

Reading, Writing, and Communicating Grade Level Expectations at a Glance

Standard

Grade Level Expectation

Twelfth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective speaking in formal and informal settings requires appropriate use of methods and audience awareness 2. Effective collaborative groups accomplish goals
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literary criticism of complex texts requires the use of analysis, interpretive, and evaluative strategies 2. Interpreting and evaluating complex informational texts require the understanding of rhetoric, critical reading, and analysis skills
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Style, detail, expressive language, and genre create a well-crafted statement directed at an intended audience and purpose 2. Ideas, evidence, structure, and style create persuasive, academic, and technical texts for particular audiences and specific purposes 3. Standard English conventions effectively communicate to targeted audiences and purposes
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent research designs articulate and defend information, conclusions, and solutions that address specific contexts and purposes 2. Logical arguments distinguish facts from opinions; and evidence defines reasoned judgment
Eleventh Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verbal and nonverbal cues impact the intent of communication 2. Validity of a message is determined by its accuracy and relevance
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complex literary texts require critical reading approaches to effectively interpret and evaluate meaning 2. Ideas synthesized from informational texts serve a specific purpose 3. Knowledge of language, including syntax and grammar, influence the understanding of literary, persuasive, and informational texts
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stylistic and thematic elements of literary or narrative texts can be refined to engage or entertain an audience 2. Elements of informational and persuasive texts can be refined to inform or influence an audience 3. Writing demands ongoing revisions and refinements for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-designed research provides insightful information, conclusions, and possible solutions 2. Complex situations require critical thinking across multiple disciplines 3. Evaluating quality reasoning includes the value of intellectual character such as humility, empathy, and confidence

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Tenth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Content that is gathered carefully and organized well successfully influences an audience 2. Effectively operating in small and large groups to accomplish a goal requires active listening
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literary and historical influences determine the meaning of traditional and contemporary literary texts 2. The development of new ideas and concepts within informational and persuasive manuscripts 3. Context, parts of speech, grammar, and word choice influence the understanding of literary, persuasive, and informational texts
3. Writing and Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literary or narrative genres feature a variety of stylistic devices to engage or entertain an audience 2. Organizational writing patterns inform or persuade an audience 3. Grammar, language usage, mechanics, and clarity are the basis of ongoing refinements and revisions within the writing process
4. Research and Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect, analyze, and evaluate information obtained from multiple sources to answer a question, propose solutions, or share findings and conclusions 2. An author's reasoning is the essence of legitimate writing and requires evaluating text for validity and accuracy
Ninth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oral presentations require effective preparation strategies 2. Listening critically to comprehend a speaker's message requires mental and physical strategies to direct and maintain attention
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasingly complex literary elements in traditional and contemporary works of literature require scrutiny and comparison 2. Increasingly complex informational texts require mature interpretation and study
3. Writing and Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literary and narrative texts develop a controlling idea or theme with descriptive and expressive language 2. Informational and persuasive texts develop a topic and establish a controlling idea or thesis with relevant support 3. Writing for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity requires ongoing refinements and revisions
4. Research and Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informational materials, including electronic sources, need to be collected, evaluated, and analyzed for accuracy, relevance, and effectiveness for answering research questions 2. Effective problem-solving strategies require high-quality reasoning

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Eighth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication skills and interviewing techniques are required to gather information and to develop and deliver oral presentations 2. A variety of response strategies clarifies meaning or messages
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality comprehension and interpretation of literary texts demand self-monitoring and self-assessment 2. Quality comprehension and interpretation of informational and persuasive texts demand monitoring and self-assessment 3. Context, grammar, and word choice influence the understanding of literary, persuasive, and informational texts
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stylistic devices and descriptive details in literary and narrative texts are organized for a variety of audiences and purposes and evaluated for quality 2. Ideas and supporting details in informational and persuasive texts are organized for a variety of audiences and purposes and evaluated for quality 3. Editing writing for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity is an essential trait of a well-written document
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual research projects begin with information obtained from a variety of sources, and is organized, documented, and presented using logical procedures 2. Common fallacies and errors occur in reasoning 3. Quality reasoning relies on supporting evidence in media
Seventh Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal presentations require preparation and effective delivery 2. Small and large group discussions rely on active listening and the effective contributions of all participants
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literary elements, characteristics, and ideas are interrelated and guide the comprehension of literary and fictional texts 2. Informational and persuasive texts are summarized and evaluated 3. Purpose, tone, and meaning in word choices influence literary, persuasive, and informational texts
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composing literary and narrative texts that incorporate a range of stylistic devices demonstrates knowledge of genre features 2. Organization is used when composing informational and persuasive texts 3. Editing writing for proper grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity improves written work
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answering a research question logically begins with obtaining and analyzing information from a variety of sources 2. Logical information requires documented sources 3. Reasoned material is evaluated for its quality using both its logic and its use of a medium

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Sixth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	1. Successful group discussions require planning and participation by all
2. Reading for All Purposes	1. Understanding the meaning within different types of literature depends on properly analyzing literary components 2. Organizing structure to understand and analyze factual information 3. Word meanings are determined by how they are designed and how they are used in context
3. Writing and Composition	1. Writing literary genres for intended audiences and purposes requires ideas, organization, and voice 2. Writing informational and persuasive genres for intended audiences and purposes require ideas, organization, and voice develop 3. Specific editing for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity gives writing its precision and legitimacy
4. Research and Reasoning	1. Individual and group research projects require obtaining information on a topic from a variety of sources and organizing it for presentation 2. Assumptions can be concealed, and require identification and evaluation 3. Monitoring the thinking of self and others is a disciplined way to maintain awareness
Fifth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	1. Effective communication requires speakers to express an opinion, provide information, describe a process, and persuade an audience 2. Listening strategies are techniques that contribute to understanding different situations and serving different purposes
2. Reading for All Purposes	1. Literary texts are understood and interpreted using a range of strategies 2. Ideas found in a variety of informational texts need to be compared and understood 3. Knowledge of morphology and word relationships matters when reading
3. Writing and Composition	1. The recursive writing process contributes to the creative and unique literary genres for a variety of audiences and purposes 2. The recursive writing process creates stronger informational and persuasive texts for a variety of audiences and purposes 3. Conventions apply consistently when evaluating written texts
4. Research and Reasoning	1. High-quality research requires information that is organized and presented with documentation 2. Identifying and evaluating concepts and ideas have implications and consequences 3. Quality reasoning requires asking questions and analyzing and evaluating viewpoints

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Fourth Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	1. A clear communication plan is necessary to effectively deliver and receive information
2. Reading for All Purposes	1. Comprehension and fluency matter when reading literary texts in a fluent way 2. Comprehension and fluency matter when reading informational and persuasive texts in a fluent way 3. Knowledge of complex orthography (spelling patterns), morphology (word meanings), and word relationships to decode (read) multisyllabic words contributes to better reading skills
3. Writing and Composition	1. The recursive writing process is used to create a variety of literary genres for an intended audience 2. Informational and persuasive texts use the recursive writing process 3. Correct sentence formation, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling are applied to make the meaning clear to the reader
4. Research and Reasoning	1. Comprehending new information for research is a process undertaken with discipline both alone and within groups 2. Identifying implications, concepts, and ideas enriches reasoning skills
Third Grade	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	1. Oral communication is used both informally and formally 2. Successful group activities need the cooperation of everyone
2. Reading for All Purposes	1. Strategies are needed to make meaning of various types of literary genres 2. Comprehension strategies are necessary when reading informational or persuasive text 3. Increasing word understanding, word use, and word relationships increases vocabulary
3. Writing and Composition	1. A writing process is used to plan, draft, and write a variety of literary genres 2. A writing process is used to plan, draft, and write a variety of informational texts 3. Correct grammar, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling are used when writing
4. Research and Reasoning	1. Researching a topic and sharing findings are often done with others 2. Inferences and points of view exist

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Second Grade

1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussions contribute and expand on the ideas of self and others 2. New information can be learned and better dialogue created by listening actively
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fluent reading depends on specific skills and approaches to understanding strategies when reading literary text 2. Fluent reading depends on specific skills and approaches to understanding strategies when reading informational text 3. Decoding words with accuracy depends on knowledge of complex spelling patterns and morphology
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploring the writing process helps to plan and draft a variety of literary genres 2. Exploring the writing process helps to plan and draft a variety of simple informational texts 3. Appropriate spelling, capitalization, grammar, and punctuation are used and applied when writing
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference materials help us locate information and answer questions 2. Questions are essential to analyze and evaluate the quality of thinking

First Grade

1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple strategies develop and expand oral vocabulary 2. Verbal and nonverbal language is used to express and receive information 3. Identifying and manipulating phonemes in spoken words allow people to understand the meaning of speech
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehending and fluently reading a variety of literary texts are the beginning traits of readers 2. Comprehending and fluently reading a variety of informational texts are the beginning traits of readers 3. Decoding words require the application of alphabetic principles, letter sounds, and letter combinations 4. Understanding word structure, word relationships, and word families needs to be demonstrated to begin to read
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploring the writing process develops ideas for writing texts that carry meaning 2. Appropriate spelling, conventions, and grammar are applied when writing
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A variety of resources leads to locating information and answering questions of interest 2. Purpose, information, and questions about an issue are essential steps in early research

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Kindergarten	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oral communication skills are built within a language-rich environment 2. Communication relies on effective verbal and nonverbal skills 3. Vocal sounds produce words and meaning to create early knowledge of phonemic awareness
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A concept of print to read and a solid comprehension of literary texts are the building blocks for reading 2. A concept of print to read and a solid comprehension of informational text are the building blocks for reading 3. Decoding words in print requires alphabet recognition and knowledge of letter sounds
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text types and purposes, labels, and familiar words are used to communicate information and ideas 2. Appropriate mechanics and conventions are used to create simple texts
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A variety of locations must be explored to find information that answers questions of interest 2. Identify purpose, information and question an issue 3. Quality of thinking depends on the quality of questions
Preschool	
1. Oral Expression and Listening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptual understanding conveyed through vocabulary words can occur using a variety of modalities 2. Listening and comprehension skills are required to be clearly understood 3. Early knowledge of phonemic awareness is the building block of understanding language
2. Reading for All Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print conveys meaning 2. Symbol, object, and letter recognition is a fundamental of reading and requires accuracy and speed
3. Writing and Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pictures express ideas 2. Letters are formed with accuracy
4. Research and Reasoning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant information is different from non-relevant information 2. Problems can be identified and possible solutions can be created