to help them understand and make inferences about characters and events.					biographyautobiographyessayinformational		
	I can make connections between my experiences and people who live in different cultures, different places, and different times.	Readers compare their experiences to learn about other cultures, places, and times. Making these connections will add to their schema.							
Readers go beyond the literal meaning of a text	I can make inferences in fiction and nonfiction about: character traits, feelings,	Writers don't always clearly state everything.				4.1.08 4.1.09 4.1.10	• infer • theme • plot		

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Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
to think about what is not stated but is implied by the writer.	thinking, and motives big ideas, messages, or themes cause/effect influences causes of problems /outcomes	Readers need to put together their schema with the text to infer some of the meaning.				4.1.13 4.1.17 4.2.08	 moral message cause & effect motive supporting details character analysis 		
	I can apply inferences across multiple characters and plots.						dialogue monologue speaker tags		
	I can infer the writer's stance/position on an issue.	Readers use their own experiences and evidence in the text to					quotation marks fiction		
	I can use evidence across a text to support my inferences.	help them understand and make inferences about characters and events.					 non-fiction synthesize fact opinion reliability 		
Readers put together information from the text and from the reader's own	I can talk and write about known and new information before, during, and after reading by:	Readers think about what they believe they know and compare it to new information they gather as they read.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.10 4.1.14	determining importance cultures schema		
background knowledge in order to create new understandings.	 expressing what I've learned; expressing how my ideas have changed. 	Readers ask questions and synthesize information to arrive at new understandings.				4.1.17 4.2.08 4.2.13	perspectivessynthesispre-reading strategies		

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		Readers talk with others and write about what they read to help clarify and add to their thinking.				4.3.01 4.3.03			

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Grade Level: 4th

Enduring Understanding: Reading is a message-getting, problem solving activity that increases in power and flexibility the more it is practiced. Readers have various ways to think **ABOUT THE TEXT** (responding to the author's craft).

Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
Readers can examine a text to know more about how it is constructed and aspects of the writer's craft.	I can identify and explain aspects of genres.	Readers use features of genres to help them anticipate the text and to develop appreciation of the crafting techniques used by the writer.				4.1.12 4.2.08 4.2.15 4.3.01	Poetry Play Magazine Newspaper Textbook Speech Electronic Database Reference Material Fiction/Narrative historical fiction realistic fiction fantasy fairy tale folk tale myth fable short story novel legend Nonfiction biography autobiography essay informational		

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	I can identify and diagram how fiction and non-fiction text is organized.	When readers understand the organizational structure, it helps them anticipate the text.				4.1.03 4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.12 4.4.15 4.1.16 4.2.08 4.3.01 4.3.03	Text Structures description compare/contrast time sequence problem/solution cause/effect category story structure rise in tension turning point resolution informational text graphic organizer visualization pre-reading strategies		
	I can notice and talk about aspects of a writer's craft after reading several texts by the same author.	Readers can look at the text through the eyes of the writer to appreciate crafting techniques used.					 Crafting techniques text structure idea development, word choice voice 		

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Concept	Learning Target	Why we are teaching/learning this concept	В	М	E	cso	Instructional / Academic Language - Vocabulary	Assessment Options	21 st Century Learning & Thinking Skills
	I can talk about and notice descriptive and figurative language (or special types of language such as puns) and discuss how it adds to enjoyment or understanding.					4.1.02 4.1.04 4.1.08 4.1.11 4.1.15 4.3.01 4.3.03	Figurative Language simile metaphor idiom puns Parts of Speech noun proper noun verb adjective adverb etymology visualization		
	I can understand the relationship between the setting and the plot of a story.	Readers understand the setting is often related to and impacts the plot.				4.1.08	Setting plot relationship		

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Readers can evaluate a text based on the reader's personal preferences,	I can tell my opinions of a text and show evidence to support them with specific descriptions of text features (plots, use of language, kinds of characters, genres).	Readers express their opinions about things they read and support their thinking with evidence from the text. Readers have unique and individualized responses to texts. (It's the reader who makes the text.) Readers develop preferences in the authors and kinds of texts they read.				4.1.08 4.1.12 4.1.15 4.1.16 4.3.01 4.3.03	 reading purpose viewpoint opinion fact plot genre evaluate 		
knowledge of the world, or text knowledge and think critically about the ideas in the text.	I can evaluate the reliability or logic of informational texts.	Readers need to be able to tell the difference between fact and opinion and be able to judge the reliability of a text.				4.1.06 4.1.08 4.1.13 4.1.14 4.2.12 4.2.13 4.2.14	factopinionreliabilitylogic		
	I can talk about the quality of illustrations or graphics.	Readers express their opinions about the illustrations or graphics in a text and how these support or detract from their appreciation and understanding.				4.1.06 4.1.15 4.1.16 4.3.03	Illustration graphics		

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References/Resources:

Items in BOLD face print are introduced at this grade level.

Time Frames are shaded: B= Beginning of year; M = Middle of Year; E = End of Year

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