

English/Language Arts
Grade 5

Language

Students will be able to:

- Elaborate on ideas in presentations or discussions by providing relevant and specific details.
- Understand analogies.
- Use guide words to locate entries in a dictionary, phone book, thesaurus, etc.
- Demonstrate an understanding of subject/verb agreement.
- Use singular and plural forms of adjectives correctly.
- Use the comparative/superlative forms of nouns correctly.
- Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words using knowledge of common Greek and Latin roots, suffixes, and prefixes.
- Determine pronunciations, meanings, alternate word choices, and parts of speech of words using dictionaries and thesauruses.

Composition

Students will be able to:

- Demonstrate ability to organize notes taken for research projects (any method – outline, graphic organizer).
- Produce multi-paragraph compositions of the following types:
 - Response to literature (understanding).
 - Report (description).
- Demonstrate writing ability in the following areas:
 - Letter (business and friendly, memos, thank you notes).
 - Journals (writing and content area).
 - Short story.
 - Descriptive.
 - Narrative (sequence/directions).
 - Narrative (personal experience using first person point of view).
- Create various forms of poetry.
- Use the following English language conventions:
 - Identify seven basic parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, and preposition).
 - Utilize formal language in prose.
 - Concluding paragraph or statement.
 - Consistent verb tense.
 - Correct use of helping verbs.
 - Summarizing.
 - Concise writing.
 - Use of specific and sufficient details to support general statements.
 - Expand sentences (i.e., by adding modifiers or combining sentences).
 - Recognize that a word performs different functions according to its position in a sentence.
 - Identify simple and compound sentences.

- Identify correct mechanics (i.e., apostrophes, quotation marks, comma use in compound sentences, paragraph indentations) and correct sentence structure (i.e. elimination of sentence fragments and run-ons).
- Edit and revise in terms of achievement of purpose, spelling and usage, and level of detail.

Literature

Students will be able to:

- Recognize dialect in a story.
- Recognize and give examples of fiction genres.
- Describe author's point of view/purpose.
- Demonstrate an understanding of literary elements: problem, solution, and climax.
- Explain a character's values based on words and actions.
- Use text/format clues to understand content materials (italics, bold print, headings, subheadings, and marginal notes).
- Recognize cue words for sequencing, comparison, and classification patterns of expository text.
- Identify main idea/topic, explicit or implicit.
- Follow directions such as those given in a recipe.
- Create various forms of poetry.
- Identify and draw conclusions from the author's use of sensory details.
- Identify and draw conclusions from the author's use of description of setting, characters, and events.
- Identify and analyze main ideas and supporting details.
- Identify the characteristics of various genres (i.e., poetry, informational and expository nonfiction, dramatic literature, fiction, and sub-genres of fiction such as: mystery, adventure, historical or contemporary realistic novels, and short stories).
- Apply knowledge of the concept that theme refers to the main idea and meaning of a literary passage or selection.
- Identify the elements of setting, characterization, conflict and plot structure.
- Describe how main characters change over time.
- Identify and use knowledge of common textual features (i.e., title, headings, key words, captions, paragraphs, topic sentences, table of contents, index, and glossary).
- Identify and use knowledge of common graphic features (i.e., charts, graphs, maps, diagrams, captions, and illustrations).
- Identify common organizational structures (i.e., chronological order, cause and effect).
- Identify and summarize main ideas, supporting ideas, and supporting details.
- Identify and respond to the effects of form, sound, figurative language, and graphics in order to uncover meaning in poetry: sound (alliteration and rhyme scheme: free verse, couplets, a,b,a,b), figurative language (metaphor and simile), graphics (capital letter).

- Identify sensory details, figurative language, and rhythm or flow when responding to literature.
- Compare examples of traditional literature from a culture (i.e., American folktales).
- Identify common structures of traditional literature (i.e. that characters or story elements often come in threes: three bears, three sisters, three wishes, three tasks; or that there are magic helpers, such as talking animals, fairies, or elves).
- Identify common stylistic elements in traditional literature (i.e., repeated refrains, similes, or hyperbole).
- Identify and analyze structural elements particular to dramatic literature (i.e., scenes, acts, cast of characters, stage directions).
- Identify and analyze the similarities and differences between a narrative text and its film or play version.

Media

Students will be able to:

- Evaluate appropriate Web sites for research.
- Identify and explain media manipulation (exaggeration, misleading graphs).
- Identify and explain animation techniques.