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| **4th Grade Reading: Literature – Planning Tool** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collaborators: | | | | | | | | | Academic Year: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *This planning tool can be used by collaborating teachers across a given school year or term to help insure full implementation of the Iowa Core Content Standards into their classroom instructional and assessment activities.* *Full implementation is accomplished when the district or school is able to provide evidence that an ongoing process is in place to ensure that each and every student is learning the standards and the essential concepts and skills of the Iowa Core. A school that has fully implemented the Iowa Core is engaged in an ongoing process of data gathering and analysis, decision making, identifying actions, and assessing the impact around alignment and professional development focused on content, instruction, and assessment. The school is fully engaged in a continuous improvement process that specifically targets improved student learning and performance.*  ***Effective implementation of the Iowa Core is not a simple checklist. Implementation requires that educators strategically and systematically address the knowledge and skills being taught, engage in collaboration around the use of effective instructional practices and materials and develop activities to elicit evidence of student learning that match the level of rigor called for in the standards.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Reading Skill** | **Aug.** | | **Sept.** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar.** | | **Apr.** | | **May** | |
| **Key Ideas and Details** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Refer** to details and examples in a text when **explaining** what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. **(RL.4.1)(DOK 1,2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Determine** a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; **summarize** the text. **(RL.4.2)(DOK 2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Describe** in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character’s thoughts, words, or actions). **(RL.4.3)(DOK 1,2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| IA.1.**Employ** the full range of research-based comprehension strategies, including making connections, determining importance, questioning, visualizing, making inferences, summarizing, and monitoring for comprehension**.(DOK 2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Craft and Structure** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Determine** the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean). **(RL.4.4)(DOK 1,2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Explain** major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text. **(RL.4.5)(DOK 1,2,3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Compare and contrast** the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations. **(RL.4.6)(DOK 3)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Aug.** | | **Sept.** | | **Oct.** | | **Nov.** | | | **Dec.** | | **Jan.** | | **Feb.** | | **Mar.** | | **Apr.** | | **May** |
| **Make connections** between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, **identifying** where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text. **(RL.4.7)(DOK 2,3,4)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Compare and contrast** the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. **(RL.4.9)(DOK 3,4)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By the end of the year, **read** and **comprehend** literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4–5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. **(RL.4.10)(DOK 1,2)** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |

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| **Language Arts Depth-Of-Knowledge Definitions** - **Reading** | | |
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| ***Level 1 Recall of Information***  Level 1 requires students to receive or recite facts or to use simple skills or abilities. Oral reading that does **not** include analysis of the text as well as basic comprehension of a text is included. Items require only a shallow understanding of text presented and often consist of verbatim recall from text or simple understanding of a single word or phrase. Some examples that represent but do **not** constitute all of Level 1 performance are: | | |

* Support ideas by reference to details in the text.
* Use a dictionary to find the meaning of words.
* Identify figurative language in a reading passage.

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| ***Level 2 Basic Reasoning***  Level 2 includes the engagement of some mental processing beyond recalling or reproducing a response; it requires both comprehension and subsequent processing of text or portions of text. Intersentence analysis of inference **is** required. Some important concepts are covered but **not** in a complex way. Standards and items at this level may include words such as summarize, interpret, infer, classify, organize, collect, display, compare, and determine whether fact or opinion. Literal main ideas are stressed. A Level 2 assessment item may require students to apply some of the skills and concepts that are covered in Level 1. Some examples that represent but do **not** constitute all of Level 2 performance are: |

* Use context cues to identify the meaning of unfamiliar words.
* Predict a logical outcome based on information in a reading selection.
* Identify and summarize the major events in a narrative.

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| ***Level 3 Complex Reasoning***  Deep knowledge becomes more of a focus at Level 3. Students are encouraged to go beyond the text; however, they are still required to show understanding of the ideas in the text. Students may be encouraged to explain, generalize, or connect ideas. Standards and items at Level 3 involve reasoning and planning. Students **must** be able to support their thinking. Items may involve abstract theme identification, inference across an entire passage, or students’ application of prior knowledge. Items may also involve more superficial connections between texts. Some examples that represent but do **not** constitute all of Level 3 performance are: |

* Determine the author’s purpose and describe how it affects the interpretation of a reading selection.
* Summarize information from multiple sources to address a specific topic.
* Analyze and describe the characteristics of various types of literature.

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| ***Level 4 Extended Reasoning***  Higher order thinking is central and knowledge is deep at Level 4. The standard or assessment item at this level will probably be an extended activity, with extended time provided. The extended time period is **not** a distinguishing factor if the required work is only repetitive and does not require applying significant conceptual understanding and higher-order thinking. Students take information from at least one passage and are asked to apply this information to a new task. They may also be asked to develop hypotheses and perform complex analyses of the connections among texts. Some examples that represent but do **not** constitute all of Level 4 performance are: |

* Analyze and synthesize information from multiple sources.
* Examine and explain alternative perspectives across a variety of sources.
* Describe and illustrate how common themes are found across texts from different cultures.