

## Language Arts

### **Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development**

Read narrative and expository text aloud with grade-appropriate fluency and accuracy and with appropriate pacing, intonation, and expression.

Apply knowledge of word origins, derivations, synonyms, antonyms, and idioms to determine the meaning of words and phrases.

Use knowledge of root words to determine the meaning of unknown words within a passage.

Know common roots and affixes derived from Greek and Latin and use this knowledge to analyze the meaning of complex words (e.g., international).

Distinguish and interpret words with multiple meanings.

### **Reading Comprehension**

Identify structural patterns found in informational text (e.g., compare and contrast, cause and effect, sequential or chronological order, proposition and support) to strengthen comprehension.

Compare and contrast information on the same topic after reading several passages or articles.

### **Literary Response and Analysis**

Identify the main events of the plot, their causes, and the influence of each event on future actions.

Define figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification) and identify its use in literary works.

### **Writing Strategies**

Create multiple-paragraph compositions.

Use traditional structures for conveying information (e.g., chronological order, cause and effect, similarity and difference, and posing and answering a question).

Write fluidly and legibly in cursive or joined italic.

Quote or paraphrase information sources, citing them appropriately.

Use various reference materials (e.g., dictionary, thesaurus, card catalog, encyclopedia, online information) as an aid to writing.

Demonstrate basic keyboarding skills and familiarity with computer terminology (e.g., cursor, software, memory, disk drive, hard drive).

Edit and revise selected drafts to improve coherence and progression by adding, deleting, consolidating, and rearranging text.

### **Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)**

Write narratives.

Write responses to literature.

Write information reports.

Write summaries that contain the main ideas of the reading selection and the most significant details.

### **Written and Oral English Language Conventions**

Use simple and compound sentences in writing and speaking.

Identify and use regular and irregular verbs, adverbs, prepositions, and coordinating conjunctions in writing and speaking.

Use parentheses, commas in direct quotations, and apostrophes in the possessive case of nouns and in contractions.

Use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to identify titles of documents.

Capitalize names of magazines, newspapers, works of art, musical compositions, organizations, and the first word in quotations when appropriate.

Spell correctly roots, inflections, suffixes and prefixes, and syllable constructions.

### **Listening and Speaking Strategies**

Summarize major ideas and supporting evidence presented in spoken messages and formal presentations.

Present effective introductions and conclusions that guide and inform the listener's understanding of important ideas and evidence.

## Language Arts (continued)

### Speaking Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

Make narrative presentations.

Make informational presentations.

Deliver oral summaries of articles and books that contain the main ideas of the event or article and the most significant details.

Recite brief poems (i.e., two or three stanzas), soliloquies, or dramatic dialogues, using clear diction, tempo, volume, and phrasing.

## Mathematics

### Number Sense

Read and write whole numbers in the millions.

Order and compare whole numbers and decimals to two decimal places.

Write the fraction represented by a drawing of parts of a figure; represent a given fraction by using drawings; and relate a fraction to a simple decimal on a number line.

Demonstrate an understanding of, and the ability to use, standard algorithms for the addition and subtraction of multi-digit numbers.

Solve problems involving multiplication of multi-digit numbers by two-digit numbers.

Solve problems involving division of multi-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.

Understand that many whole numbers break down in different ways (e.g.,  $12 = 4 \times 3 = 2 \times 6 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$ ).

Know that numbers such as 2, 3, 5, 7, and 11 do not have any factors except 1 and themselves and that such numbers are called prime numbers.

### Algebra and Functions

Use letters, boxes, or other symbols to stand for any number in simple expressions or equations (e.g., demonstrate an understanding and the use of the concept of a variable).

Interpret and evaluate mathematical expressions that now use parentheses.

### Measurement and Geometry

Understand and use formulas to solve problems involving perimeters and areas of rectangles and squares. Use those formulas to find the areas of more complex figures by dividing the figures into basic shapes.

Draw the points corresponding to linear relationships on graph paper (e.g., draw 10 points on the graph of the equation  $y = 3x$  and connect them by using a straight line).

Understand that the length of a horizontal line segment equals the difference of the  $x$ -coordinates.

Understand that the length of a vertical line segment equals the difference of the  $y$ -coordinates.

### Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

Formulate survey questions; systematically collect and represent data on a number line; and coordinate graphs, tables, and charts.

### Mathematical Reasoning

Use estimation to verify the reasonableness of calculated results.

Use a variety of methods, such as words, numbers, symbols, charts, graphs, tables, diagrams, and models, to explain mathematical reasoning.