

SD State Standards Disaggregated English Language Arts Template

Strand:	Reading for Literature	Anchor Standard:	Craft and Structure	Grade level:	4
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Standards Relating to Craft and Structure

4.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

4.RL.5 Explain major differences between stories, dramas, and poems, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, stanza, rhythm, meter) and dramas (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

4.RL.6 Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

Craft and Structure: Relevance and Essential Questions: What's the point?

<i>Essential Questions</i> <i>(Drive Intellectual Curiosity-The Hook)</i>	<i>Big Idea Statements</i> <i>(What students need to discover)</i>
Why do authors use figurative language (similes and metaphors)?	Identifying when similes and metaphors are used deepens the understanding of a text.
How are texts organized differently?	Determining the meaning of words and phrases using context clues is essential to understanding a text. All genres have specific text structures. Knowing the specific text structure helps the reader to identify the genre they are reading and explain differences between them when writing or speaking.
How does the point of view change based on who is telling the story?	If a reader can differentiate between first- and third- person narration, they can compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated.

Learning Progression: Craft and Structure (4.RL.4 4.RL.5 4.RL.6)

Correlating Standard in Previous Year	Number Sequence & Standard	Correlating Standard in Following Year
3.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.	4.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.	5.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language and connotative meanings.
3.RL.5 Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text using appropriate terminology such as chapter, scene, and stanza and describe how each successive part relates to each other and the	4.RL.5 Explain major differences between stories, dramas, and poems, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, stanza, rhythm, meter) and dramas (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.	5.RL.5 Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.

whole.		
3.RL.6 Identify the point of view in a text and distinguish the student's perspective from that of the narrator or characters.	4.RL.6 Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.	5.RL.6 Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

Rigor and Cognitive Complexity		
Know (Factual)	Understand (Conceptual) The students will understand that:	Do (Procedural/ Application)
<p>4.RL.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words and phrases have multiple meanings. Identify figurative language (similes and metaphors). <p>4.RL.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the structural elements of stories, dramas, and poems. Structural elements of poems are stanza, verse, rhythm, and meter. Structural elements of stories include character, setting, problem/conflict, solution/resolution and theme. Structural elements of dramas include cast of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, and stage directions. <p>4.RL.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point of view First- and third- person narration Compare and contrast 	<p>4.RL.4</p> <p>Words and phrases can have different meanings within text.</p> <p>Authors use similes and metaphors for multiple purposes (visualization, entertainment, comparison, etc.).</p> <p>4.RL.5</p> <p>Stories have structural elements.</p> <p>Dramas have structural elements.</p> <p>Poems have structural elements.</p> <p>4.RL.6</p> <p>Stories are told from different points of view.</p> <p>Point of view includes first- and third-person narration.</p>	<p>4.RL.4</p> <p>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in texts.</p> <p>Identify similes and metaphors.</p> <p>4.RL.5</p> <p>Identify the structural elements of stories.</p> <p>Identify the structural elements of dramas.</p> <p>Identify the structural elements of poems.</p> <p>Explain major differences between stories, dramas, and poems.</p> <p>When writing or speaking about a text, refer to the structural elements.</p> <p>4.RL.6</p> <p>Identify first- and third- person narration.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated.</p>

Student Friendly Language
<p>4RL.4</p> <p>I can understand the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in text. I can identify figurative language such as similes and metaphors.</p> <p>4.RL.5</p> <p>I can explain major differences between stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text. I can refer to the structural elements of stories, dramas, and poems.</p>

4.RL.6

I can identify the difference between first- and third- person narration.

I can compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated.

Key Vocabulary**4.RL.4**

- Determine
- Phrases
- Text
- Figurative language
- Similes
- Metaphors

4.RL.5

- Explain
- Differences
- Stories
- Dramas
- Poems (verse, stanza, rhythm, meter)
- Structural elements
- Drama (casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions)
- Stories (character, setting, problem/conflict, solution/resolution, theme)

4.RL.6

- Compare
- Contrast
- Point of view
- Narrated
- First- person
- Third- person

Relevance and Applications: How might the skills in the standards be applied at home, on the job or in a real-world, relevant context?

Using similes and metaphors helps us communicate in more interesting ways, including speaking and writing.

We can make clear pictures in others' minds, when communicating using figurative language.

Understanding figurative language with texts helps us to understand figurative language within discussions.

Having an understanding of figurative language helps us understand conversational references in our lives (stories, poems, dramas).

Understanding the various ways words and phrases can be used helps us understand: presentations, speakers, plays, movies, and books.

Using figurative language helps us express ourselves in writing in a variety of ways.

Understanding different points of view helps us communicate with and respect the viewpoint of others.

Resources

<https://doe.sd.gov/octe/ELA-resources.aspx>

Achievement Level Descriptors

Craft and Structure:

4.RL.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

4.RL.5 Explain major differences between stories, dramas, and poems, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, stanza, rhythm, meter) and dramas (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.

4.RL.6 Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<p>In grade-level texts, students should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimally compare and contrast the narrator's point of view. Partially relate little knowledge of text structures and genre-specific features of stories, dramas, and poems when stating, in speech or writing, major differences between various types of text. Minimally determine intended meanings of words; and minimally determine or interpret figurative language, including metaphors and similes. 	<p>In grade-level texts, students should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially compare and contrast the narrator's point of view, including the difference between first and third person point of view. Partially relate some knowledge of text structures and genre-specific features of stories, dramas, and poems when partially explaining, in speech or writing, major differences between various types of text. Partially determine intended meanings of words with multiple meanings, based on context, word relationships, word structure; and partially determine or interpret figurative language, including metaphors and similes, literary devices, or connotative meanings of words and phrases used in context and explain the impact of word choice on meaning and tone. 	<p>In grade-level texts, students should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequately compare and contrast the narrator's point of view, including the difference between first and third person point of view. Adequately relate knowledge of text structures and genre-specific features of stories, dramas, and poems when explaining, in speech or writing, major differences between various types of text. Adequately determine intended meanings of words with multiple meanings, based on context, word relationships, word structure; and determine or interpret figurative language, including metaphors and similes, literary devices, or connotative meanings of words and phrases used in context and explain the impact of word choice on meaning and tone. 	<p>In grade-level and higher texts, students should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoroughly compare and contrast the narrator's point of view, including the difference between first and third person point of view. Thoroughly relate knowledge of text structures and genre-specific features of stories, dramas, and poems when thoroughly explaining, in speech or writing, major differences between various types of text. Thoroughly determine intended meanings of complex words with multiple meanings, based on context, word relationships, word structure; and determine or interpret figurative language, including metaphors and similes, literary devices, or connotative meanings of words and phrases used in context and explain the impact of word choice on meaning and tone.