

# Scope and Sequence Level 6

	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	U6	U7	U8
<b>Listening</b>								
<b>Listening Comprehension Strategies</b>								
Relate the speaker's verbal communication (e.g., word choice, pitch, feeling, tone) to the nonverbal message (e.g., posture, gesture).	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identify the tone, mood, and emotion conveyed in the oral communication.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Restate and execute multiple-step oral instructions and directions.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Make inferences or draw conclusions based on an oral report.	■		■		■		■	
Retell, paraphrase, and explain what has been said by a speaker.	■		■		■		■	
<b>Speaking</b>								
<b>Speaking Strategies</b>								
Select a focus, an organizational structure, and a point of view, matching the purpose, message, occasion, and vocal modulation to the audience.	■	■		■	■	■		■
Emphasize salient points to assist the listener in following the main ideas and concepts.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Support opinions with detailed evidence and with visual or media displays that use appropriate technology.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Use effective rate, volume, pitch, and tone and align nonverbal elements to sustain audience interest and attention.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identify persuasive and propaganda techniques used in television and identify false and misleading information.	■							
<b>Speaking Applications</b>								
Deliver narrative presentations: Establish a context, plot, and point of view; Include sensory details and concrete language to develop the plot and character; Use a range of narrative devices (e.g., dialogue, tension, or suspense).	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Deliver informative presentations: Pose relevant questions sufficiently limited in scope to be completely and thoroughly answered; Develop the topic with facts, details, examples, and explanations from multiple authoritative sources (e.g., speakers, periodicals, online information).	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Deliver oral responses to literature: Develop an interpretation exhibiting careful reading, understanding, and insight; Organize the selected interpretation around several clear ideas, premises, or images; Develop and justify the selected interpretation through sustained use of examples and textual evidence.	■		■				■	
Deliver persuasive presentations: Provide a clear statement of the position; Include relevant evidence; Offer a logical sequence of information; Engage the listener and foster acceptance of the proposition or proposal.	■	■	■					

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<b>Speaking (continued)</b>								
Deliver presentations on problems and solutions: Theorize on the causes and effects of each problem and establish connections between the defined problem and at least one solution; Offer persuasive evidence to validate the definition of the problem and the proposed solutions.	■		■		■			
<b>Reading</b>								
<b>Fluency</b>								
Read aloud narrative and expository text fluently and accurately and with appropriate pacing, intonation, and expression.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Word Analysis</b>								
Identify and interpret figurative language and words with multiple meanings.	■							
Monitor expository text for unknown words or words with novel meanings by using word, sentence, and paragraph clues to determine meaning.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Vocabulary Development</b>								
Recognize the origins and meanings of frequently used foreign words in English and use these words accurately in speaking and writing.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Understand and explain “shades of meaning” in related words (e.g., <i>softly</i> and <i>quietly</i> ).	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Reading Comprehension</b>								
Make and confirm predictions about text.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Analyze text that uses the compare-and-contrast organizational pattern.			■		■			
Connect and clarify main ideas by identifying their relationships to other sources and related topics.	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
Clarify an understanding of texts by creating outlines, logical notes, summaries, or reports.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Make reasonable assertions about a text through accurate, supporting citations.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Literary Analysis</b>								
Identify the forms of fiction and describe the major characteristics of each form.	■						■	
Analyze the effect of the qualities of the character (e.g., courage or cowardice, ambition or laziness) on the plot and the resolution of the conflict.	■							
<b>Literary Response</b>								
Explain the effects of common literary devices (e.g., symbolism, imagery, metaphor) in a variety of fictional and nonfictional texts.	■		■		■		■	
<b>Writing</b>								
<b>Writing Strategies</b>								
Choose the form of writing (e.g., personal letter, letter to the editor, review, poem, report, narrative) that best suits the intended purpose.	■	■			■			

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<b>Writing (continued)</b>								
Create multiple-paragraph expository compositions: Engage the interest of the reader and state a clear purpose; Develop the topic with supporting details and precise verbs, nouns, and adjectives to paint a visual image in the mind of the reader; Conclude with a detailed summary linked to the purpose of the composition.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Use a variety of effective and coherent organizational patterns, including comparison and contrast; organization by categories; and arrangement by spatial order, order of importance, or climactic order.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Use organizational features of electronic text (e.g., bulletin boards, databases, keyword searches, e-mail addresses) to locate information.	■		■		■			
Compose documents with appropriate formatting by using word-processing skills and principles of design (e.g., margins, tabs, spacing, columns, page orientation).	■		■		■		■	
Revise writing to improve the organization and consistency of ideas within and between paragraphs.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Writing Applications</b>								
Write narratives: Establish and develop a plot and setting and present a point of view that is appropriate to the stories; Include sensory details and concrete language to develop plot and character; Use a range of narrative devices (e.g., dialogue, suspense).	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Write expository compositions (e.g., description, explanation, comparison and contrast, problem and solution): State the thesis or purpose; Explain the situation; Follow an organizational pattern appropriate to the type of composition; Offer persuasive evidence to validate arguments and conclusions.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Write research reports: Pose relevant questions with a scope narrow enough to be thoroughly covered; Support the main idea or ideas with facts, details, examples, and explanations from multiple authoritative sources (e.g., speakers, periodicals, online information searches); Include a bibliography.		■						■
Write responses to literature: Develop an interpretation exhibiting careful reading, understanding, and insight; Organize the interpretation around several clear ideas, premises, or images; Develop and justify the interpretation through sustained use of examples and textual evidence.	■		■		■			
Write persuasive compositions: State a clear position on a proposition or proposal; Support the position with organized and relevant evidence; Anticipate and address reader concerns and counterarguments.	■	■					■	
<b>Language Conventions</b>								
Use simple, compound, and compound-complex sentences; use effective coordination and subordination of ideas to express complete thoughts.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identify and properly use indefinite pronouns and present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect verb tenses; ensure that verbs agree with compound subjects.				■		■	■	
Use colons after the salutation in business letters, semicolons to connect independent clauses, and commas when linking two clauses with a conjunction in compound sentences.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Use correct capitalization.	■		■		■		■	
Spell frequently misspelled words correctly (e.g., <i>their</i> , <i>they're</i> , <i>there</i> ).	■		■		■			