

Language Arts

Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development

Read aloud narrative and expository text fluently and accurately and with appropriate pacing, intonation, and expression.

Identify and interpret figurative language and words with multiple meanings.

Recognize the origins and meanings of frequently used foreign words in English and use these words accurately in speaking and writing.

Monitor expository text for unknown words or words with novel meanings by using word, sentence, and paragraph clues to determine meaning.

Reading Comprehension (Focus on Informational Materials)

Connect and clarify main ideas by identifying their relationships to other sources and related topics.

Make reasonable assertions about a text through accurate, supporting citations.

Note instances of unsupported inferences, fallacious reasoning, persuasion, and propaganda in text.

Literary Response and Analysis

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.

Define how tone or meaning is conveyed in poetry through word choice, figurative language, sentence structure, line length, punctuation, rhythm, repetition, and rhyme.

Explain the effects of common literary devices (e.g., symbolism, imagery, metaphor) in a variety of fictional and nonfictional texts.

Writing Strategies

Choose the form of writing (e.g., personal letter, letter to the editor, review, poem, report, narrative) that best suits the intended purpose.

Create multiple-paragraph expository compositions.

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.

Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

Write narratives.

Write expository compositions (e.g., description, explanation, comparison and contrast, problem and solution).

Write research reports.

Write responses to literature.

Write persuasive compositions.

Written and Oral English Language Conventions

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 correct capitalization.

Spell frequently misspelled words correctly (e.g., their, they're, there).

Listening and Speaking Strategies

Restate and execute multiple-step oral instructions and directions.

Language Arts (continued)

Speaking Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

- Deliver narrative presentations.
- Deliver informative presentations.
- Deliver oral responses to literature.
- Deliver persuasive presentations.
- Deliver presentations on problems and solutions.

Mathematics

Number Sense

- Compare and order positive and negative fractions, decimals, and mixed numbers and place them on a number line.
- Use proportions to solve problems (e.g., determine the value of N if $4/7 = N/21$, find the length of a side of a polygon similar to a known polygon). Use cross-multiplication as a method for solving such problems, understanding it as the multiplication of both sides of an equation by a multiplicative inverse.
- Calculate given percentages of quantities and solve problems involving discounts at sales, interest earned, and tips.
- Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of positive fractions and explain why a particular operation was used for a given situation.
- Solve addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division problems, including those arising in concrete situations, that use positive and negative integers and combinations of these operations.
- Determine the least common multiple and the greatest common divisor of whole numbers; use them to solve problems with fractions (e.g., to find a common denominator to add two fractions or to find the reduced form for a fraction).

Algebra and Functions

- Write and solve one-step linear equations in one variable.
- Solve problems manually by using the correct order of operations or by using a scientific calculator.
- Demonstrate an understanding that rate is a measure of one quantity per unit value of another quantity.
- Use variables in expressions describing geometric quantities (e.g., $P = 2w + 2l$, $A = 1/2bh$, $C = pd$ - the formulas for the perimeter of a rectangle, the area of a triangle, and the circumference of a circle, respectively).

Measurement and Geometry

- Understand the concept of a constant such as π ; know the formulas for the circumference and area of a circle.
- Know common estimates of π (3.14; $22/7$) and use these values to estimate and calculate the circumference and the area of circles; compare with actual measurements.
- Identify angles as vertical, adjacent, complementary, or supplementary and provide descriptions of these terms.
- Use the properties of complementary and supplementary angles and the sum of the angles of a triangle to solve problems involving an unknown angle.
- Draw quadrilaterals and triangles from given information about them (e.g., a quadrilateral having equal sides but no right angles, a right isosceles triangle).

Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability

- Compute the range, mean, median, and mode of data sets.
- Identify different ways of selecting a sample (e.g., convenience sampling, responses to a survey, random sampling) and which method makes a sample more representative for a population.
- Represent all possible outcomes for compound events in an organized way (e.g., tables, grids, tree diagrams) and express the theoretical probability of each outcome.

Mathematical Reasoning

- Analyze problems by identifying relationships, distinguishing relevant from irrelevant information, identifying missing information, sequencing and prioritizing information, and observing patterns.
- 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.