

Language Arts

Grade 8

4/16/08

Acquisition of Vocabulary	Reading Applications: Informational, Technical and Persuasive Text	Reading Applications: Literary Text	Reading Process Concepts of Print, Comprehension and Self-Monitoring Strategies	Phonemic Awareness
<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Use context clues and text structures to determine the meaning of new vocabulary.</p> <p>B. Examine the relationships of analogical statements to infer word meanings.</p> <p>C. Recognize the importance and function of figurative language.</p> <p>D. Explain how different events have influenced and changed the English language.</p> <p>E. Apply knowledge of roots and affixes to determine the meanings of complex words and subject area vocabulary.</p> <p>F. Use multiple resources to enhance comprehension of vocabulary.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Define unknown words through context clues and the author's use of comparison, contrast and cause and effect.</p> <p>2. Apply knowledge of connotation and denotation to determine the meaning of words.</p> <p>3. Identify the relationships of pairs of words in analogical statements (e.g., synonyms and antonyms) and infer word meanings from these</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Evaluate how features and characteristics make information accessible and usable and how structures help authors achieve their purpose.</p> <p>B. Identify examples of rhetorical devices and valid and invalid inferences, and explain how authors use these devices to achieve their purposes and reach their intended audiences.</p> <p>C. Analyze whether graphics supplement textual information and promote the author's purpose.</p> <p>D. Explain and analyze how an author appeals to an audience and develops an argument or viewpoint in text.</p> <p>E. Utilize multiple sources pertaining to a singular topic to critique the various ways authors develop their ideas (e.g., treatment, scope and organization)</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Compare and contrast text features, including format and headers of various informational texts in terms of their structure and purpose.</p> <p>2. Identify and use the organizational structure of a text, such as chronological, compare-contrast, cause-effect, problem-solution, &</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Analyze interactions between characters in literary text and how the interactions affect the plot.</p> <p>B. Explain and analyze how the context of setting and the author's choice of point of view impact a literary text.</p> <p>C. Identify the structural elements of the plot and explain how an author develops conflicts and plot to pace the events in literary.</p> <p>D. Identify similar recurring themes across different works.</p> <p>E. Analyze the use of a genre to express a theme or topic.</p> <p>F. Identify and analyze how an author uses figurative language, sound devices and literary techniques to shape plot, set meaning and develop tone.</p> <p>G. Explain techniques used by authors to develop style.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Identify and explain various types of characters (e.g., flat, round, dynamic, static) and how their interactions and conflicts affect the plot.</p> <p>2. Analyze the influence of setting in relation to other</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Apply reading comprehension strategies to understand grade-appropriate texts.</p> <p>B. Demonstrate comprehension of print and electronic text by responding to questions (e.g., literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing).</p> <p>C. Use appropriate self-monitoring strategies for comprehension.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Apply reading comprehension strategies, including making predictions, comparing and contrasting, recalling and summarizing and making inferences and drawing conclusions.</p> <p>2. Answer literal, inferential, evaluative and synthesizing questions to demonstrate comprehension of grade-appropriate print texts and electronic and visual media.</p> <p>3. Monitor own</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Fluency continues to develop past the primary grades. Readers increase their rate of oral reading to near conversational pace. The show by their use of pauses, pitch, stress and intonation that they are reading in clauses and sentence units to support comprehension.</p>

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<p>relationships.</p> <p>4. Infer the literal and figurative meaning of words and phrases and discuss the function of figurative language, including metaphors, similes and idioms.</p> <p>5. Examine and discuss the ways that different events (e.g., cultural, political, social, technological, and scientific events) impact and change the English language.</p> <p>6. Use knowledge of Greek, Latin and Anglo-Saxon roots, prefixes and suffixes to understand complex words and new subject-area vocabulary (e.g., unknown words in science, mathematics and social studies).</p> <p>7. Determine the meanings and pronunciations of unknown words by using dictionaries, thesauruses, glossaries, technology and textual features, such as definitional footnotes or sidebars.</p>	<p>evaluate its effectiveness.</p> <p>3. Compare and contrast the treatment, scope and organization of ideas from different sources on the same topic.</p> <p>4. Analyze information found in maps, charts, tables, graphs, diagrams, cutaways and overlays. their purposes.</p> <p>5. Assess the adequacy, accuracy and appropriateness of an author's details, identifying persuasive techniques (e.g., bandwagon, testimonial and emotional word repetition) and examples of bias and stereotyping.</p> <p>6. Identify the author's purpose and intended audience for the text.</p> <p>7. Analyze an author's argument, perspective or viewpoint & explain the development of key points.</p> <p>8. Recognize how writers cite facts, draw inferences and present opinions in informational text.</p> <p>9. Distinguish the characteristics of consumer materials (warranties, product information, instructional materials), functional or workplace documents (e.g., job-related materials, memoranda, instructions) and public documents (speeches or paper)</p>	<p>literary elements.</p> <p>3. Explain how authors pace action and use subplots, parallel episodes and climax.</p> <p>4. Compare and contrast different points of view (e.g., first person and third person limited, omniscient, objective and subjective), and explain how voice affects literary text.</p> <p>5. Identify and explain universal themes across different works by the same author and by different authors.</p> <p>6. Explain how an author's choice of genre affects the expression of a theme or topic.</p> <p>7. Identify examples of foreshadowing and flashback in a literary text.</p> <p>8. Explain ways in which the author conveys mood and tone through word choice, figurative language, and syntax.</p> <p>9. Examine symbols used in literary texts.</p>	<p>comprehension by adjusting speed to fit the purpose, or by skimming, scanning, reading on, looking back, note taking or summarizing what has been read so far in text.</p> <p>4. Use criteria to choose independent reading materials (e.g., personal interest, knowledge of authors and genres or recommendations from others).</p> <p>5. Independently read books for various purposes (e.g., for enjoyment, for literary experience, to gain information or to perform a task).</p>	
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Writing Process	Writing Applications	Writing Conventions	Research Standard	Communication
<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Formulate writing ideas, and identify a topic appropriate to the purpose and audience.</p> <p>B. Determine the usefulness of organizers and apply appropriate pre-writing tasks.</p> <p>C. Use revision strategies to improve the style, variety of sentence structure, clarity of the controlling idea, logic, effectiveness of word choice and transitions between paragraphs, passages or ideas.</p> <p>D. Edit to improve sentence fluency, grammar and usage.</p> <p>E. Apply tools to judge the quality of writing.</p> <p>F. Prepare writing for publication that is legible, follows an appropriate format and uses techniques such as electronic resources and graphics.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Prewriting:</p> <p>1. Generate writing ideas through discussions with others and from printed material, and keep a list of writing ideas.</p> <p>2. Conduct background reading, interviews or surveys when appropriate.</p> <p>3. Establish a thesis statement for informational writing or a plan for narrative writing.</p> <p>4. Determine a purpose and audience and plan strategies (e.g., adapting focus, content structure and point of view) to address purpose and audience.</p> <p>5. Use organizational strategies (e.g., notes</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Compose narratives that establish a specific setting, plot and a consistent point of view, and develop characters by using sensory details and concrete language.</p> <p>B. Write responses to literature that extend beyond the summary and support references to the text, other works, other authors or to personal knowledge.</p> <p>C. Produce letters (e.g., business, letters to the editor, job applications) that follow the conventional style appropriate to the text and include appropriate details and exclude extraneous details and inconsistencies.</p> <p>D. Use documented textual evidence to justify interpretations of literature or to support a research topic.</p> <p>E. Write a persuasive piece that states a clear position, includes relevant information and offers compelling evidence in the form of facts and details.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Write narratives that: a. sustain reader interest by pacing action and developing an engage plot (e.g., tension and suspense); b. use literary devices to enhance style and tone; c.</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Use correct spelling conventions.</p> <p>B. Use correct punctuation and capitalization.</p> <p>C. Demonstrate understanding of the grammatical conventions of the English language.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Use correct spelling conventions.</p> <p>2. Use correct punctuation and capitalization.</p> <p>3. Use all eight parts of speech (e.g., noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, interjection).</p> <p>4. Use clauses (e.g., main, subordinate) and phrases (e.g., gerund, infinitive, participial).</p> <p>5. Use parallel structure to present items in a series and items juxtaposed for emphasis.</p> <p>6. Use proper placement of modifiers.</p> <p>7. Maintain the use of</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Formulate open-ended research questions suitable for investigation and adjust questions as necessary while research is conducted.</p> <p>B. Evaluate the usefulness and credibility of data and sources.</p> <p>C. Organize information from various resources and select appropriate sources to support central ideas, concepts and themes.</p> <p>D. Use style guides to produce oral and written reports that give proper credit for sources (e.g., words, ideas, images and information) and include an acceptable format for source acknowledgement.</p> <p>E. Communicate findings, reporting on the substance and processes orally, visually and in writing, or through multimedia.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Compose open-ended questions for research, assigned or personal interest, and modify questions as necessary during inquiry and investigation.</p>	<p>Benchmarks:</p> <p>A. Use a variety of strategies to enhance listening comprehension.</p> <p>B. Analyze the techniques used by speakers and media to influence an audience, and evaluate the effect this has on the credibility of a speaker or media message.</p> <p>C. Evaluate the content and purpose of a presentation by analyzing the language and delivery choices made by a speaker.</p> <p>D. Demonstrate an understanding of effective speaking strategies by selecting appropriate language and adjusting presentation techniques.</p> <p>E. Give informational presentations that present ideas in a logical sequence, include relevant facts and details from multiple sources and use a consistent organizational structure.</p> <p>F. Provide persuasive presentations that use varied speaking techniques and strategies and include a clear controlling idea or thesis.</p> <p>G. Five presentations using a variety of delivery methods, visual displays and technology.</p> <hr/> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Apply active listening strategies (e.g., monitoring message for clarity, selecting and organizing essential information, noting cues</p>

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<p>and outlines) to plan writing.</p> <p>Drafting, revising and editing</p> <p>6. Organize writing with an effective and engaging introduction, body and a conclusion that summarizes, extends or elaborates on points or ideas in the writing.</p> <p>7. Vary simple, compound and complex sentence structures.</p> <p>8. Group related ideas into paragraphs, including topic sentences following paragraph form, and maintain a consistent focus reinforced by parallel structures across paragraphs.</p> <p>9. Use precise language, action verbs, sensory details, colorful modifiers and style as appropriate to audience and purpose.</p> <p>10. Use available technology to compose text.</p> <p>11. Reread and analyze clarity of writing and consistency of point of view.</p> <p>12. Add and delete information and details to better elaborate on a stated central idea and to more effectively accomplish purpose.</p> <p>13. Rearrange words, sentences and paragraphs, and add transitional words and phrases to clarify meaning.</p> <p>14. Use resources and reference materials (e.g., dictionaries and thesauruses) to select more effective vocabulary.</p> <p>15. Proofread writing, edit to improve conventions (e.g., grammar, spelling, punctuation and capitalization) and identify and correct fragments and run-ons.</p> <p>16. Apply tools (e.g., rubric, checklist and feedback) to judge the quality of writing.</p> <p>Publishing:</p> <p>17. Prepare for publication (e.g., for display or for sharing with others) writing that follows a manuscript form appropriate for the purpose, which could include such techniques as electronic resources,</p>	<p>create complex characters in a definite, believable setting.</p> <p>2. Write responses to literature that organize an insightful interpretation around several clear ideas, premises or images and support judgments with specific references to the original text, to other texts, authors and to prior knowledge.</p> <p>3. Write business letters, letters to the editor and job applications that: a. address audience needs, stated purpose and context in a clear and efficient manner; b. follow the conventional style appropriate to the text using proper technical terms; c. include appropriate facts and details; d. exclude extraneous details and inconsistencies; e. provide a sense of closure.</p> <p>4. Write informational essays or reports, including research, that: a. address audience needs, stated purpose and context in a clear and efficient manner; b. provide a clear and accurate perspective on the subject; c. create an organizing structure appropriate to the purpose, audience and context; d. support the main ideas with facts, details, and examples and explanations from sources; e. document sources and include biographies.</p> <p>5. Write persuasive compositions that: a. establish and develop a controlling idea; b. support arguments with detailed</p>	<p>appropriate verb tenses.</p> <p>8. Conjugate regular and irregular verbs in all tenses correctly.</p>	<p>2. Identify appropriate sources and gather relevant information from multiple sources (e.g., school library catalogs, online databases, electronic resources and Internet-based resources).</p> <p>3. Explain the usefulness and accuracy of sources by determining their validity (e.g., authority, accuracy, objectivity, publication date and coverage) and define primary and secondary sources.</p> <p>4. Select an appropriate structure for organizing information in a systematic way (e.g., notes, outlines, charts, tables graphic organizers).</p> <p>5. Compile and organize the important information and select appropriate sources to support central ideas, concepts and themes.</p> <p>6. Integrate quotations and citations into written text maintain a flow of ideas.</p> <p>7. Use style guides to produce oral and written reports that give proper credit for sources and include an acceptable format for source</p>	<p>such as changes in pace).</p> <p>2. Identify and analyze the persuasive techniques (e.g., bandwagon, testimonial, glittering generalities, emotional word repetition and bait and switch) used in presentations and media messages.</p> <p>3. Determine the credibility of the speaker (e.g., hidden agendas, slanted or biased material) and recognize fallacies of reasoning used in presentations and media messages.</p> <p>4. Identify the speaker's choice of language and delivery styles (e.g., repetition, appeal to emotion, eye contact) and how they contribute to meaning.</p> <p>5. Demonstrate an understanding of the rules of the English language and select language appropriate to purpose and audience.</p> <p>6. Adjust volume, phrasing, enunciation, voice modulation and inflection to stress important ideas and impact audience response.</p> <p>7. Vary language choices as appropriate to the context of the speech.</p> <p>8. Deliver informational presentations (e.g., expository, research) that: a. demonstrate an understanding of the topic and present events or</p>
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<p>principles of design (e.g., margins, tabs, spacing and</p>	<p>evidence; c. exclude irrelevant information; d. cite sources of information. 6. Produce informal writings (e.g., journals, notes and poems) for various purpose</p>		<p>acknowledgement. 8. Use a variety of communication techniques, including oral, visual, written or multimedia reports, to present information that supports a clear position about the topic or research question and to maintain an appropriate balance between researched information and original ideas.</p>	<p>ideas in a logical sequence; b. support the controlling idea or thesis with well-chosen and relevant facts, details, examples, quotations, statistics, stories and anecdotes; c. include an effective introduction and conclusion and use a consistent organizational structure (e.g., cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution); d. use appropriate visual materials (e.g., diagrams, charts, illustrations) and available technology; e. draw from multiple sources, including both primary and secondary sources, and identify sources used. 9. Deliver formal and informal descriptive presentations that convey relevant information and descriptive details. 10. Deliver persuasive presentations that: a. establish and develop a logical and controlled argument; b. include relevant evidence, differentiating between evidence and opinion to support a position and to address counter-arguments or listener bias; c. consistently use common organizational structures as appropriate (e.g., cause-effect, compare-contrast, problem-solution).</p>
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