

Content Area	Grade Level: Fourth	
Language Arts	R14: The Seven Cs of Learning	
Why would Lord Copulet	Collaboration	
turn on his daughter so quickly Why dues he go from love to have and boar to love so easily?	Character Communication	
	Citizenship Critical Thinking	
	Creativity Curiousity	
Unit Titles	Length of Unit/Contact Hours	
Building on Our Understanding of Character	5-6 weeks	
Our Opinions Matter	4-5 weeks	
Interpreting Life's Lessons	4-5 weeks	
• Learning Through Reading and Writing about Connecticut	5-6 weeks	
The Art and Craft in Historical Fiction	4-5 weeks	
Illuminating Mysteries and Poetry	4-5 weeks	
• "Read All About It-Studying Journalism and Authors"	3-4 weeks	



Strands	Fourth Grade Expectations			
Reading	 Readers cite evidence from a text to support thinking within and beyond the text Readers determine a theme in literature and identify key characters, settings and events. Readers summarize literature and informational texts. Readers can explain how key details support the main ideas in an informational text. Readers identify overall structures in informational texts. Readers read and comprehend texts in the grades 4-5 text complexity range with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. 			
Writing	 Writers can write narrative, information, and opinion pieces with purpose, organization and elaboration, a point of view, and effective organizational techniques. Writers can edit writing for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity to create for a wellwritten piece. Writers use conventional spelling for grade-appropriate words. 			
Speaking and Listening	 Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 4 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups. Speakers participate in collaborative conversations building on others' ideas. Speakers plan for conversation makes communication clearer. 			
Language and Research	Dased on <i>drude 4 reduind und content</i> , choosing nexibiv nom an array of strategies.			

Unit Title	Building on Our Understanding of Character		5-6
	Reading : Following Characters Into Meaning Writing: The Arc of Story: Realistic Fiction	of Unit	weeks

Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	 How do I function as part of a community of readers and writers? How do I communicate effectively with partners and within a group? How do I think deeply about and identify with characters in a story? How do I develop ideas about big themes in a story? How do I raise the level of my fiction writing? How do I make my story better in the revision process? 	
Unit Strands and Standards	Learning as A Literacy Community, Sharing Literacy Learning in Small and Large Groups Setting, Setting Goals as Reader and Writer, Writing for Audience and Purpose <u>Reading</u> : RL.4.1, RL.4.2, RL.4.3, RL.4.4 <u>Writing</u> : W.4.3, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, W.4.10 <u>Speaking and Listening</u> : SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 <u>Language</u> : L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4	
Concepts	Reading: Text Evidence & Examples, Theme, Summary, Character Analysis & Description, Inference, PredictionEnvisionment, Synthesis, Vocabulary in ContextWriting: Narrative Craft, Transitional Words/Phrases, Sensory Details, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for aPurpose and Audience, Writing Process, Use of Technology, Write Routinely for Extended TimeSpeaking & Listening:Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support SpeakingPointsLanguage:English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
Key Vocabulary	Feedback, Collaboration, Self-Assessment, Jot, Teamwork, Character Traits, Infer, Envision, Predict, Synthesize, Theme, Evidence, Audience, Voice, Narrative Craft, Literary Devices, Paraphrase, Conventions	

Unit TitleBuilding on Our Understanding of CharacterReading:Following Characters Into MeaningWritin	g: The Arc of Story: Realistic Fiction Length 5-6 of Unit weeks
Critical Content: My students will know that	Key Skills: My students will be able to
 readers and writers grow by sharing ideas and reflections about their reading and writing. readers and Writers realize that they have a responsibilities in workshop and can focus their learning by setting goals for themselves. readers know that inferring character traits helps them understand the story's characters more deeply. readers recognize that characters can be multi-faceted. readers notice how characters' experiences can turn into life lessons. readers can deepen their understanding of a text by synthesizing ideas across a text. writers compose their stories for a specific audience. writers understand that one way they can improve their fiction writing is by drawing on everything they have learned about narrative craft. writers recognize and understand that conversing with partners can provide them with ideas for revision that help them improve their editing and revising. writers recognize syllable patterns to make connections to spell effectively. 	 follow workshop procedures and routines use Reader's and Writer's Notebooks effectively converse and collaborate with peers use rubrics to self-assess and set goals analyze a character's words, thoughts, and actions to determine character feelings and traits use what they know about a character and setting to help them uncover themes use the writing process to create well-organized fictional stories write realistic fiction stories utilizing story elements, dialogue, and literary devices revise and edit their writing (complete sentences vs. fragments, ending punctuation, reread to edit, spelling consciousness). notice and use frequently appearing syllable patterns in multisyllabic words in spelling use technology to plan, draft and publish writing.

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Reading Response Writing: Daily Writing Samples, End-of-Unit Published Piece
Teacher Resources:	 Unit Implementation Guide Units of Study in Reading and Writing by TC Reading and Writing Project

Region 14 English Language Arts Curriculum: Grade 4 BOE Approved March 7, 2016

Unit Title	<u>Our Opinions Matter</u> Reading: Reading High Interest Informational and Literary Nonfiction Closely Writing: Boxes and Bullets: Personal and Persuasive Essays	Length of Unit	4-5 Weeks
Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	 How do text structures and text features help me understand nonfiction texts? How do I find the main idea and key details of a text? How do I summarize a nonfiction text? How do I raise the level of my personal and persuasive essay writing? 		
Unit Strands and Standards	 Noticing Genres and Their Features, Determining Importance and Main Ideas, Understanding and Using Evidence in Reading and Writing <u>Reading</u>: RI.4.1, RI.4.2, RI.4.4, RI.4.5, RI.4.6, RI.4.7, RI.4.9 <u>Writing</u>: W.4.1, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6 <u>Speaking and Listening</u>: SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 <u>Language</u>: L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4 		
Concepts	Reading: Text Evidence and Examples, Inference, Summary, Main Idea & Key Details, Determining Importance, Content Vocabulary, Text Structures, Compare & Contrast Texts, Nonfiction Text Features, Integrate Information from multiple textsWriting: Opinion/Persuasive Writing, Linking Words/Phrases, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Use of Technology Speaking and Listening: Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language: English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use		
Key Vocabulary	Text Structures, Compare & Contrast, Cause/Effect, Problem/Solution, Chronology, Question/Answer, Summarize, Determine Importance, Close Reading, Text Features, Integrate, Theory, Inference, Categorization, Feedback		

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Our Opinions Matter	4-5 Weeks
Reading: Reading High Interest Informational and Literary Nonfiction Closely	
Writing: Boxes and Bullets: Personal and Persuasive Essays	

Critical Content: My students will know that	Key Skills: My students will be able to	
 readers understand that nonfiction texts are read differently than fiction texts. readers use text structures to help them understand nonfiction texts. readers determine importance to help them identify main ideas and details. readers incorporate main ideas and key details in nonfiction summaries. readers understand that nonfiction text features contribute to the understanding of a topic. readers recognize that nonfiction texts contain topic-specific vocabulary essential to understanding the subject. writers understand that a logical organization of ideas helps strengthen their opinion/persuasive writing. writers know that strong evidence is an essential component of a persuasive essay. 	 identify different nonfiction text structures explain the author's purpose for using certain text structures identify main ideas and key details in nonfiction texts summarize a nonfiction text identify nonfiction text features and their purpose determine the meaning of content vocabulary write a well-developed personal/persuasive essay that is strong in both form and content draw on evidence from a variety of sources to support their reasons and thesis angle their evidence to support a claim/thesis revise and edit their writing (editing checklists, compound sentences, commas, portable word walls) connect words that are related (same base or root) use spell-checking resources (computers, etc.) 	

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Analyze an Article Writing: Daily Writing Samples, End-of-Unit On-Demand Opinion
Teacher Resources:	 Unit Implementation Guide Mastering the Mechanics by Hoyt (Throughout the Year)

Unit Title	History Lives	Length of Unit	5 - 6 weeks
	Reading: Learning About CT Writing: Bring History to Life		
Inquiry Questions (Engaging-Debatable):	 How can I research to learn about different aspects of Connecticut history? How can I synthesize information across texts? How can I compare and contrast different texts on the same topic? How can I recognize that an author's treatment of the subject can sway readers' thinking about topics? How do I write a research report? 		
Unit Strands and Standards	Reading: RI.4.1, RI.4.2, RI.4.4, RI.4.5, RI.4.6, RI.4.7, RI.4.8, RI.4.9 Writing: W.4.2, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, W.4.7, W.4.10 Speaking and Listening: SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 Language: L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4		
Concepts	Understanding How to Use Resources for Information, Synthesizing and Note-Taking, Considering Perspective as a Reader and a WriterReading: Text Evidence and Examples, Main Idea & Key Details, Determining Importance, Content Vocabulary, Text Structures, Compare & Contrast Texts, Summarizing, Nonfiction Text Features, Integrate Information from multiple texts, Inferring, Synthesizing, Making Connections, Questioning Writing: Information Writing, Research Project, Note-Taking, Paraphrasing, Domain-Specific Vocabulary, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Use of Technology, Write Routinely for Extended Time Speaking and Listening: Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language: English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use		
Key Vocabulary	Primary Resources, Secondary Resources, Close Reading strategies, Summarizing vs. Retelling, Compare/Contrast, Paraphrase		

Unit TitleHistory Lives Reading: Learning About CTWriting: Bring History to Life	Length of Unit	5 - 6 weeks
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Critical Content:	Key Skills:
My students will know that	My students will be able to
 readers recognize that there are different types of resources. readers understand that some resources are more reliable than others. readers understand that note taking is a complex task. readers know that different authors may have various perspectives of the same topic. readers engage in the complex work of synthesis as they read multiple texts on the same topic. writers create research projects to teach others about a topic. writers understand that verbal rehearsal, in the form of teaching others, prepares them to write a research paper. writers realize that authenticity is added to a history research report when historical facts and quotes are incorporated. 	 differentiate between primary and secondary resources identify reliable primary and secondary resources compare and contrast different authors' perspectives of the same topic synthesize information from various resources use efficient note-taking strategies write a research report research facts that develop and support their ideas organize information into a logical structure incorporate text features into their research reports to popout important information elaborate their research reports by using historical details and quotes revise and edit their writing (adverbs and adverb phrases, copyediting, single and double subjects) solve multisyllabic words using vowel patterns and affixes

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes and Reading Assessment Writing: End-of-Unit Post-on-Demand Informational Piece (Rubric)
Teacher Resources:	 Unit Implementation Guide

Unit Title	Interpreting Life's Lessons	Length of Unit	4-5 weeks
	Reading: Interpretation Clubs Writing: The Literary Essay: Writing About Fiction		

Inquiry Questions (Engaging Debatable):	 How can I heighten my skills at interpretation so I can see themes that thread through a text and sometimes across many texts? How can I compare and contrast the way the same theme is handled in different texts and by different authors? How do I communicate my thinking about a text in a literary essay? How do I raise the level of my writing through a literary essay? How can I compare and contrast familiar texts through essay writing?
Unit Strands and Standards	Connecting Stories to Big Ideas (Themes), Understand the Power of Revision as a Reader and Writer <u>Reading</u> : RL.4.1, RL.4.2, RL.4.3, RL.4.4, RL.4.9 <u>Writing</u> : W.4.1, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, 4.9, 4.10 <u>Speaking and Listening</u> : SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 <u>Language</u> : L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4
Concepts	Reading: Text Evidence & Examples, Theme, Summary, Character Analysis & Description, Inference, Synthesis, Determining Importance, Vocabulary in Context, Compare & Contrast Texts, Thesis vs. Theme Writing: Literary Essay, Compare & Contrast Essay, Linking Words/Phrases, Citing Text Evidence, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Adding Complexity, Author's Craft, Use of Technology, Text Analysis, Evidence, Write Routinely for Extended Time Speaking & Listening: Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language: English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use
Key Vocabulary	Theme, Interpret/Interpretation, Analyze, Justify, Evidence, Text Complexity, Close Reading, Perspective, Inference, Word Choice, Metaphor, Synthesize, Sign-Posts, Thesis, Flash Drafts, Literary Devices, Author's Craft

Unit Title	Interpreting Life's Lessons	Length of	4-5 weeks
	Reading: Interpretation Clubs Writing: The Literary Essay: Writing About Fiction	Unit	

Critical Content: My students will know that	Key Skills: My students will be able to
 readers recognize that stories offer advice on how to live. readers understand that identifying story topics can help lead them to a story's themes. readers look for a thread, which runs through a text to help identify theme. readers recognize that a text may have multiple themes, although not all are equally supported by evidence. readers understand that as they read further, their initial ideas about a text may need to be revised. writers realize they can develop ideas acquired from reading texts through literary essays. writers know that uncovering big ideas in a story helps in the development of an essay thesis. writers pay attention to characters' traits, motivations, struggles, changes, and relationships when writing a literary essay. writers understand that there is an important relationship between a thesis, supporting ideas, and evidence. 	 identify themes in a text provide text evidence to justify interpretations-collect and cite evidence to support a thesis. read closely to analyze different aspects of a text (e.g. <i>word choice, point</i> <i>of view</i>) gain clues to story themes by noticing when a character experiences strong emotions or makes critical choices. determine a character's growth throughout a text collect and analyze ideas throughout a text using a system (e.g. <i>sign</i>- <i>posts</i>) compare & Contrast themes in a variety of texts write a literary essay with complexity and clarity, utilizing author's craft use thought prompts and ask questions of a text to help grow ideas elaborate on written ideas by using prompts to push their thinking use transition words /phrases to connect evidence compare & Contrast familiar texts in an essay revise and edit their writing (verbs, comma/closer, connecting words)

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Reading Assessment Writing: Daily Writing Samples, End-of-Unit Published Piece
Teacher Resources:	Unit Implementation Guide

Unit Title	The Art and Craft of Historical Fiction Reading: <i>Historical Fiction Book Clubs</i> Writing: <i>The Craft of Fiction</i>	Length of Unit	4-5 weeks
Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	 How can I trace setting, plot, and characters across a historical fiction text? How can I discover themes in historical fiction stories that relate across time, place, and characters? How can I gain a deeper understanding of historical fiction texts by learning about that time period? How can I use narrative techniques to bring forth important themes and messages in fictional stories? 		
Unit Strands and Standards	Learning About History Through Reading, Settings Influence Readers and Writers, Reading Deeply Helps Us Craft Our Stories <u>Reading</u> : RL.4.1, RL.4.2, RL.4.3, RL.4.4 <u>Writing</u> : W.4.3, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, W.4.10 <u>Speaking and Listening</u> : SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 Language: L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4		
Concepts	Reading:Text Evidence & Examples, Theme, Summary, Character Analysis & Description, Setting, Inference, Synthesis, Vocabulary in Context Writing:Narrative Writing, Transitional Words/Phrases, Sensory Details, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Adding Complexity, Author's Craft, Use of Technology, Write Routinely for Extended Time Speaking & Listening:Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language:Language:English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use		
Key Vocabulary	ry Historical Fiction, History, Passage of Time, Moment in Time, Time Period, Setting, Plot, Character Motivation/Behavior, Connections, Perspective, Interpretation, Theme, Compare & Contrast, Figurative Language, Metaphor, Simile, Literary Devices, Craft, Symbolism, Word Choice		•

Unit Title	The Art and Craft of Historical FictionReading: Historical Fiction Book ClubsWri	ting: The Craft of Fiction	Length of Unit	4-5 weeks
Critical Content:	My students will know that	Key Skills: My students wi	ll be able to	
 tensions in a s readers know understand th readers under fiction. readers under included accid readers recogn characters are readers recogn lens (e.g. powe readers must n interpretation characters. writers create writers under 	nize that a historical setting creates distinct tory. consulting nonfiction resources will help them e time period in a historical fiction book. stand that they can learn history from historic stand that nothing which happens in a story is lentallydetails matter. nize that the thoughts, decisions, and actions o e shaped by the times in which they live. nize that examining a text through a different er) can lead to new thinking. remain open to new ideas and can deepen thei s of a text by considering the viewpoints of all stories that address issues. stand that examining mentor texts can give the oving their own writing.	 of the time period note details which reve utilize essential reading details (e.g. <i>timelines</i>, given and estimated a character character's timeline cite evidence from a text revise and deepen their more evidence participate in conversated distinguish various performed use a variety of author's match their setting to the analyze a mentor text for revise and edit their wr 	better by linking a historical at to support their interpretat r interpretations as they read tions that can change thinking spectives of characters within s craft to communicate a narr he mood or tone of a scene or craft moves than can be im riting (introductory phrases, c	ut the setting o synthesize timeline with ions more/gather g about a text a story ative story itated

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Reading Assessment Writing: Daily Writing Samples, End-of-Unit On-Demand Narrative (Rubric)
Teacher Resources	 Unit Implementation Guide

Unit Title	Understanding Mysteries and Poetry	Length of	4-5 weeks
	Reading: Raising the Level of Interpretation and Analyzing Craft and Structure Through	Unit	
	Mystery Book Clubs Writing: Poetry Anthologies: Writing, Thinking, and Seeing More		

Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	 How can I read mysteries, collecting and interpreting clues so that I solve the mystery before the crime-solver does? How can I not only solve the mysteries, but also learn life lessons as I do this? How can I use narrative techniques and poetic devices to help me write poems highlighting a message or theme?
Unit Strands and Standards	Read Closely to Notice Details, Using Background Knowledge, Developing Poetic Senses, Notice Text Structures in Reading and Writing (Learning from Mentors) <u>Reading</u> : RL.4.1, RL.4.2, RL.4.3, RL.4.4, RL.4.5, RL.4.10 <u>Writing</u> : W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, W.4.10 <u>Speaking and Listening</u> : SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3 <u>Language</u> : L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4
Concepts	Reading: Text Evidence & Examples, Theme, Summary, Character Analysis & Description, Setting, Inference, Synthesis, Vocabulary in Context, Structural Elements of Poems, Read Complex TextsWriting: Poetry Writing, Structural Elements, Poetic Device, Perspective, Sensory Details, Compare & Contrast, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Use of Technology, Write Routinely for Extended Time Speaking & Listening: Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language: English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use
Key Vocabulary	Clue, Detective, Suspects, Suspicions, Suspicious, Culprit, Evidence, Alibi, Red Herrings, Opportunity, Motive/Motivation, Foreshadowing, Plot Twist, Scene of the Crime, Solution, Inference, Prediction, Interpretation, Character Analysis, Pace, Synthesis, Moral/Lesson, Poetry Anthology, Theme, Mentor Poems, Poetic Device, Stanza, Verse, Rhythm, Rhyme, Meter, Persona, Poet's Eyes

Understanding Mysteries and Poetry Reading: Raising the Level of Interpretation and Analyzing Craft and Structure Through Mystery Book Clubs Writing: Poetry Anthologies: Writing, Thinking, and Seeing More		4-5 weeks
Critical Content: My students will know thatKey Skills: My students will be able to		

 readers can solve mysteries before the crime-solver does by paying close attention to details and holding onto them throughout the text. readers understand how each part in a book builds on earlier sections. readers understand that they need to use all they have learned about making interpretations to recognize life lessons in mysteries. readers understand the importance of slowing down their reading at important parts of a mystery to ensure they don't miss clues. readers realize that strategy integration is essential to reading increasingly complex texts. readers and Writers understand that setting goals and working hard to achieve them will result in significant progress. writers can create poems in response to the topics and themes that surround them by looking at the world through a <i>poet's eyes</i>. writers readize that <i>how</i> a poem is written is as important as <i>what</i> the poem is about. writers can step into the shoes of a character or object and write a poem through this perspective. cenders and set personal of a character or object and write a poem through this perspective. cenders and the importance of a character or object and write a poem through this perspective. cenders and the sponse is a character or object and write a poem through this perspective. cenders and holding onto the shoes of a character or object and write a poem taking on the <i>persona</i> of someone/something their writing by adding details that may be surprising or add a new emotion (pronouns and antecedents, proper nouns, possessive nouns, homophones). 		
• writers can step into the shoes of a character or object and write a poem surprising or add a new emotion (pronouns and antecedents,	 close attention to details and holding onto them throughout the text. readers understand how each part in a book builds on earlier sections. readers understand that they need to use all they have learned about making interpretations to recognize life lessons in mysteries. readers understand the importance of slowing down their reading at important parts of a mystery to ensure they don't miss clues. readers realize that strategy integration is essential to reading increasingly complex texts. readers and Writers understand that setting goals and working hard to achieve them will result in significant progress. writers can create poems in response to the topics and themes that surround them by looking at the world through a <i>poet's eyes</i>. writers recognize that reading mentor poems can help spark ideas (e.g. <i>topic, structure, rhythm</i>) for writing their own poems. 	 discover life lessons in mystery books. make, confirm, and revise predictions based on evidence. use inference skills to better interpret clues in the text. analyze a character's behaviors, traits, choices, and motivations and track multiple plot lines. compare and Contrast texts, particularly those in a series share their understandings and grow ideas about texts in a book club. self assess and set personal goals for improvement select meaningful themes/topics when writing poetry employ strategies for brainstorming ideas for poems recognize and use various structural elements when writing poems (e.g. <i>stanza, verse, rhyme, meter</i>) write a poem taking on the <i>persona</i> of someone/something create an anthology of poems.
	• writers can step into the shoes of a character or object and write a poem	surprising or add a new emotion (pronouns and antecedents,

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Reading Assessment Writing: Daily Writing Samples, Poetry Anthology
Teacher Resources:	 Unit Implementation Guide

Unit Title	Studying Journalism and AuthorsReading: Nonfiction Book Clubs: Author StudiesWriting: Journalism	Length of Unit	3-4 weeks
Inquiry Questions (Engaging- Debatable):	 How can I get to know a nonfiction author well enough to recognize his or her distinctive moves? How do I develop my own preferences and habits for reading nonfiction? How do I write concise, focused news reports that both give details about an event and are written with a sense of drama? How do I choose a topic to write about that is important to me and my community? 		
Unit Strands and Standards	Finding Topics to Write About, Combining Genres in Crafting an Article, Learning the Important Elements in an ArticleReading:RI.4.1, RI.4.2, RI.4.4, RI.4.5, RI.4.6, RI.4.7, RI.4.8, RI.4.9Writing:W.4.2, W.4.4, W.4.5, W.4.6, W.4.7, W.4.10Speaking and Listening:SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.3Language:L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.3, L.4.4		
Concepts	Reading:Text Evidence and Examples, Inference, Summary, Main Idea & Key Details, Determining Importance, Content Vocabulary, Text Structures, Compare & Contrast Texts, Nonfiction Text Features, Hybrid, Close Reading, Nonfiction Techniques, Literary Techniques, Patterns, Graphic Organizers, Author's Craft Writing: Journalism, News Report, Focus, Third Person, Clear & Coherent Writing, Writing for a Purpose and Audience, Writing Process, Use of Technology, Write Routinely for Extended Time Speaking & Listening: Collaborative Discussions, Paraphrasing, Reasons & Evidence to Support Speaking Points Language: English Grammar and Usage Conventions, Vocabulary Acquisition and Use		
Key Vocabulary	Analyze, Nonfiction Techniques/Author's Craft, Literary Techniques (Foreshadowing, Rising tension, Comparisons/similes, Personification, Underlying Themes), Text Structures (Problem & Solution, Compare & Contrast, Cause & Effect, Sequential), Patterns, Close Reading, Compare & Contrast, Author's Style, Expert Vocabulary, Journalism, Journalist, Investigative Reporting, Journalistic Tone, Reporter, Witness, Incident, Bystander, Quote, Third Person, Essential Information, 3 C's (clear, concise, correct)		

Unit Title	Studying Journalism and Authors Reading: Nonfiction Book Clubs: Auth	or Studies Writing: Journalism	Length of Unit	3-4 weeks
Critical Conter My students wi		Key Skills: My students will be able to		
 interesting r readers reconnonfiction and nonfiction te readers real which can be writers under unique struct writers under which must writers mustive readers whee writers realing person as a structure of the struct	ize that each author has a personal style e traced across multiple texts. erstand that a news article has a particular	 analyze author's craft in multipl compare & Contrast techniques use specific nonfiction vocabula set personal goals to increase an select topics to write about that community of readers write news articles using <i>who</i>, <i>w</i> write news articles using drama write news articles in the third p utilize investigative techniques/ revise and edit their writing for 	o select books to read rary techniques used le texts written by the used by different auth ry when describing no nd expand their readin are important and rel what, when, where, and a to hook the reader person as an observer /strategies precision and clarity we and superlative)	by nonfiction authors same author nors onfiction strategies ng levant to a l <i>how</i> (verb tenses, forms

Assessments:	Reading: Anecdotal Notes, Reading Assessment Writing: Daily Writing Samples, Article/Story for a Class Newspaper
Teacher Resources:	 Unit Implementation Guide