

## Language Arts 5 Syllabus

### Semester A

Module	Unit	Lesson	Objectives
1	Processes	Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Describe the types of conversations that people have about literature.</li><li>2. Tell how much time you can spend writing at one sitting.</li><li>3. Explain when and why correct spelling is important.</li></ol>
		The Reading Process	Describe the skills and strategies involved in the process of reading.
		The Writing Process	Identify the stages of the writing process and explain how each stage helps you write well.
		Standard English	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Define standard English, and explain when and where it is most appropriate.</li><li>2. Identify elements of standard English.</li></ol>
	A Story's Structure	Describing Stories	Name the basic elements of a story, and the parts of a plot.
		Comparing Stories	Identify the plot elements in a novel. Use words and phrases that help you compare two things or ideas.
		Purposes for Writing	List and explain purposes for writing.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
2	Conflict	Describing Conflict	Identify the conflict in a story, and relate conflict to plot.
		Collaborative Discussion	Describe what should happen in a collaborative discussion.
		Writing a Story	1. Complete prewriting and planning steps for a narrative writing assignment. 2. Select the best verb tense for a particular narrative (story).
	Characterization	Building Character	1. Draw conclusions about characters, based on indirect characterization. 2. Use indirect characterization to develop characters in your narrative.
		Dialogue	1. Use dialogue as a method of characterization. 2. Punctuate dialogue correctly.
	Setting	The Impact of Setting	1. Identify and describe a story's setting. 2. Explain the impact of a story's setting on other parts of the
		Discussing Setting	1. Apply an understanding of setting to a novel. 2. Prepare to discuss a novel's settings with other students.
		Sensory Details	1. Distinguish between general abstract details and specific sensory details. 2. Use sensory details to develop the setting for a story.
		Punctuating Titles	Use correct punctuation when writing the titles of stories and books.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
3	Narrators	Identifying Point of View	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply strategies for identifying a story's point of view and/or narrator.</li> <li>2. Explain how point of view affects a story's narration.</li> </ol>
		The Narrator as Context	Use point of view to clarify what a word means.
		Choosing Context	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the best strategy for figuring out a word's meaning.</li> <li>2. Choose the best point of view for your own narratives.</li> </ol>
	Points of View	Comparing Points of View	Compare similar stories narrated from different points of view.
		Introductory Commas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use commas to set apart introductory phrases like For example.</li> <li>2. Write the first draft of a narrative told from a particular point o</li> </ol>
	Theme	Finding Themes	Identify the theme in a story, using details related to plot, setting, and character.
		Idioms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define idiom, and explain some common idioms.</li> <li>2. Finish the first draft of a narrative by writing for longer periods of</li> </ol>

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
4	Forms of Narrative	Literary Forms	Name the forms that narrative literature can take.
		Narrative Sections	Describe the sections in each narrative form (chapters, scenes, etc.)
		Narrative Conclusions	1. Describe the purpose of a narrative's conclusion. 2. Improve the conclusion of the narrative they wrote.
		Sentence Fragments	1. Identify examples of sentence fragments. 2. Describe or identify situations in which sentence fragments are useful and appropriate.
	Multimedia	What Is Multimedia?	Explain how multimedia can make stories come to life.
		Peer Review	Use a constructive method to provide feedback on a peer's narrative.
		Building Ideas	Collaborate with others to provide a review of a peer's writing.
		Sentence Combining	Combine sentences to make a story flow more smoothly.
	Genres	What Is Genre?	1. Distinguish between genres and types of stories. 2. Describe the most common genres of fiction.
		Revising Your Narrative	1. Apply notes from a peer review session to efforts at revision. 2. Identify run-on sentences and revise them so they're e
		A Multimedia Narrative	Use multimedia elements and techniques to present an original narrative.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
5	Comparing and Contrasting	Reading Science Fiction	Find story elements related to a specific genre.
		Comparing Science Fiction	Compare and contrast two stories written in the same genre.
		Commas for Transition	Use commas to set transition words and phrases apart from the rest of a sentence.
	Writing Opinions	Claims and Reasons	State an opinion clearly and support it with reasons.
		Organizing Ideas	Organize ideas into well-structured paragraphs.
		Sentence Editing	1. Identify reasons for expanding and combining sentences. 2. Edit sentences to clarify or connect the ideas in an essay.
	Drama	Reader's Theater	1. Describe reader's theater as a type of drama. 2. Create a dramatic script based on an existing work of literature.
		Plays and Novels	Compare the elements of drama to the elements of a novel or short story.
		Dialect	Define and identify examples of dialect.
		Dramatic Forms	List and describe the most common forms of drama.
		Finding Themes in Drama	Identify the theme in a play, based on details in the text

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
6	Narrative Poetry	Forms of Poetry	Distinguish between narrative poems and lyric poems.
		Poems As Stories	Analyze the theme of a narrative poem.
		How to Edit	Identify the kinds of changes appropriate to the editing stage of the writing process.
		Editing for Verb Tense	Identify and correct unneeded shifts in verb tense.
	Lyric Poetry	Themes in Lyric Poetry	Identify and express the theme or themes of a lyric poem.
		Sound Effects	Identify the ways in which poems make music.
		Uses of Imagery	Describe how poets use imagery in lyric poems.
		Antonyms and Synonyms	Use synonyms and antonyms to understand unfamiliar words in a poem.
	Classic Literature	What Are the Classics?	Define and describe classic literature.
		Reading Classic Poetry	Use common reading strategies to comprehend difficult, complex literature.
		Reading Classic Prose	Comprehend and interpret a passage in a classic novel.
		Figurative Language	Identify examples of figurative language in a text.

**Semester B**

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
1	Reading Information	Main Ideas	1. Identify two or more main ideas in a passage of informational text. 2. Explain how the main ideas in a text are supported by details.
		Supporting Details	Explain how the main ideas in a text are supported by details.
		Using Direct Quotes	Use direct quotes to support your explanation of a text's main ideas.
		Punctuating Quotes	Punctuate direct quotes used to support an explanation.
	Finding Answers	Sources of Information	Identify sources that may provide the answer to a specific question.
		Using Information	Use information from print and digital sources to answer a question.
		Homophones	Define homophone and identify some commonly confused examples.
		Spelling Homophones	Identify and apply strategies for remembering how to spell these words.
	Analyzing Claims	Finding Claims	1. Define and identify examples of written claims. 2. Identify an author's claim.
		Finding Support for Claims	1. Explain how authors use reasons and evidence to support a claim. 2. Identify examples of reasons and evidence that support a claim.
		Analyzing a Claim	Analyze the claim in a persuasive text.
		Conjunctions	1. Define and identify examples of conjunctions. 2. Explain the role of conjunctions in a sentence.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
2	Reading Science	Connecting Concepts	Explain the relationship between two concepts in a scientific article.
		Scientific Words	Identify and define words commonly used in scientific articles.
		Dissecting Words	Use common Greek and Latin word parts to figure out what words mean.
		Using Conjunctions	Explain how conjunctions are used to show relationships between ideas.
	Analyzing Science	Organizing Science	Identify common ways of organizing scientific articles.
		Comparing Organization	Compare the organization of two different scientific articles.
		Integrating Science Sources	Integrate information from two scientific articles on the same topic.
		Researching Words	Use reference materials to find out the exact meaning and pronunciation of key words and phrases.
	Reading History	Connecting Events	Explain the relationship between two events in an historical ac
		Historical Words	Identify words that are commonly used in historical accounts.
		Context Clues in History	Use cause and effect relationships to determine the meanings of unfamiliar words used in historical accounts
		Prepositions	Define and explain the use of prepositions and prepositional phrases.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
3	Analyzing History	Comparing Historical Accounts	Compare and contrast two accounts of the same event.
		The Author's Perspective	Analyze the perspective of an author writing about historical eventx
		Correlative Conjunctions	Define and identify examples of correlative conjunctions.
		Using Correlative Conjunctions	Use correlative conjunctions to compare and contrast ideas.
	Researching	Research Questions	Generate a question to use as a research topic.
		Finding Sources	Find sources that may provide answers to a research question.
		Using Reference Materials	Use a dictionary to find out the exact meaning and pronunciation of key words and phrases.
	Summarizing Sources	Summarizing	Summarize articles used to answer a research question.
		Selecting Direct Quotes	1. Select direct quotes to support an explanation of an article's claims.2. Provide context for a direct quote by summarizing the source of the quote.
		Transitional Tags	Use transitional tags to integrate direct quotes into a summary.
		Punctuating Direct Quotes	1. Identify correctly punctuated direct quotes. 2. Integrate direct quotes into a research report and correctly punctuate them.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
4	Making Your Case	Finding an Angle	Explain their perspective on a topic they researched.
		Supporting Your Ideas	Develop a perspective on a topic with reasons and information.
		Research Words	Identify and define words commonly used in research reports.
		Spelling	Recall the correct spelling of words that are frequently used in research reports.
	Building Arguments	Finding Evidence	Identify evidence that supports a claim and the reasoning behind it.
		Organizing Research Reports	1. Define and identify common ways of organizing research reports. 2. Choose the best structure for supporting a particular claim or purpose for a research report.
		Outlining a Research Report	Use an outline to plan the organization of a research report.
	Writing Your Report	Drafting a Research Report	Draft a research report that develops a perspective on a topic.
		Writing Strategies	1. Draft a research report that develops a perspective on a topic. 2. Use writing strategies that help them develop ideas and expand on details.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Module 5	Peer Review	Review and Respond	Peer review a research report written by another student.
		Combining Sentences	Identify sentences that should be combined with other sentences.
		Separating Sentences	Determine if a group of words is a complete sentence.
	Revisit and Revise	Using Feedback	Evaluate and prioritize feedback provided by peers and/or a teacher.
		Plan to Revise	Develop a plan for revising a research report.
		Revising a Report	In this lesson students will apply what they've learned about revising a research report.
		Revising for Style	Improve the style and clarity of a research report by expanding, combining, separating, or reducing sentences.
	Proof and Edit	Proofreading	1. Identify the areas to check when proofreading a research report. 2. Proofread a research report.
		Editing By Checklist	1. Describe the purpose of an editing checklist. 2. Identify items that typically appear on an editing checklist.
		The Final Touches	1. Correct common writing mistakes related to grammar, usage, and mechanics. 2. Edit a research report.
		Citing Your Sources	Cite sources of information used in a research report.

<b>Module</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
6	Speak Up	Planning an Oral Report	1. Select main ideas and details for an oral report. 2. Organize ideas for an oral report.
		Choosing Details for a Speech	Choose and integrate facts and descriptive details to support the main ideas in an oral report.
		Visual Elements	Create or select visual elements to illustrate key points in an oral report.
		Speaking Techniques	Identify, describe, and apply techniques that make an oral report more clear and compelling for an audience.
	Make It Zing	Presenting Multimedia	Identify media components that will help present a set of main ideas with a particular point of view.
		Planning a Presentation	Create an outline, site map, or other plan representing ideas and media components for a multimedia presentation.
		Look and Listen	Summarize a presenter's main ideas or argument.
		Interjections	1. Define and identify examples of interjections. 2. Distinguish between mild and strong interjections. 3. Punctuate interjections correctly.
	Get Heard	Power Tools for Communication	1. Identify some of the ways in which technology helps people share ideas. 2. Identify some of the dangers or drawbacks of technology-enhanced communication.
		Publishing with Technology	Use technology to share your point of view with a larger audience.
		Responding to Ideas	Respond appropriately to the digital messages of others.
		The Perfect Tense	1. Define and identify examples of the perfect tense. 2. Form and use the perfect verb tenses (I had walked; I have walked; I will have walked).

