

Word of Life

Reading Scope and Sequence of Instruction

Grade level of concept introduction.

Text Features

- K5 Recalls details of text read aloud
- K5 Title
- K5 Front and back of book
- K5 Find pages
- K5 Author

Sequence of Events

- K5 Retells story
- K5 Understands sequence
- K5 Main idea
 - K5 Details of the main idea
- K5 Resolution of conflict
- K5 Setting
 - 2 Makes inferences about setting
- 2 Cause and Effect
 - 2 Determines cause of a situation or event
 - 3 Determines the effect of a situation or event
- 2 Draws conclusions from literary text

Retelling (Story Structure)

- K5 Retelling the story using pictures
- 2 Summarizes literary text
 - 2 Determine the central idea
- K5 Understands sequence
- K5 Main idea
 - 2 Identifies the best title for a literary text
 - 2 Finds supporting detail in the text
 - 2 one paragraph text
 - 3 informational text
 - 3 whole text
 - 3 subsection
 - 3 publicity material
- 5 determine the topic of a book from its title

Story Elements (Plot Structure)

- K5 Identifies details in a story read aloud
- 2 Identifies the plot in literary text and illustrations
- 3 Determines detail that support the central idea in a literary text
- 3 Determines the cause of a situation or event in a literary text
- 3 Determines the effect of a situation or event in a literary text
- K5 Characters
 - 2 Locate details of characters in text
 - 2 Make inferences about characters
 - 2 Analyze dialogue to understand characters
 - 2 Describe character traits or attributes
 - 2 Distinguish between main and supporting characters
 - 2 Infers character feelings or thoughts
 - 3 Analyze dialogue
 - 3 Compares characters
 - 3 Draws setting conclusions based on character dialogue
 - 5 Determines the narrators attitude in a text
- 2 Locate details about events in text
- K5 Setting
 - 2 Locate details about setting in text
 - 2 Makes inferences about setting in text and illustrations
 - 3 Draws setting conclusions based on character dialogue
 - 3 Identifies the cause of the situation or event in a literary text
 - 3 Determines the effect of the situation in a literary text
 - 3 Draws conclusions from literary text
 - 3 Identifies setting
- K5 Resolution
 - 2 Identifies the resolution of conflict in literary text

Illustrations

- K5 Identifies meaning from illustrations
- K5 Identifies characters from illustrations
- 1 Analyzes characters from illustrations
- K5 Identifies the problem of a story from illustrations
- K5 Identifies the setting from illustrations

Drawing Conclusions

- 2 Identifies details that support main ideas in informational text
- 2 Locates details in informational text
- 2 Makes inferences from informational text
- 4 Identifies the cause of the situation or event in a literary text
- 4 Determines the effect of the situation in a literary text

Comparison and Contrast

- 3 Ideas in informational text
- 3 Compares and contrasts ideas described in informational text
- 3 Determines the cause of a situation or event in informational text
- 4 Analyzes the development of a shared theme in multiple texts
- 4 Compares and contrasts ideas presented in multiple literary texts

Author's Purpose

- 3 Determines the cause of a situation or event in a literary text
- 3 Determines the effect of a situation or event in a literary text
- 3 Draws conclusions from literary text
- 3 Identifies setting

Questioning

- K5 Recalls details from informational text read aloud
- K5 Infers answers to riddles
- K5 Locates details about events in the text
- K5 Matches pictures to details in literary passages

6th – 8th Grade Concepts

A. Elements of Fiction

1. Characterization

- a. definition
 - aa. the person in a work of fiction.
 - bb. the characteristics of a person.
- b. types
 - aa. protagonist
 - bb. antagonist
- c. characteristic shared through
 - aa. physical appearance / description
 - bb. words
 - cc. thoughts
 - dd. feelings
 - ee. actions
 - ff. other characters
 - aaa. words
 - bbb. actions
 - bbb. reactions
- d. realistic when
 - aa. consistent
 - bb. motivated
 - cc. life-like (resemble real people)
- e. styles
 - aa. round – many sided and complex personalities
 - bb. developing – many sided and change by the end of the story
 - cc. static – stereotypical, one or two characteristics, never change and over-emphasized

2. Theme

- a. types
 - aa. theme of a fable is its moral
 - bb. theme of a parable is its teaching
 - cc. theme of a piece of fiction is its view about life and how people behave.
- b. style
 - aa. didactic – intended to teach or preach
 - bb. hidden
 - aaa. expository
 - bbb. descriptive
 - ccc. narrative
 - ddd. Persuasive
- c. determining theme
 - aa. check out the title
 - bb. notice repeating patterns and symbols
 - cc. allusions – references to history and literature
 - dd. look for greater meanings in the details
 - ee. theme, plot and structure are inseparable
 - ff. a theme we determine from a story never completely explains the story. It is simply one of the elements that make up the whole
- d. common
 - aa. utopian
 - bb. dystopian

3. Plot

- a. definition
 - aa. causal sequence of events
 - bb. the "why" for the things that happen in the story
- b. purpose
 - aa. draws the reader into the characters' lives
 - bb. helps the reader understand the choices that the characters make
- c. structure
 - aa. Exposition -- the information needed to understand a story
 - bb. Conflict -- the catalyst that begins the major problem
 - cc. Rising Action – the series of events that lead to the climax
 - dd. Climax -- the turning point in the story that occurs when characters try to resolve the complication
 - ee. Falling Action – the series of events which answer most of the questions or problems introduced in the book
 - ff. Resolution -- the set of events that bring the story to a close
 - gg. Denouement – the end of the story

4. Point of View

- a. definition – who, how and why they are telling the story
- b. types
 - aa. Objective
 - aaa. the writer tells what happens without stating more than can be inferred from the story's action and dialogue
 - bbb. the narrator never discloses anything about what the characters think or feel, remaining a detached observer
 - bb. Third Person
 - aaa. the narrator does not participate in the action of the story as one of the characters
 - bbb. narrator lets us know exactly how the characters feel
 - ccc. we learn about the characters through this outside voice
 - cc. First Person
 - aaa. the narrator does participate in the action of the story
 - bbb. what the narrator is recounting might not be the objective truth
 - ccc. we should question the trustworthiness of the accounting
- c. knowledge
 - aa. Omniscient -- A narrator who knows everything about all the characters is all knowing
 - bb. Limited Omniscient -- A narrator whose knowledge is limited to one character, either major or minor

5. Setting

- a. definition – the place of a story
- b. type
 - aa. realistic
 - bb. backdrop – a setting that does not matter to the story – it could happen anywhere.
- c. elements
 - aa. sights
 - bb. sounds
 - cc. colors
 - dd. textures
- d. characteristics
 - aa. place - geographical location. Where.
 - bb. time – When. (historical period, time of day, year, etc.)
 - cc. weather conditions - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?
 - dd. social conditions
 - aaa. What is the daily life of the characters like?
 - bbb. Does the story contain local colour
 - aaaa. Speech
 - bbbb. Dress
 - cccc. mannerisms
 - dddd. customs
 - ee. mood or atmosphere - feeling created

6. Conflict

- a. definition -- the essence of fiction. It creates plot
- b. types
 - aa. Human versus Human -- one person against another
 - bb. Human versus Nature -- run-in with the forces of nature
 - aaa. expresses the insignificance of a single human life in the cosmic scheme of things
 - bbb. it tests the limits of a person's strength and will to live
 - cc. Human versus Society -- values and customs challenged
 - aaa. The character may come to an untimely end as a result of his or her own convictions
 - bbb. The character may, on the other hand, bring others around to a sympathetic point of view, or it may be decided that society was right after all
 - dd. Human versus Self -- internal conflict.
 - aaa. An internal conflict is a good test of a character's values.
 - aaaa. give in or rise above
 - bbbb. demand the most or settle for something less
 - cccc. does he/she even bother to struggle?
 - ee. Human vs. God
 - aaa. internal fight against conscience
 - bbb. external sufferings caused by conflict with God

7. Tone

- a. definition -- the emotional colouring or the emotional meaning of the work
- b. styles
 - aa. ecstatic
 - bb. incredulous
 - cc. despairing
 - dd. resigned, etc.
- c. elements
 - aa. diction -- word choice
 - bb. syntax -- the grammatical arrangement of words
 - aaa. effect
 - bbb. imagery
 - ccc. vivid appeals to the sense
 - ddd. details,
 - aaaa. facts that are included
 - bbbb. facts that are omitted
- d. determinations
 - aa. author's attitude or focus point toward his/her subject T
 - bb. the musical quality in language
 - aaa. sounds of words
 - bbb. their arrangement and their sequence.
 - bb. devices
 - aaa. alliteration
 - aaaa. the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words
 - bbbb. Aunt Allie's Alligators A,a,a
 - cccc. tongue twister
 - bbb. assonance
 - aaaa. a resemblance in the sounds of words or syllables either between their vowels
 - bbbb. on a **proud round cloud** in **white high night**
 - ccc. consonance
 - aaaa. a stylistic literary device identified by the repetition of identical or similar consonants in neighbouring words
 - bbbb. around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran
 - ddd. Diction
 - aaaa. speaker's distinctive vocabulary choices
 - bbbb. "thy", "thee", and "wherefore"
 - eee. Imagery
 - aaaa. author's use of vivid and descriptive language to add depth to their work
 - bbbb. the golden sun slipped behind the wispy clouds
 - cccc. onomatopoeia
 - aaaaa. Words which sound like the sound
 - bbbb. "Meow"
 - fff. Metre
 - aaaa. The basic rhythmic structure of a verse
 - hhh. Symbolism

- aaaa. Representation of a concept through symbols or underlying meanings of objects or qualities
- bbbb. white = good; red = the devil
- iii. irony
 - aaaa. A statement that, when taken in context, may actually mean something different from, or the opposite of, what is written literally;
 - bbbb. The fire station burns down while the firemen are out on a call.

B. Elements of Nonfiction

1. Definition -- writing based on real people, places and events
2. Categories
 - a. Informative nonfiction
 - aa. written to provide factual information
 - bb. main purpose – to inform
 - cc. includes
 - aaa. science and history texts
 - bbb. encyclopedias
 - ccc. pamphlets
 - ddd. Brochures
 - eee. telephone books
 - fff. Maps
 - ggg. Atlases
 - hhh. most of the articles in magazines and newspapers

- b. Literary nonfiction
 - aa. written to be read and experienced in much the same way you experience fiction
 - bb. different from fiction in that real people take the place of fictional characters, and the settings and plots are not imaginary
 - cc. includes
 - aaa. autobiography – the true story of a person’s life, told by that person
 - aaaa. almost always told in first-person point of view
 - bbbb. usually book length because it covers a long period of the writer’s life
 - cccc. short autobiographical writings include
 - aaaaa. journals
 - bbbbb. Diaries
 - ccccc. memoirs
 - bbb. biographies – the true story of a person’s life told by someone else
 - aaaa. the biographer interviews the subject if possible and also researches the subjects life
 - bbbb. contains many of the same elements as fiction (character, setting, plot, conflict)
 - ccc. essays – a short piece of nonfiction writing that deals with one subject
 - aaaa. often found in newspapers and magazines
 - bbbb. The writer might
 - aaaaa. share an opinion
 - bbbbb. try to entertain or persuade the reader
 - ccccc. describe an incident of special significance
 - cccc. types
 - aaaaa. informal essays, or personal essays explain how the author feels about a subject.
 - bbbbb. formal essays are serious and scholarly and are rarely found in literature textbooks.

3. Strategies for Reading Nonfiction

- a. Preview the selection. Look at the title, pictures, diagrams, subtitles, and any words or terms in boldfaced or italic type. All of these will give you an idea of what the selection is about.
- b. Figure out the organization – If the work is a biography or autobiography, the organization is probably chronological (in the order in which things happen).
- c. Separate facts and opinions
- d. Question as you read. Ask yourself “Why did things happen the way they did? How did the people in the literary work feel? What is the writer’s opinion? Do you share the writer’s opinion, or do you have different ideas on the subject?”
- e. During your reading, stop now and then and try to predict what will come next.
- f. As you read, build on your understanding. Add new information to what you have already learned and see if your ideas and opinions change.
- g. Continually evaluate what you read. Evaluation should be an ongoing process. Remember that evaluation means more than saying a selection is good or bad. Form opinions about people, events, and ideas that are presented. Decide whether or not you like the way the information is presented.

C. Elements of Poetry

1. Initial Approaches

- a. Read the whole poem
- b. Identify the speaker
- c. Identify the setting
- d. Reread the poem
- e. Read the poem literally for understanding
- f. Note unusual words and associations
- g. Look up unknown words
- h. Note changes in the form of the poem which may signal a shift in point of view
- i. Answer these questions
 - aa. What message is communicated to you?
 - bb. What emotion does the poem convey?

2. Structure

- a. Stanza
 - aa. definition – series of lines grouped together
 - bb. forms
 - aaa. couplet (2 lines)
 - bbb. tercet (3 lines)
 - ccc. quatrain (4 lines)
 - ddd. cinquain (5 lines)
 - eee. sestet (6 lines)
 - fff. septet (7 lines)
 - ggg. octave (8 lines)
- b. Forms
 - aa. Lyric poem
 - aaa. one speaker
 - bbb. expresses strong thoughts and feelings
 - ccc. introspective
 - bb. Narrative poem
 - aaa. tells a story
 - bbb. structure resembles a plot line
 - cc. Descriptive poem
 - aaa. describes the world around the speaker
 - bbb. much imagery
 - ccc. looks outward

- c. Styles
 - aa. Ode
 - aaa. lyric
 - bbb. moderate length
 - ccc. elaborate stanza pattern
 - ddd. serious subject
 - bb. Elegy
 - aaa. lyric
 - bbb. mourns the dead
 - ccc. no set meter or stanza pattern
 - ddd. uses apostrophe – calling out to the dead
 - eee. form
 - aaaa. reminisces the dead
 - bbbbb. laments the reason for the dead
 - cccc. concludes the death leads to immortality
 - cc. Sonnet
 - aaa. lyric poem of 14 lines
 - bbb. iambic pentameter - a line of verse with five metrical feet, each consisting of one short (or unstressed) syllable followed by one long (or stressed) syllable, for example
Two households, both alike in dignity
 - ccc. types
 - aaaa. Italian or Petrarchian
 - aaaaa. octave (argument)
 - bbbbb. sestet (conclusion)
 - bbbbb. Shakespearean
 - aaaaa. three quatrains
 - bbbbb. concluding couplet
 - dd. Ballad
 - aaa. narrative poem with rhythm which can be sung
 - bbb. organized into quatrains or cinquains
 - ccc. tells a tale or ordinary people
 - ee. Epic
 - aaa. long narrative poem recounting deeds of a legend
 - ff. Haiku
 - aaa. unrhymed verse with three lines
 - bbb. 5,7,5 syllables
 - ccc. lyric poem

- gg. Limerick
 - aaa. humorous
 - bbb. five lines
 - ccc. aabba rhyming pattern
 - ddd. anapestic beat (weak, weak, strong)
 - eee. narrative
 - fff. 3 feet in lines 1, 2 and 5 and 2 feet in lines 3 and 4
- d. Sound Patterns
 - aa. Rhyme
 - aaa. repetition of similar sounds
 - bbb. types
 - aaaa. end rhyme
 - bbbb. rhyme scheme
 - cccc. internal rhyme – found in the middle of the line
 - bb. Rhythm and meter
 - aaa. systemic regularity of rhythm
 - aaaa. poetic foot
 - aaaaa. the number of rhythmical units
 - bbbbb. Identified by number of syllables
 - ccccc. punctuated by strong and weak syllables
 - bbb. styles
 - aaaa. iambic – weak, strong
 - bbbb. Trochee – strong, weak
 - cccc. Anapest – two weak, strong
 - dddd. Dactyl – strong, two weak
 - eeee. Spondee – two strong
 - ccc. Number of Feet
 - ddd. Irregularity
 - eee. Blank verse – no set metrical pattern
 - fff. Free verse – no meter or rhyme consistent throughout

- cc. Word sounds
 - aaa. alliteration
 - aaaa. repetition of initial sounds
 - bbbb. Big bad Bob bounced
 - bbb. assonance
 - aaaa. repetition of vowel sounds
 - bbbb. tilting at windmills
 - ccc. consonance
 - aaaa. repetition of consonant sounds
 - bbbb. all the air a solemn stillness holds
 - ddd. onomatopoeia
 - aaaa. words which sound like what they describe
 - bbbb. Boom! Crash! Pow! Quack! Moo!
 - eee. repetition
 - fff. parallel structure
 - aaaa. verbs and nouns are repeated
 - bbbb. I came, I saw, I conquered

- e. Meaning
 - aa. concreteness -- denotation
 - bb. figurative -- connotation
 - aaa. simile
 - aaaa. comparison using like or as
 - bbbb. My love is like a red, red rose.
 - bbb. metaphor
 - aaaa. comparison between objects or situations
 - bbbb. All flesh is grass.
 - ccc. synecdoche
 - aaaa. metaphor showing importance of a part
 - bbbb. "hands" of labor; "heart" of gold
 - ddd. metonymy
 - aaaa. metaphor where one object stand for another
 - bbbb. crown or throne for a king; bench for a judge
 - eee. symbol
 - aaaa. a simile or metaphor where the comparison comes to stand for the object
 - bbbb. My love is like a red, red rose turns into just using the rose to describe love
 - fff. allegory
 - aaaa. correspondence of abstract ideas with real events
 - bbbb. ***Animal Farm***

- ggg. personification
 - aaaa. treating inanimate objects as human
 - bbbb. nature wept
- hhh. Irony
 - aaaa. a figure of speech where the actual meaning is said with words carrying the opposite meaning
 - bbbb. I would love to go
 - cccc. forms
 - aaaaa. paradox – a literal contradiction of terms
 - bbbbb. situational irony – an unmailed letter
 - cccc. dramatic irony – audience understands but character does not
 - ddddd. Verbal irony – saying one thing, meaning another
 - aaaaaa. Overstatement (hyperbole)
 - bbbbbb. Understatement (meiosis)
 - ccccc. sarcasm
 - dddddd. satire

Novels (group instruction)

Title	Genre	Grade Level	Year
Grades 3-4			
Amber Brown is Not a Crayon		3-4	odd
Bunnicula		3-4	even
Charlotte's Web		3-4	even
Holes		3-4	odd
How to Eat Fried Worms		3-4	odd
Little House in the Big Woods		3-4	even
Origami Yoda		3-4	odd
Stone Fox		3-4	even
The Adventures of Ali Baba Bernstein		3-4	even
The Time Warf Trio: Knights of the Kitchen Table		3-4	odd
Grades 5-6			
Frindle			
Circuit			odd
Esperanza Rising			odd
Greek Myths			odd
Island of the Blue Dolphins			even
Maniac Magee			even
Rosa Parks			odd
Rules			
The BFG			even
The Courage of Sarah Noble			
The Westing Game			even
Touch Blue			
True Confessions of Charlotte Doyle			even
Twenty-one Balloons			even
Watsons Go to Birmingham			odd

Grades 7-8			
Title	Genre	Grade Level	Year
A Great Fire			even
A Single Shard			odd
Dairy of Anne Frank			odd
Gifted Hands			odd
Hatchet			odd
Leiningen vs. the Ants			odd
Night			even
Outsiders			even
Romeo and Juliet			even
The Skin I'm In			odd
Wrinkle In Time			even

Novels (read aloud)

Title	Genre	Grade Level	Year
Grades 3-4			
From the Mixed-up File of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler		3-4	odd
Number the Stars		3-4	odd
Shiloh		3-4	odd
The Best Christmas Pageant Ever		3-4	odd
Number the Stars		3-4	odd
The Trumpet Swan		3-4	odd
Grades 5-6			
Grades 7-8			

Other Novels			
A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court		7-8	
Across Five Aprils		4-7	
Animal Farm		7-8	
A Separate Peace		7-8	
A Wrinkle in Time		4-7	
Ben and Me		3-5	
Bridge to Terabithia		3-7	
Darth Paper Strikes Back		3-6	
Dear Mr. Henshaw		4-7	
Fahrenheit 451		7-8	
Gary Paulsen Dangerous on Midnight River		3-5	
Helen Keller's Teacher		4-7	
Johnny Tremain		4-8	
Letter from Rifka		3-8	
Little House on the Prairie		3-5	
Lord of the Flies		7-8	
Mr. Popper's Penguins		3-5	
Music of the Dolphins		4-8	
Nineteen Eighty Four		7-8	
No Promises in the Wind		7-8	
Pigman		5-8	
Princess Labelmaker to the Rescue		4-6	
Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry		7-8	
Slave Dancer		7-8	
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn		5-8	
The Call of the Wild		6-8	
The Cay		3-8	
The Family Under the Bridge		4-7	
The Giver		6-8	
The Life and Faith of Martin Luther		3-6	
The Old Man and the Sea		4-8	
The Pearl		7-8	
The Secret of the Fortune Wookiee		4-6	
The Separate Peace		7-8	
The Surprise Attack of Jabba the Puppet		3-7	
The Whipping Boy		4-8	
Where the Red Fern Grows		6-8	

Approved Short Stories and Plays

Title	Grade Level	Year
A Raisin in the Sun	7-8	
Abandoned Pets	5-6	even
All Summer in a Day	5-8	
Bullying	5-6	even
Child Labor	5-6	even
Chocolate Milk: More Harmful than Healthful	5-6	odd
Eleven	5-6	odd
Environment	5-6	even
Everything Will Be Okay	5-6	even
Freak the Greek	5-6	even
Gettysburg Address	7-8	even
I Have a Dream	7-8	even
Letter From Birmingham Jail	7-8	even
Lose Now, Pay Later	5-8	
Malala and Girls' Education	5-6	even
Malcolm X	5-8	
Nutrition in Disguise	5-6	odd
On the Mountaintop	7-8	even
Raymond's Run	5-6	even
Stray	5-6	even
Thank You M'am	5-6	even
The Drummer Boy of Shiloh	7-8	
The Flying Machine	5-8	
The Gift of the Magi	5-6	even
The Three Little Pigs	5-6	even
The Zoo	5-8	
War of the Worlds	7-8	
When I Was Your Age: Original Stories About Growing Up, Vol. 1	5-6	odd
Who Settled the West	5-6	odd
Your Move	5-6	even
Your PowerPoint Presentation: Developing an Effective Design	5-6	even

Approved Non-Fiction and Informational Text

Title	Grade Level	Year
newsela.com		
readworks.com		

Approved Movies

Title	Grade Level	Year
Bridge to Terabithia	5-8	
Hamlet	7-8	
Oklahoma	5-8	
Singing in the Rain	5-8	