

3-5 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standard	Third		Fourth		Fifth	
	STANDARD	UNPACKED	STANDARD	UNPACKED	STANDARD	UNPACKED

Conventions of Standard English						
<b>CCRA.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</b>	L.3.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences. b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood). d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs. e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses. f. Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement. g. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified. h. Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. i. Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences	An understanding of language is essential for effective communication. "The inclusion of Language standards in their own strand should not be taken as an indication that skills related to conventions, knowledge of language, and vocabulary are unimportant to reading, writing, speaking, listening, and viewing; indeed, they are inseparable from such contexts."  Third grade students must have a command of the grammar and usage of spoken and written standard English. Standards that are related to conventions are appropriate to formal spoken English as they are to formal written English.  At this level, emphasis expands to include subject-verb agreement, comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and more complex sentences. With conventions, students are becoming more adept at ending punctuation, comma usage, appropriate use of capitalization, and are using spelling patterns	L.4.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Use relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why). b. Form and use the progressive (e.g., I was walking; I am walking; I will be walking) verb tenses. c. Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions. d. Order adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns (e.g., a small red bag rather than a red small bag). e. Form and use prepositional phrases. f. Produce complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments and run-ons. g. Correctly use frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).	An understanding of language is essential for effective communication. "The inclusion of Language standards in their own strand should not be taken as an indication that skills related to conventions, knowledge of language, and vocabulary are unimportant to reading, writing, speaking, listening, and viewing; indeed, they are inseparable from such contexts."  Fourth grade student must have a command of the grammar and usage of spoken and written standard English. Standards that are related to conventions are appropriate to formal spoken English as they are to formal written English.  At this level, emphasis expands to include relative pronouns and adverbs, progressive verb tenses, prepositional phrases, and more complex, complete sentences. With conventions, students are adept at ending punctuation, comma usage, and appropriate use of capitalization. Students at this level are spelling	L.5.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Explain the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences. b. Form and use the perfect (e.g., I had walked; I have walked; I will have walked) verb tenses. c. Use verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions. d. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense. e. Use correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).	An understanding of language is essential for effective communication. "The inclusion of Language standards in their own strand should not be taken as an indication that skills related to conventions, knowledge of language, and vocabulary are unimportant to reading, writing, speaking, listening, and viewing; indeed, they are inseparable from such contexts."  Fifth grade student must have a strong command of the grammar and usage of spoken and written standard English. Standards that are related to conventions are appropriate to formal spoken English as they are to formal written English.  In this grade, emphasis is on the function of conjunctions, prepositions, interjections, and verb tenses. With conventions, students must become more adept in the use of commas.

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	<p>a. Capitalize appropriate words in titles.</p> <p>b. Use commas in addresses.</p> <p>c. Use commas and quotation marks in dialogue.</p> <p>d. Form and use possessives.</p> <p>e. Use conventional spelling for high-frequency and other studied words and for adding suffixes to base words (e.g., sitting, smiled, cries, happiness).</p> <p>f. Use spelling patterns and generalizations (e.g., word families, position-based spellings, syllable patterns, ending rules, meaningful word parts) in writing words.</p> <p>g. Consult reference materials, including beginning dictionaries, as needed to check and correct spellings.</p>	<p>and generalizations in writing.</p>	<p>a. Use correct capitalization.</p> <p>b. Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.</p> <p>c. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.</p> <p>d. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.</p>	<p>grade level words appropriately and consulting reference materials for spelling as needed.</p>	<p>a. Use punctuation to separate items in a series.</p> <p>b. Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence.</p> <p>c. Use a comma to set off the words yes and no (e.g., Yes, thank you), to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence (e.g., It's true, isn't it?), and to indicate direct address (e.g., Is that you, Steve?).</p> <p>d. Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works.</p> <p>e. Spell grade-appropriate words correctly, consulting references as needed.</p>	
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Knowledge of Language						
<p><b>CCRA.L.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</b></p>	<p>L.3.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <p>a. Choose words and phrases for effect.</p> <p>b. Recognize and observe differences between the conventions of spoken and written standard English.</p>	<p>Students in grade 3 will use what they know about HOW language works when they write, speak, read, and listen.</p> <p>Students at this level will develop strategies for choosing words for effect and comparing written and spoken Standard English. In order to do so, students will need strategies for</p>	<p>L.4.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <p>a. Choose words and phrases to convey ideas precisely.</p> <p>b. Choose punctuation for effect.</p> <p>c. Differentiate between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting</p>	<p>Students in grade 4 will use what they know about HOW language works when they write, speak, read, and listen.</p> <p>Students at this level will develop strategies to convey ideas and highlight effect. They will be able to choose between situations calling for informal versus formal English language</p>	<p>L.5.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</p> <p>a. Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.</p> <p>b. Compare and contrast the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or</p>	<p>Students in grade 5 will use what they know about HOW language works when they write, speak, read, and listen.</p> <p>Students at this level will develop and use sentence fluency that interests the reader/listener. They will be able to compare and contrast varieties of English used throughout the</p>

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		reading across various authors and genres to compare writing styles and effects of language usage.	ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).	discourse. In order to do so, students will need strategies for reading across various authors and genres to compare writing styles and effects of language usage.	poems.	genres they read. In order to do so, students will need strategies for reading across various authors and genres to compare writing styles and effects of language usage.
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**Vocabulary Acquisition and Use**

<b>CCRA.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.</b>	L.3.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning word and phrases based on grade 3 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. a. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known affix is added to a known word (e.g., agreeable/disagreeable, comfortable/uncomfortable, care/careless, heat/preheat). c. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., company, companion). d. Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	As students at this level focus on word acquisition and use, the intent of the CCSS is to introduce grammatical knowledge in basic ways that will be relearned in more sophisticated contexts in the upper grades.  The overall focus of language learning in regards to vocabulary acquisition is to guide students as they make purposeful language choices in writing and speaking in order to communicate effectively in a wide range of print and digital texts. Students need to understand the diversity in standard English and the ways authors use formal and informal voice (dialects, registers) to craft their message for specific purposes. Students also need strategies for learning to make these kinds of choices for themselves as they write and speak in different contexts and for	L.4.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 4 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. a. Use context (e.g., definitions, examples, or restatements in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., telegraph, photograph, autograph). c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	The overall focus of language learning in regards to vocabulary acquisition is to guide students as they make purposeful language choices in writing and speaking in order to communicate effectively in a wide range of print and digital texts. Students need to understand the diversity in standard English and the ways authors use formal and informal voice (dialects, registers) to craft their message for specific purposes. Students also need strategies for learning to make these kinds of choices for themselves as they write and speak in different contexts and for different purposes.  Learning words at this stage includes exploring the meaning of simple similes, metaphors, idioms, adages, and proverbs; demonstrating understanding of relationships between	L.5.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. a. Use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., photograph, photosynthesis). c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	The overall focus of language learning in regards to vocabulary acquisition is to guide students as they make purposeful language choices in writing and speaking in order to communicate effectively in a wide range of print and digital texts. Students need to understand the diversity in standard English and the ways authors use formal and informal voice (dialects, registers) to craft their message for specific purposes. Students also need strategies for learning to make these kinds of choices for themselves as they write and speak in different contexts and for different purposes.  Learning words at this stage includes understanding and interpreting the meaning of similes, metaphors, idioms, adages, and proverbs; demonstrating understanding of
	<b>CCRA.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of</b>	L.3.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative	they write and speak in different contexts and for	L.4.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative	relationships between	L.5.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative

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<b>figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</b>	language, word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps). b. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful). c. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).	different purposes.  Learning words at this stage includes exploring different shades of meaning and literal and nonliteral meanings for words and phrases, growing vocabulary by using known word parts (affix, root) to acquire unknown words, and developing print and digital reference use (glossary and dictionary).  “Tier One words are the words of everyday speech usually learned in the early grades, albeit not at the same rate by all children.”	language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. a. Explain the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context. b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. c. Demonstrate understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).	words (synonyms and antonyms); growing vocabulary by using known word parts (Greek and Latin affix and root) to acquire unknown words; and developing print and digital reference use (glossary, dictionary, and thesaurus).  “Tier One words are the words of everyday speech usually learned in the early grades, albeit not at the same rate by all children.” “General academic vocabulary (Tier 2) words appear in all sorts of texts; informational, technical texts, and literary texts.” “Domain-specific vocabulary (Tier 3) words are specific to a domain or field of study and key to understanding a new concept within a text. Because of their specificity and close ties to content knowledge, Tier Three words are far more common in informational texts than in literature.”	language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. a. Interpret figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context. b. Recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. c. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.	relationships between words (synonyms and antonyms); growing vocabulary by using known word parts (Greek and Latin affix and root) to acquire unknown words; and developing print and digital reference use (glossary, dictionary, and thesaurus).  “Tier One words are the words of everyday speech usually learned in the early grades, albeit not at the same rate by all children.”  “General academic vocabulary (Tier 2) words appear in all sorts of texts; informational, technical texts, and literary texts.”  “Domain-specific vocabulary (Tier 3) words are specific to a domain or field of study and key to understanding a new concept within a text. Because of their specificity and close ties to content knowledge, Tier Three words are far more common in informational texts than in literature.”
	<b>CCRA.L.6 Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.</b>	L.3.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships (e.g., After dinner that night we went looking for them).	“General academic vocabulary (Tier 2) words appear in all sorts of texts; informational, technical texts, and literary texts.”  “Domain-specific vocabulary (Tier 3) words are specific to a domain or field of study and key to understanding a new concept within a text. Because of their specificity and close ties to content knowledge, Tier Three words are far more common in informational texts than in literature.”	L.4.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal precise actions, emotions, or states of being (e.g., quizzed, whined, stammered) and that are basic to a particular topic (e.g., wildlife, conservation, and endangered animal preservation).	L.5.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal contrast, addition, and other logical relationships (e.g., however, although, nevertheless, similarly, moreover, in addition).	