

# Language Usage

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Subject: Language Usage  
 Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements  
 RIT Score Range: Below 171

Skills and Concepts to Develop Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 171 - 180
<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>
	Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Brainstorms topics described by a given set of supporting details
<b>Organizing Structure</b>	<b>Organizing Structure</b>
	Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
Selects appropriate adjectives to add simple details when revising and editing* Arranges words into sentences	Chooses the appropriate word choice to convey a particular mood or tone Revises word order for fluency* Arranges words into sentences Identifies ending sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic Identifies beginning sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic Recognizes errors in punctuation* Edits for ending punctuation (question mark) Recognizes errors in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> draft, edit, sequence, supporting detail, to describe, topic sentence, word order
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ? question mark	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right)

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 171 - 180**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Develop 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 181 - 190
<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>
	Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Brainstorms topics described by a given set of supporting details	Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Uses webs as a prewriting strategy
<b>Organizing Structure</b>	<b>Organizing Structure</b>	<b>Organizing Structure</b>
	Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph	Recognizes that sentences in a paragraph all relate to one central idea Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Identifies sentence order to form a paragraph* Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used) Uses strong concluding sentences*
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
Selects appropriate adjectives to add simple details when revising and editing* Arranges words into sentences	Chooses the appropriate word choice to convey a particular mood or tone Revises word order for fluency* Arranges words into sentences Identifies ending sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic Identifies beginning sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic Recognizes errors in punctuation* Edits for ending punctuation (question mark) Recognizes errors in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation*	Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific audience* Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose* Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information Revises sentences to improve more word choice* Identifies revised sentences that add detail (e.g., The dog ran. The big black dog loped down the path.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)* Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an infinitive phrase (term not used; e.g., Vicki will be in Littleton tonight. She will attend a meeting. Vicki will

		<p>be in Littleton tonight to attend a meeting.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound predicate (term not used)</p> <p>Orders sentences in directions for clarity*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences for clarity*</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, deleting the use of dependent clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses indentations at the beginning of paragraphs</p> <p>Recognizes a sentence that uses plurals correctly*</p> <p>Edits for grade appropriate conventional spelling</p> <p>Edits for proper spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure*</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> draft, edit, sequence, supporting detail, to describe, topic sentence, word order	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> brainstorm, classified ad, description, indent, margin, persona, persuasive writing, publish, quotation mark, revise, revision, stanza, tone, voice, writing process
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ? question mark	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right)	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 181 - 190**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Develop 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 191 - 200
<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Brainstorms topics described by a given set of supporting details</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Uses webs as a prewriting strategy</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate audience for use of slang words* Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience Considers audience when selecting topic* Uses form appropriate to audience Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details* Uses webs as a prewriting strategy Identifies the main topic for an outline Interprets outlines</p>
<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Recognizes that sentences in a paragraph all relate to one central idea Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Identifies sentence order to form a paragraph* Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used) Uses strong concluding sentences*</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing* Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph Identifies supporting details* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used) Uses strong concluding sentences* Recognizes examples of compare and contrast essays* Selects cause/effect as the most appropriate organizational form*</p>
<p><b>Revising and Editing</b></p> <p>Chooses the appropriate word choice to convey a particular mood or tone</p>	<p><b>Revising and Editing</b></p> <p>Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific</p>	<p><b>Revising and Editing</b></p> <p>Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific</p>

<p>Revises word order for fluency*</p> <p>Arranges words into sentences</p> <p>Identifies ending sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic</p> <p>Identifies beginning sentences for paragraphs appropriate to topic</p> <p>Recognizes errors in punctuation*</p> <p>Edits for ending punctuation (question mark)</p> <p>Recognizes errors in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation*</p>	<p>audience*</p> <p>Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose*</p> <p>Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information</p> <p>Revises sentences to improve more word choice*</p> <p>Identifies revised sentences that add detail (e.g., The dog ran. The big black dog loped down the path.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an infinitive phrase (term not used; e.g., Vicki will be in Littleton tonight. She will attend a meeting. Vicki will be in Littleton tonight to attend a meeting.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound predicate (term not used)</p> <p>Orders sentences in directions for clarity*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences for clarity*</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, deleting the use of dependent clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses indentations at the beginning of paragraphs</p> <p>Recognizes a sentence that uses plurals correctly*</p> <p>Edits for grade appropriate conventional spelling</p> <p>Edits for proper spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure*</p>	<p>audience*</p> <p>Identifies writing sample that is most appropriate for a given purpose</p> <p>Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose*</p> <p>Uses appropriate word choice relative to purpose*</p> <p>Revises by adding detail*</p> <p>Revises by deleting information that does not relate to topic*</p> <p>Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information</p> <p>Identifies multiple sentences with the same meaning that vary in structure (e.g., On Saturday, Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim. Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim on Saturday. Jose and Kyle, on Saturday, went to the river to swim.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adverb clause (term not used; e.g., Joe will cook steaks. Sue will prepare salad. Joe will cook the steaks while Sue prepares salad.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using adjectives (term not used; e.g., A girl ran by the store. She was a young girl. The store was closed. The young girl ran by the closed store.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound subject in a compound sentence (terms not used; e.g., Bill plays the drums. Tom plays the drums. Henry plays the trumpet. Bill and Tom play the drums, and Henry plays the trumpet.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a prepositional phrase (term not used; e.g., Sarah gave Kathy a book. It was Kathy's graduation day. On</p>
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		<p>Kathy's graduation day, Sarah gave Kathy a book.)*  Revises sentence for grammar*  Identifies an alternate form of syntax, combining simple sentences to form a complex sentence (terms not used)  Identifies run-on sentences that need revision*  Changes word order of sentences from present to past tense*  Arranges word order of a sentence into an alternate form by changing verb placement (term not used)*  Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)  Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adverb clauses (term not used)  Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)*  Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)  Recognizes complete sentences  Edits for complete and correct sentences*  Edits paragraphs to show the start of new paragraphs with indentations  Edits for proper capitalization*  Edits for ending punctuation (period)  Recognizes that a dictionary is a useful tool for the editing process*</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> draft, edit, sequence, supporting detail, to describe, topic sentence, word order	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> brainstorm, classified ad, description, indent, margin, persona, persuasive writing, publish, quotation mark, revise, revision, stanza, tone, voice, writing process	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> book report, comparison, ending, informative essay, introduction, main heading, memo, pamphlet, resumé, slang
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right)	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 191 - 200**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Develop 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 201 - 210
<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Distinguishes between main topic and supporting details (using a set of words)* Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Uses webs as a prewriting strategy</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate audience for use of slang words* Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience Considers audience when selecting topic* Uses form appropriate to audience Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details* Uses webs as a prewriting strategy Identifies the main topic for an outline Interprets outlines</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience Explains which voice is most appropriate for writing intended for a specific audience Selects the appropriate tone for a given purpose* Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming Describes the process of brainstorming Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details* Evaluates which graphic organizer would be most useful for a given writing task* Identifies the main topic in an outline Interprets outlines</p>
<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Recognizes that sentences in a paragraph all relate to one central idea Recognizes that topic sentences often begin paragraphs* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Identifies sentence order to form a paragraph* Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used) Uses strong concluding sentences*</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing* Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph Identifies supporting details* Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used) Uses strong concluding sentences* Recognizes examples of compare and contrast essays* Selects cause/effect as the most appropriate organizational</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the main idea for a given passage (not thesis statement)* Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing* Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph Identifies supporting details* Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies how to develop a paragraph with a main idea and supporting details Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not</p>

	form*	used) Describes the characteristics of paragraphs* Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose* Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns* Identifies how details are arranged when using sequential organization Chooses process/sequence essays as the most effective form to achieve the given purpose
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific audience* Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose* Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information Revises sentences to improve more word choice* Identifies revised sentences that add detail (e.g., The dog ran. The big black dog loped down the path.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using multiple types of complex grammar (adverb, appositive, compound predicate, terms not used)* Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an infinitive phrase (term not used; e.g., Vicki will be in Littleton tonight. She will attend a meeting. Vicki will be in Littleton tonight to attend a meeting.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound predicate (term not used) Orders sentences in directions for clarity* Revises and combines sentences for clarity*	Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific audience* Identifies writing sample that is most appropriate for a given purpose Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose* Uses appropriate word choice relative to purpose* Revises by adding detail* Revises by deleting information that does not relate to topic* Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information Identifies multiple sentences with the same meaning that vary in structure (e.g., On Saturday, Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim. Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim on Saturday. Jose and Kyle, on Saturday, went to the river to swim.) Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adverb clause (term not used; e.g., Joe will cook steaks. Sue will prepare salad. Joe will cook the steaks while Sue prepares salad.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using adjectives (term not used; e.g., A girl ran by the store. She was a young girl. The store was closed. The young girl ran	Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience understanding* Revises by adding detail* Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)* Revises and combines sentences by changing point of view from first person to third person (terms not used; e.g., We heard the jazz musician. He was playing music. The musician was playing music.)* Revises and combines sentences using an appositive phrase (terms not used; e.g., Juan enjoys art classes. He takes classes in pottery and watercolor. He takes the classes at Porter Community College. Juan, who enjoys art classes, takes pottery and watercolor classes at Porter Community College.)* Explains how syntax (term not used) affects meaning of a sentence Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used) Arranges word order of sentences by rephrasing adjective clauses (term not used)* Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adjective clauses (term not used) Arranges word order of sentences by changing the placement of a direct quote within a sentence* Arranges sentences into alternate forms with correct syntax (term not used)* Replaces a word without changing the meaning of a sentence (e.g., either, otherwise, both) Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)

<p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, deleting the use of dependent clauses (terms not used)          Uses indentations at the beginning of paragraphs          Recognizes a sentence that uses plurals correctly*          Edits for grade appropriate conventional spelling          Edits for proper spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure*</p>	<p>by the closed store.)          Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)*          Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound subject in a compound sentence (terms not used; e.g., Bill plays the drums. Tom plays the drums. Henry plays the trumpet. Bill and Tom play the drums, and Henry plays the trumpet.)          Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a prepositional phrase (term not used; e.g., Sarah gave Kathy a book. It was Kathy's graduation day. On Kathy's graduation day, Sarah gave Kathy a book.)*          Revises sentence for grammar*          Identifies an alternate form of syntax, combining simple sentences to form a complex sentence (terms not used)          Identifies run-on sentences that need revision*          Changes word order of sentences from present to past tense*          Arranges word order of a sentence into an alternate form by changing verb placement (term not used)*          Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)          Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adverb clauses (term not used)          Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)*          Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)          Recognizes complete sentences          Edits for complete and correct sentences*          Edits paragraphs to show the start of new paragraphs with indentations          Edits for proper capitalization*          Edits for ending punctuation (period)          Recognizes that a dictionary is a useful tool for the editing process*</p>	<p>Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences          Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario          Uses multi-paragraph organization to develop ideas*          Recognizes complete sentences          Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> brainstorm, classified ad, description, indent, margin, persona, persuasive writing, publish, quotation mark, revise, revision, stanza, tone, voice, writing process</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> book report, comparison, ending, informative essay, introduction, main heading, memo, pamphlet, resumé, slang</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> argumentative, cluster, freewrite, humor, introductory sentence, language, parallelism, process essay, rough draft, satire, syntax, thesis statement</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 201 - 210**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Develop 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 211 - 220
<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate audience for use of slang words*</p> <p>Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience</p> <p>Considers audience when selecting topic*</p> <p>Uses form appropriate to audience</p> <p>Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose</p> <p>Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming</p> <p>Brainstorms supporting details for a given topic</p> <p>Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details*</p> <p>Uses webs as a prewriting strategy</p> <p>Identifies the main topic for an outline</p> <p>Interprets outlines</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience</p> <p>Explains which voice is most appropriate for writing intended for a specific audience</p> <p>Selects the appropriate tone for a given purpose*</p> <p>Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose</p> <p>Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose</p> <p>Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose</p> <p>Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming</p> <p>Describes the process of brainstorming</p> <p>Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details*</p> <p>Evaluates which graphic organizer would be most useful for a given writing task*</p> <p>Identifies the main topic in an outline</p> <p>Interprets outlines</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the form of writing that is most appropriate for a given purpose*</p> <p>Selects writing form appropriate to topic and purpose</p> <p>Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose</p> <p>Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose</p> <p>Identifies suitable research questions</p> <p>Describes the writing tasks organized by a particular graphic organizer</p> <p>Explains how and why outlines are used</p>
<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph</p> <p>Identifies supporting details*</p> <p>Determines which details do not belong in a paragraph after inferring the main idea of the paragraph</p> <p>Determines which details will not support a given topic</p> <p>Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details</p> <p>Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs</p> <p>Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs</p> <p>Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not used)</p> <p>Uses strong concluding sentences*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of compare and contrast essays*</p> <p>Selects cause/effect as the most appropriate organizational</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the main idea for a given passage (not thesis statement)*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph</p> <p>Identifies supporting details*</p> <p>Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph</p> <p>Determines which details will not support a given topic</p> <p>Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details</p> <p>Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs</p> <p>Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs</p> <p>Identifies how to develop a paragraph with a main idea and supporting details</p> <p>Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Describes the characteristics of effective multiple-paragraph compositions</p> <p>Writes an introductory paragraph to introduce the main topic*</p> <p>Selects the best topic sentence for a given paragraph</p> <p>Identifies how to make a topic sentence*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph</p> <p>Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph</p> <p>Evaluates the best way to develop a topic with supporting details after determining the topic of the paragraph</p> <p>Recognizes transitional words and phrases</p> <p>Organizes text into paragraphs with a clear beginning, middle, and ending using transitions and logical</p>

form*	used) Describes the characteristics of paragraphs* Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose* Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns* Identifies how details are arranged when using sequential organization Chooses process/sequence essays as the most effective form to achieve the given purpose	sequencing* Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (deductive) Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (inductive) Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose* Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns* Chooses the best transition word for cause/effect paragraphs* Explains how to best organize directions
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
Evaluates writing samples to determine which tone or persona is most appropriate for writing to a specific audience* Identifies writing sample that is most appropriate for a given purpose Identifies which sentence is appropriate for a given purpose* Uses appropriate word choice relative to purpose* Revises by adding detail* Revises by deleting information that does not relate to topic* Evaluates writing samples for clarity and completeness of information Identifies multiple sentences with the same meaning that vary in structure (e.g., On Saturday, Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim. Jose and Kyle went to the river to swim on Saturday. Jose and Kyle, on Saturday, went to the river to swim.) Combines sentences to improve clarity using a compound subject (term not used) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adjective clause (term not used; e.g., The boy who played basketball gave his coach the bottle.) Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an adverb clause (term not used; e.g., Joe will cook steaks. Sue will prepare salad. Joe will cook the steaks while Sue prepares salad.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using an independent clause (term not used; e.g., John saw a bird. It was spotted orange and black. The bird acted strangely. John saw an orange and black spotted bird that acted strangely.)* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using adjectives	Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience understanding* Revises by adding detail* Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)* Revises and combines sentences by changing point of view from first person to third person (terms not used; e.g., We heard the jazz musician. He was playing music. The musician was playing music.)* Revises and combines sentences using an appositive phrase (terms not used; e.g., Juan enjoys art classes. He takes classes in pottery and watercolor. He takes the classes at Porter Community College. Juan, who enjoys art classes, takes pottery and watercolor classes at Porter Community College.)* Explains how syntax (term not used) affects meaning of a sentence Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used) Arranges word order of sentences by rephrasing adjective clauses (term not used)* Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adjective clauses (term not used) Arranges word order of sentences by changing the placement of a direct quote within a sentence* Arranges sentences into alternate forms with correct syntax (term not used)* Replaces a word without changing the meaning of a sentence (e.g., either, otherwise, both)	Revises compositions for clarity in purpose* Evaluates writing samples for descriptive word choice* Evaluates word choice for the meaning or feeling it suggests (connotation, term not used)* Identifies combining sentences as a revision technique* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound sentence (term not used)* Rewrites sentences in question form* Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)* Revises sentences by using an adverb clause to combine sentences (terms not used; e.g., Marie always practices the flute. She is an excellent flutist. Because Marie always practices the flute, she is an excellent flutist.) Revises sentence to further character development (e.g., How could you revise the sentence to provide clues about John's appearance?)* Changes word order of sentences from first person to third person point of view* Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)* Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario Analyzes writing to revise multiple-paragraph compositions Evaluates which sentence will best serve as a topic sentence for a given subject Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing

<p>(term not used; e.g., A girl ran by the store. She was a young girl. The store was closed. The young girl ran by the closed store.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a dependent clause (term not used; e.g., We read our books. It was raining. We read our books, for it was raining.)*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound subject in a compound sentence (terms not used; e.g., Bill plays the drums. Tom plays the drums. Henry plays the trumpet. Bill and Tom play the drums, and Henry plays the trumpet.)</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a prepositional phrase (term not used; e.g., Sarah gave Kathy a book. It was Kathy's graduation day. On Kathy's graduation day, Sarah gave Kathy a book.)*</p> <p>Revises sentence for grammar*</p> <p>Identifies an alternate form of syntax, combining simple sentences to form a complex sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences that need revision*</p> <p>Changes word order of sentences from present to past tense*</p> <p>Arranges word order of a sentence into an alternate form by changing verb placement (term not used)*</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adverb clauses (term not used)</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences by reversing the subject and verb (terms not used)*</p> <p>Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)</p> <p>Recognizes complete sentences</p> <p>Edits for complete and correct sentences*</p> <p>Edits paragraphs to show the start of new paragraphs with indentations</p> <p>Edits for proper capitalization*</p> <p>Edits for ending punctuation (period)</p> <p>Recognizes that a dictionary is a useful tool for the editing process*</p>	<p>Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form)</p> <p>Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences</p> <p>Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario</p> <p>Uses multi-paragraph organization to develop ideas*</p> <p>Recognizes complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work</p>	<p>work</p> <p>Edits for proper punctuation</p> <p>Edits a paragraph for spelling</p> <p>Edits a sentence for spelling*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> book report, comparison, ending, informative essay, introduction, main heading, memo, pamphlet, resumé, slang</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> argumentative, cluster, freewrite, humor, introductory sentence, language, parallelism, process essay, rough draft, satire, syntax, thesis statement</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> alphabetical order, compose, contrast, documentation, expository writing, organization, transition</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 211 - 220**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 221 - 230
<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Selects appropriate vocabulary for a given audience Explains which voice is most appropriate for writing intended for a specific audience Selects the appropriate tone for a given purpose* Chooses expository text as the appropriate form of writing for a particular purpose Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose Recognizes that the writing process begins with the step of brainstorming Describes the process of brainstorming Brainstorms and evaluates topics described by a given set of supporting details* Evaluates which graphic organizer would be most useful for a given writing task* Identifies the main topic in an outline Interprets outlines</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the form of writing that is most appropriate for a given purpose* Selects writing form appropriate to topic and purpose Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose Identifies suitable research questions Describes the writing tasks organized by a particular graphic organizer Explains how and why outlines are used</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Evaluates the level of detail and information appropriate for a given audience* Uses clustering as a prewriting strategy*</p>
<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the main idea for a given passage (not thesis statement)* Identifies the topic sentence in a passage of content area writing* Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph Identifies supporting details* Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph Determines which details will not support a given topic Evaluates the best way to develop a given topic with supporting details Orders sentences logically to form clear paragraphs Orders sentences sequentially to form clear paragraphs Identifies how to develop a paragraph with a main idea and supporting details Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (deductive, term not</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Describes the characteristics of effective multiple-paragraph compositions Writes an introductory paragraph to introduce the main topic* Selects the best topic sentence for a given paragraph Identifies how to make a topic sentence* Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph Evaluates the best way to develop a topic with supporting details after determining the topic of the paragraph Recognizes transitional words and phrases Organizes text into paragraphs with a clear beginning, middle, and ending using transitions and logical</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the thesis statement for a given passage* Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph Recognizes transitional words and phrases Uses clear transitional words and phrases in writing Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (sequence)*</p>

<p>used)</p> <p>Describes the characteristics of paragraphs*</p> <p>Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose*</p> <p>Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns*</p> <p>Identifies how details are arranged when using sequential organization</p> <p>Chooses process/sequence essays as the most effective form to achieve the given purpose</p>	<p>sequencing*</p> <p>Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (deductive)</p> <p>Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (inductive)</p> <p>Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose*</p> <p>Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns*</p> <p>Chooses the best transition word for cause/effect paragraphs*</p> <p>Explains how to best organize directions</p>	
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
<p>Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience understanding*</p> <p>Revises by adding detail*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences by changing point of view from first person to third person (terms not used; e.g., We heard the jazz musician. He was playing music. The musician was playing music.)*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences using an appositive phrase (terms not used; e.g., Juan enjoys art classes. He takes classes in pottery and watercolor. He takes the classes at Porter Community College. Juan, who enjoys art classes, takes pottery and watercolor classes at Porter Community College.)*</p> <p>Explains how syntax (term not used) affects meaning of a sentence</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms, adding dependent clauses (term not used)</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences by rephrasing adjective clauses (term not used)*</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences by altering the placement of adjective clauses (term not used)</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences by changing the placement of a direct quote within a sentence*</p> <p>Arranges sentences into alternate forms with correct syntax (term not used)*</p> <p>Replaces a word without changing the meaning of a sentence (e.g., either, otherwise, both)</p>	<p>Revises compositions for clarity in purpose*</p> <p>Evaluates writing samples for descriptive word choice*</p> <p>Evaluates word choice for the meaning or feeling it suggests (connotation, term not used)*</p> <p>Identifies combining sentences as a revision technique*</p> <p>Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound sentence (term not used)*</p> <p>Rewrites sentences in question form*</p> <p>Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)*</p> <p>Revises sentences by using an adverb clause to combine sentences (terms not used; e.g., Marie always practices the flute. She is an excellent flutist. Because Marie always practices the flute, she is an excellent flutist.)</p> <p>Revises sentence to further character development (e.g., How could you revise the sentence to provide clues about John's appearance?)*</p> <p>Changes word order of sentences from first person to third person point of view*</p> <p>Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)*</p> <p>Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences</p> <p>Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario</p> <p>Analyzes writing to revise multiple-paragraph compositions</p> <p>Evaluates which sentence will best serve as a topic sentence for a given subject</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing</p>	<p>Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience interest*</p> <p>Uses the writing process to align content with purpose</p> <p>Distinguishes examples of thesis statements from other written text*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of proofreading for grammar*</p> <p>Evaluates for pronoun and sentence revision*</p>

Evaluates the syntax (term not used) of sentences (word order, form) Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario Uses multi-paragraph organization to develop ideas* Recognizes complete sentences Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work	work Edits for proper punctuation Edits a paragraph for spelling Edits a sentence for spelling*	
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> argumentative, cluster, freewrite, humor, introductory sentence, language, parallelism, process essay, rough draft, satire, syntax, thesis statement	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> alphabetical order, compose, contrast, documentation, expository writing, organization, transition	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 221 - 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Develop 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 231 - 240
<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Identifies the form of writing that is most appropriate for a given purpose*</p> <p>Selects writing form appropriate to topic and purpose</p> <p>Chooses persuasive writing as the most effective form for the given purpose</p> <p>Evaluates to determine what type of language is most appropriate for a given purpose</p> <p>Identifies suitable research questions</p> <p>Describes the writing tasks organized by a particular graphic organizer</p> <p>Explains how and why outlines are used</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Evaluates the level of detail and information appropriate for a given audience*</p> <p>Uses clustering as a prewriting strategy*</p>	<p><b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b></p> <p>Evaluates the relevance of potential research questions*</p> <p>Describes the structure of formal outlines*</p> <p>Evaluates the format of outlines*</p>
<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Describes the characteristics of effective multiple-paragraph compositions</p> <p>Writes an introductory paragraph to introduce the main topic*</p> <p>Selects the best topic sentence for a given paragraph</p> <p>Identifies how to make a topic sentence*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence of a paragraph</p> <p>Determines which details do not support the topic after determining the topic of a paragraph</p> <p>Evaluates the best way to develop a topic with supporting details after determining the topic of the paragraph</p> <p>Recognizes transitional words and phrases</p> <p>Organizes text into paragraphs with a clear beginning, middle, and ending using transitions and logical sequencing*</p> <p>Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (deductive)</p> <p>Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (inductive)</p> <p>Selects comparison-contrast reasoning as the most effective method to organize writing for a given purpose*</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Identifies the thesis statement for a given passage*</p> <p>Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph</p> <p>Recognizes transitional words and phrases</p> <p>Uses clear transitional words and phrases in writing</p> <p>Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (sequence)*</p>	<p><b>Organizing Structure</b></p> <p>Defines thesis statement*</p> <p>Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (chronological)*</p>

Identifies cause/effect organizational patterns* Chooses the best transition word for cause/effect paragraphs* Explains how to best organize directions		
<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
Revises compositions for clarity in purpose* Evaluates writing samples for descriptive word choice* Evaluates word choice for the meaning or feeling it suggests (connotation, term not used)* Identifies combining sentences as a revision technique* Combines sentences to improve clarity by using a compound sentence (term not used)* Rewrites sentences in question form* Revises and combines sentences using gerund phrases (terms not used; e.g., Jon is a soccer player. Sue is a soccer player. Jon plays for Lincoln High School. Sue plays for Jefferson High School. Jon and Sue are soccer players, Jon playing for Lincoln High School and Sue for Jefferson High School.)* Revises sentences by using an adverb clause to combine sentences (terms not used; e.g., Marie always practices the flute. She is an excellent flutist. Because Marie always practices the flute, she is an excellent flutist.) Revises sentence to further character development (e.g., How could you revise the sentence to provide clues about John's appearance?)* Changes word order of sentences from first person to third person point of view* Arranges word order of sentences into alternate forms by rephrasing adverb clauses (term not used)* Evaluates the syntax (word order, form) of sentences Determines the most appropriate thesis statement for a given scenario Analyzes writing to revise multiple-paragraph compositions Evaluates which sentence will best serve as a topic sentence for a given subject Identifies run-on sentences (term not used) while editing work Edits for proper punctuation Edits a paragraph for spelling Edits a sentence for spelling*	Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience interest* Uses the writing process to align content with purpose Distinguishes examples of thesis statements from other written text* Recognizes examples of proofreading for grammar* Evaluates for pronoun and sentence revision*	Revises sentences for fluency Uses evidence in support of a thesis statement Edits for errors in usage*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> alphabetical order, compose, contrast, documentation, expository writing, organization, transition	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> dash, formal outline, supporting evidence, works cited
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: 231 - 240**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Develop 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Introduce Above 240
<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b> Evaluates the level of detail and information appropriate for a given audience* Uses clustering as a prewriting strategy*	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b> Evaluates the relevance of potential research questions* Describes the structure of formal outlines* Evaluates the format of outlines*	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>
<b>Organizing Structure</b> Identifies the thesis statement for a given passage* Identifies the topic sentence for a given paragraph when the topic sentence is not the first sentence of the paragraph Recognizes transitional words and phrases Uses clear transitional words and phrases in writing Identifies the pattern of organization used in a writing sample (sequence)*	<b>Organizing Structure</b> Defines thesis statement* Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (chronological)*	<b>Organizing Structure</b> Identifies the four main types of forms of writing*
<b>Revising and Editing</b> Understands that the process of revision includes revising for audience interest* Uses the writing process to align content with purpose Distinguishes examples of thesis statements from other written text* Recognizes examples of proofreading for grammar* Evaluates for pronoun and sentence revision*	<b>Revising and Editing</b> Revises sentences for fluency Uses evidence in support of a thesis statement Edits for errors in usage*	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
<i>New Vocabulary: none</i>	<i>New Vocabulary: dash, formal outline, supporting evidence, works cited</i>	<i>New Vocabulary: none</i>
<i>New Signs and Symbols: none</i>	<i>New Signs and Symbols: none</i>	<i>New Signs and Symbols: none</i>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Interconnected Elements**

**RIT Score Range: Above 240**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Develop Above 240
<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b> Evaluates the relevance of potential research questions* Describes the structure of formal outlines* Evaluates the format of outlines*	<b>Writing Focus, Purpose, Prewriting, and Audience</b>
<b>Organizing Structure</b> Defines thesis statement* Identifies the method of organization used in a multi-paragraph composition (chronological)*	<b>Organizing Structure</b> Identifies the four main types of forms of writing*
<b>Revising and Editing</b> Revises sentences for fluency Uses evidence in support of a thesis statement Edits for errors in usage*	<b>Revising and Editing</b>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> dash, formal outline, supporting evidence, works cited	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

Subject: Language Usage

Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques

RIT Score Range: Below 171

Skills and Concepts to Develop Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 171 - 180
<b>Narrative</b>	<b>Narrative</b>
Identifies the form of poetry*	Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions Classifies passages as examples of make believe*
<b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b>	<b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b>
<b>Practical Application and Research</b>	<b>Practical Application and Research</b>
Recognizes the format of invitations* Recognizes examples of friendly letter	Identifies the audience of personal writing* Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes* Evaluates the quality of instructions*
<i>New Vocabulary: none</i>	<i>New Vocabulary: audience, essay, short story, to describe</i>
<i>New Signs and Symbols: none</i>	<i>New Signs and Symbols: none</i>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 171 - 180**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Develop 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 181 - 190
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Identifies the form of poetry*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions Classifies passages as examples of make believe*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Completes sentences to create a simile (term not used)* Gives examples of details in written descriptions* Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions Classifies passages as examples of fairy tales</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Selects an introductory sentence for a report on a given subject Identifies persuasive writing* Identifies advertising as persuasive writing*</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Recognizes the format of invitations* Recognizes examples of friendly letter</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies the audience of personal writing* Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes* Evaluates the quality of instructions*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Evaluates notes used to plan a story* Identifies the audience of personal writing* Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes* Identifies the parts of a friendly letter Identifies content appropriate to invitations (e.g., when, what, who, where)* Recognizes the format of directions* Selects topics appropriate for business formats*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> audience, essay, short story, to describe</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> closing, expository essay, form, formal essay, friendly letter, greeting, heading, signature, to entertain, to inform, to persuade</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 181 - 190**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Develop 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 191 - 200
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions Classifies passages as examples of make believe*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Completes sentences to create a simile (term not used)* Gives examples of details in written descriptions* Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions Classifies passages as examples of fairy tales</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Identifies examples of similes (term not used)* Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose* Classifies writing as descriptive Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event Selects the appropriate sentence to describe a specific feeling Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing* Describes the characteristics of short stories* Describes characteristics of fairy tales Describes characteristics of science fiction* Describes characteristics of poetry* Describes the characteristics of poems Classifies passages as examples of poems Classifies poetry as a form of creative writing* Differentiates between poems and stories* Uses rhyming in a poem*</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Selects an introductory sentence for a report on a given subject Identifies persuasive writing* Identifies advertising as persuasive writing*</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Evaluates which topic would best be described using expository text* Evaluates titles for expository writing* Identifies content appropriate for reviews (e.g., book, movie, theater review)* Identifies what type of information is appropriate for reports</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies the audience of personal writing* Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes* Evaluates the quality of instructions*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Evaluates notes used to plan a story* Identifies the audience of personal writing* Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes* Identifies the parts of a friendly letter Identifies content appropriate to invitations (e.g., when, what, who, where)* Recognizes the format of directions* Selects topics appropriate for business formats*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Records key thoughts as a prewriting strategy Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy Classifies examples of personal writing Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing Identifies the parts of a friendly letter Recognizes the purpose of directions*</p>

		Contrasts formats of business and friendly letters* Selects topics appropriate for business formats* Describes the format of resumés* Selects an appropriate closing for a business letter Distinguishes among types of business letters (e.g., letter of complaint, application letter, informative letter)* Writes business letters with content appropriate to the purpose given*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> audience, essay, short story, to describe	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> closing, expository essay, form, formal essay, friendly letter, greeting, heading, signature, to entertain, to inform, to persuade	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> abbreviation, argument, comparison, creative writing, descriptive writing, drama, expository, literary analysis, memo, narrative writing, parody, resumé, review, visualize
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 191 - 200**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Develop 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 201 - 210
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Completes sentences to create a simile (term not used)*            Gives examples of details in written descriptions*            Uses descriptive words to convey ideas in written compositions            Classifies passages as examples of fairy tales</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Identifies examples of similes (term not used)*            Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose*            Classifies writing as descriptive            Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event            Selects the appropriate sentence to describe a specific feeling            Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery            Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing*            Describes the characteristics of short stories*            Describes characteristics of fairy tales            Describes characteristics of science fiction*            Describes characteristics of poetry*            Describes the characteristics of poems            Classifies passages as examples of poems            Classifies poetry as a form of creative writing*            Differentiates between poems and stories*            Uses rhyming in a poem*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of figurative language in written text            Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose*            Classifies writing as descriptive            Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event            Explains the use of sensory images in poetry*            Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery            Recognizes the use of capitalization of words in sentences to show strong feelings/emotions*            Establishes setting in a narrative paragraph            Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed            Chooses the appropriate format for creative writing*            Defines personal narrative*            Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing*            Describes the characteristics of poems</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Selects an introductory sentence for a report on a given subject            Identifies persuasive writing*            Identifies advertising as persuasive writing*</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Evaluates which topic would best be described using expository text*            Evaluates titles for expository writing*            Identifies content appropriate for reviews (e.g., book, movie, theater review)*            Identifies what type of information is appropriate for reports</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate language used in expository writing*            Describes the purpose of research papers*            Classifies writing as persuasive*            Evaluates titles for persuasive writing*            Describes characteristics of interpretive responses*</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Evaluates notes used to plan a story*            Identifies the audience of personal writing*            Recognizes the purpose of thank you notes*            Identifies the parts of a friendly letter            Identifies content appropriate to invitations (e.g., when, what, who, where)*            Recognizes the format of directions*            Selects topics appropriate for business formats*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Records key thoughts as a prewriting strategy            Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy            Classifies examples of personal writing            Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing            Identifies the parts of a friendly letter            Recognizes the purpose of directions*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies an appropriate, relevant source for research information            Collects information from print resources            Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy            Chooses the most effective format for personal writing*            Describes the purposes of different personal writing formats (e.g., diaries, journals, learning logs)            Classifies examples of personal writing</p>

	<p>Contrasts formats of business and friendly letters*</p> <p>Selects topics appropriate for business formats*</p> <p>Describes the format of resumés*</p> <p>Selects an appropriate closing for a business letter</p> <p>Distinguishes among types of business letters (e.g., letter of complaint, application letter, informative letter)*</p> <p>Writes business letters with content appropriate to the purpose given*</p>	<p>Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing</p> <p>Recognizes the purpose of friendly letters*</p> <p>Includes appropriate content in friendly letters</p> <p>Addresses envelopes of personal letters</p> <p>Selects an appropriate salutation for a business letter</p> <p>Identifies research writing*</p> <p>Recognizes ways to represent data*</p> <p>Describes the elements that are typically included in informational writing*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> closing, expository essay, form, formal essay, friendly letter, greeting, heading, signature, to entertain, to inform, to persuade</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> abbreviation, argument, comparison, creative writing, descriptive writing, drama, expository, literary analysis, memo, narrative writing, parody, resumé, review, visualize</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> allusion, autobiography, direct quotation, figurative language, formal language, mystery, periodical, simile</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 201 - 210**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Develop 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 211 - 220
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Identifies examples of similes (term not used)*            Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose*            Classifies writing as descriptive            Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event            Selects the appropriate sentence to describe a specific feeling            Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery            Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing*            Describes the characteristics of short stories*            Describes characteristics of fairy tales            Describes characteristics of science fiction*            Describes characteristics of poetry*            Describes the characteristics of poems            Classifies passages as examples of poems            Classifies poetry as a form of creative writing*            Differentiates between poems and stories*            Uses rhyming in a poem*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of figurative language in written text            Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose*            Classifies writing as descriptive            Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event            Explains the use of sensory images in poetry*            Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery            Recognizes the use of capitalization of words in sentences to show strong feelings/emotions*            Establishes setting in a narrative paragraph            Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed            Chooses the appropriate format for creative writing*            Defines personal narrative*            Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing*            Describes the characteristics of poems</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Defines simile*            Examines the use of similes in written text            Identifies the use of metaphor*            Defines personification*            Identifies types of figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification)*            Describes characteristics of descriptive writing*            Evaluates written passages for the use of descriptive words to clarify ideas*            Defines imagery*            Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed            Gives examples of narrative writing*            Classifies passages as fantasy*            Defines poem*            Determines the rhyme scheme for a given poem*            Describes different forms of poems</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Evaluates which topic would best be described using expository text*            Evaluates titles for expository writing*            Identifies content appropriate for reviews (e.g., book, movie, theater review)*            Identifies what type of information is appropriate for reports</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate language used in expository writing*            Describes the purpose of research papers*            Classifies writing as persuasive*            Evaluates titles for persuasive writing*            Describes characteristics of interpretive responses*</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Chooses the most effective format for expository writing*            Describes the characteristics of expository text            Describes the purpose of expository writing*            Classifies writing samples as examples of expository text*            Describes the purposes of formal essays*            Defines a "how to" essay*            Defines summary*            Identifies content appropriate for a variety of persuasive forms (e.g., advertisement, editorials, essay)            Selects relevant topics for persuasive writing            Classifies examples of persuasive writing            Uses rhetorical questions in persuasive writing*</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Records key thoughts as a prewriting strategy            Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy            Classifies examples of personal writing</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies an appropriate, relevant source for research information            Collects information from print resources</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Gathers research information from analyzing original documents*            Identifies the appropriate style for a summary*</p>

<p>Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing</p> <p>Identifies the parts of a friendly letter</p> <p>Recognizes the purpose of directions*</p> <p>Contrasts formats of business and friendly letters*</p> <p>Selects topics appropriate for business formats*</p> <p>Describes the format of resumés*</p> <p>Selects an appropriate closing for a business letter</p> <p>Distinguishes among types of business letters (e.g., letter of complaint, application letter, informative letter)*</p> <p>Writes business letters with content appropriate to the purpose given*</p>	<p>Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy</p> <p>Chooses the most effective format for personal writing*</p> <p>Describes the purposes of different personal writing formats (e.g., diaries, journals, learning logs)</p> <p>Classifies examples of personal writing</p> <p>Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing</p> <p>Recognizes the purpose of friendly letters*</p> <p>Includes appropriate content in friendly letters</p> <p>Addresses envelopes of personal letters</p> <p>Selects an appropriate salutation for a business letter</p> <p>Identifies research writing*</p> <p>Recognizes ways to represent data*</p> <p>Describes the elements that are typically included in informational writing*</p>	<p>Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations</p> <p>Identifies content appropriate for memos*</p> <p>Describes the purpose of different forms of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, policy manual, memo)*</p> <p>Classifies examples of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, legal document, policies)</p> <p>Identifies appropriate content for a research paper*</p> <p>Defines plagiarism*</p> <p>Describes the contents of a bibliography*</p> <p>Describes the appropriate format for citing sources</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> abbreviation, argument, comparison, creative writing, descriptive writing, drama, expository, literary analysis, memo, narrative writing, parody, resumé, review, visualize</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> allusion, autobiography, direct quotation, figurative language, formal language, mystery, periodical, simile</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> analysis, analyze, application, cliché, expository paragraph, expository writing, format, how-to essay, imagery, journalistic, limerick, onomatopoeia, persuasive argument, rhetorical question, to explain, verse</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 211 - 220**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 221 - 230
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of figurative language in written text Identifies descriptive writing as the appropriate form for a given writing purpose* Classifies writing as descriptive Evaluates written passages for phrases that best describe a given situation or event Explains the use of sensory images in poetry* Evaluates language to determine which is most appropriate to convey imagery Recognizes the use of capitalization of words in sentences to show strong feelings/emotions* Establishes setting in a narrative paragraph Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed Chooses the appropriate format for creative writing* Defines personal narrative* Analyzes characteristics of fictional writing* Describes the characteristics of poems</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Defines simile* Examines the use of similes in written text Identifies the use of metaphor* Defines personification* Identifies types of figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification)* Describes characteristics of descriptive writing* Evaluates written passages for the use of descriptive words to clarify ideas* Defines imagery* Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed Gives examples of narrative writing* Classifies passages as fantasy* Defines poem* Determines the rhyme scheme for a given poem* Describes different forms of poems</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of similes in written text Examines the use of metaphor in written text Examines the use of personification in written text Evaluates passages for characteristics of descriptive writing Examines the use of imagery in poems Examines the use of alliteration in poetry Examines the use of alliteration Examines the use of onomatopoeia in poems* Defines hyperbole* Defines idiom* Evaluates the use of viewpoints as a technique to convey personal style and voice Defines anecdote* Classifies text as narrative writing* Identifies when poetry is an appropriate format* Describes characteristics of epic poems*</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Identifies the appropriate language used in expository writing* Describes the purpose of research papers* Classifies writing as persuasive* Evaluates titles for persuasive writing* Describes characteristics of interpretive responses*</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Chooses the most effective format for expository writing* Describes the characteristics of expository text Describes the purpose of expository writing* Classifies writing samples as examples of expository text* Describes the purposes of formal essays* Defines a "how to" essay* Defines summary* Identifies content appropriate for a variety of persuasive forms (e.g., advertisement, editorials, essay) Selects relevant topics for persuasive writing Classifies examples of persuasive writing Uses rhetorical questions in persuasive writing*</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Describes the purpose of expository writing* Describes the format of reports* Describes the purpose of thesis statements in reports Uses the appropriate format for a persuasive electronic presentation* Uses writing to respond to literature Uses counterarguments in persuasive essays Evaluates effectiveness of persuasive essays</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies an appropriate, relevant source for research information Collects information from print resources Uses note taking as a prewriting strategy Chooses the most effective format for personal writing* Describes the purposes of different personal writing</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Gathers research information from analyzing original documents* Identifies the appropriate style for a summary* Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations Identifies content appropriate for memos*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations Evaluates the characteristics of technical documents* Recognizes the format of memos* Identifies content appropriate for memos* Identifies content appropriate for an employee policy</p>

<p>formats (e.g., diaries, journals, learning logs)</p> <p>Classifies examples of personal writing</p> <p>Recognizes the format and purpose of the parts of a friendly letter, including the date, address, greeting, body, and closing</p> <p>Recognizes the purpose of friendly letters*</p> <p>Includes appropriate content in friendly letters</p> <p>Addresses envelopes of personal letters</p> <p>Selects an appropriate salutation for a business letter</p> <p>Identifies research writing*</p> <p>Recognizes ways to represent data*</p> <p>Describes the elements that are typically included in informational writing*</p>	<p>Describes the purpose of different forms of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, policy manual, memo)*</p> <p>Classifies examples of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, legal document, policies)</p> <p>Identifies appropriate content for a research paper*</p> <p>Defines plagiarism*</p> <p>Describes the contents of a bibliography*</p> <p>Describes the appropriate format for citing sources</p>	<p>manual*</p> <p>Distinguishes between relevant and irrelevant information to include in resumé*</p> <p>Describes characteristics of research papers*</p> <p>Describes the contents of a bibliography in a research paper*</p> <p>Recognizes MLA format for citing sources*</p> <p>Defines citing sources*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> allusion, autobiography, direct quotation, figurative language, formal language, mystery, periodical, simile</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> analysis, analyze, application, cliché, expository paragraph, expository writing, format, how-to essay, imagery, journalistic, limerick, onomatopoeia, persuasive argument, rhetorical question, to explain, verse</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> allegory, epic poem, literary response, plagiarize, tragedy</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: 221 - 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Develop 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Introduce Above 230
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defines simile*</li> <li>Examines the use of similes in written text</li> <li>Identifies the use of metaphor*</li> <li>Defines personification*</li> <li>Identifies types of figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification)*</li> <li>Describes characteristics of descriptive writing*</li> <li>Evaluates written passages for the use of descriptive words to clarify ideas*</li> <li>Defines imagery*</li> <li>Evaluates descriptive passages for the mood conveyed</li> <li>Gives examples of narrative writing*</li> <li>Classifies passages as fantasy*</li> <li>Defines poem*</li> <li>Determines the rhyme scheme for a given poem*</li> <li>Describes different forms of poems</li> </ul>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examines the use of similes in written text</li> <li>Examines the use of metaphor in written text</li> <li>Examines the use of personification in written text</li> <li>Evaluates passages for characteristics of descriptive writing</li> <li>Examines the use of imagery in poems</li> <li>Examines the use of alliteration in poetry</li> <li>Examines the use of alliteration</li> <li>Examines the use of onomatopoeia in poems*</li> <li>Defines hyperbole*</li> <li>Defines idiom*</li> <li>Evaluates the use of viewpoints as a technique to convey personal style and voice</li> <li>Defines anecdote*</li> <li>Classifies text as narrative writing*</li> <li>Identifies when poetry is an appropriate format*</li> <li>Describes characteristics of epic poems*</li> </ul>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examines the use of similes in written text</li> <li>Defines metaphor*</li> <li>Describes how the setting affects a story*</li> <li>Examines the use of hyperbole in written text*</li> <li>Defines anecdote*</li> <li>Describes characteristics of satire*</li> </ul>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chooses the most effective format for expository writing*</li> <li>Describes the characteristics of expository text</li> <li>Describes the purpose of expository writing*</li> <li>Classifies writing samples as examples of expository text*</li> <li>Describes the purposes of formal essays*</li> <li>Defines a "how to" essay*</li> <li>Defines summary*</li> <li>Identifies content appropriate for a variety of persuasive forms (e.g., advertisement, editorials, essay)</li> <li>Selects relevant topics for persuasive writing</li> <li>Classifies examples of persuasive writing</li> <li>Uses rhetorical questions in persuasive writing*</li> </ul>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes the purpose of expository writing*</li> <li>Describes the format of reports*</li> <li>Describes the purpose of thesis statements in reports</li> <li>Uses the appropriate format for a persuasive electronic presentation*</li> <li>Uses writing to respond to literature</li> <li>Uses counterarguments in persuasive essays</li> <li>Evaluates effectiveness of persuasive essays</li> </ul>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes different forms of rhetoric/persuasion*</li> <li>Determines the purpose of a persuasive writing passage*</li> <li>Evaluates the steps necessary to organize an argument*</li> <li>Describes the purpose of thesis statements in persuasive essays*</li> </ul>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathers research information from analyzing original documents*</li> <li>Identifies the appropriate style for a summary*</li> <li>Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations</li> <li>Identifies content appropriate for memos*</li> </ul>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations</li> <li>Evaluates the characteristics of technical documents*</li> <li>Recognizes the format of memos*</li> <li>Identifies content appropriate for memos*</li> <li>Identifies content appropriate for an employee policy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies circumstances in which sources may be used without citation*</li> </ul>

<p>Describes the purpose of different forms of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, policy manual, memo)*</p> <p>Classifies examples of workplace writing (e.g., resumé, legal document, policies)</p> <p>Identifies appropriate content for a research paper*</p> <p>Defines plagiarism*</p> <p>Describes the contents of a bibliography*</p> <p>Describes the appropriate format for citing sources</p>	<p>manual*</p> <p>Distinguishes between relevant and irrelevant information to include in resumé*</p> <p>Describes characteristics of research papers*</p> <p>Describes the contents of a bibliography in a research paper*</p> <p>Recognizes MLA format for citing sources*</p> <p>Defines citing sources*</p>	
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> analysis, analyze, application, cliché, expository paragraph, expository writing, format, how-to essay, imagery, journalistic, limerick, onomatopoeia, persuasive argument, rhetorical question, to explain, verse</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> allegory, epic poem, literary response, plagiarize, tragedy</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> none</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> . period</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Forms of Writing and Writing Techniques**

**RIT Score Range: Above 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Develop Above 230
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of similes in written text Examines the use of metaphor in written text Examines the use of personification in written text Evaluates passages for characteristics of descriptive writing Examines the use of imagery in poems Examines the use of alliteration in poetry Examines the use of alliteration Examines the use of onomatopoeia in poems* Defines hyperbole* Defines idiom* Evaluates the use of viewpoints as a technique to convey personal style and voice Defines anecdote* Classifies text as narrative writing* Identifies when poetry is an appropriate format* Describes characteristics of epic poems*</p>	<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>Examines the use of similes in written text Defines metaphor* Describes how the setting affects a story* Examines the use of hyperbole in written text* Defines anecdote* Describes characteristics of satire*</p>
<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Describes the purpose of expository writing* Describes the format of reports* Describes the purpose of thesis statements in reports Uses the appropriate format for a persuasive electronic presentation* Uses writing to respond to literature Uses counterarguments in persuasive essays Evaluates effectiveness of persuasive essays</p>	<p><b>Argument/Analysis and Persuasive</b></p> <p>Recognizes different forms of rhetoric/persuasion* Determines the purpose of a persuasive writing passage* Evaluates the steps necessary to organize an argument* Describes the purpose of thesis statements in persuasive essays*</p>
<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies addresses using appropriate punctuation and abbreviations Evaluates the characteristics of technical documents* Recognizes the format of memos* Identifies content appropriate for memos* Identifies content appropriate for an employee policy manual* Distinguishes between relevant and irrelevant information to include in resumés* Describes characteristics of research papers*</p>	<p><b>Practical Application and Research</b></p> <p>Identifies circumstances in which sources may be used without citation*</p>

Describes the contents of a bibliography in a research paper*	
Recognizes MLA format for citing sources*	
Defines citing sources*	
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> allegory, epic poem, literary response, plagiarize, tragedy	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: Below 171**

Skills and Concepts to Develop Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 171 - 180
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses the comparative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate demonstrative adjective (term not used, e.g., these, which, those) to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Uses the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses linking verbs to form the future tense (term not used; e.g., Soon it will be lunchtime.)*</p> <p>Uses linking verbs in sentences containing complex subjects (terms not used; e.g., The time for selling houses is now.)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., wake, woke, woken)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., come, came, come)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., make, made, made; dig, dug, dug; sleep, slept, slept)</p> <p>Chooses the correct action verb to complete a sentence</p> <p>Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)*</p> <p>Identifies the correct verb phrase for the content of the sentence*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Chooses a singular or plural noun (term not used), depending on the context of the sentence*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun to replace a noun in a written composition</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Selects an adjective to modify a given noun (terms not used) in a written sentence*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the comparative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the superlative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate demonstrative adjective (term not used, e.g., these, which, those) to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Uses possessive adjectives (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the present perfect tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)*</p>

	<p>Uses linking verbs in sentences containing complex subjects (terms not used; e.g., The time for selling houses is now.)*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I was listening to the radio.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., break, broke, broken)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., come, came, come)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., get, got, gotten)</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., make, made, made; dig, dug, dug; sleep, slept, slept)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p> <p>Uses coordinating conjunctions (term not used) in writing to connect ideas*</p>
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence (term not used; e.g., Did she eat?)</p>	<p>Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies the correct question form of a statement*</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence (term not used; e.g., Did she eat?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing an interrogative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Who is she?)</p> <p>Chooses the interrogative (term not used) form of a sentence as the most appropriate for a particular context</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p>

	Classifies sentences as questions when ending punctuation is present Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> capital letter, comma, exclamation mark, mark, period, question mark	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> action verb, adverb, command, complete sentence, exclamation, main verb, object, run-on sentence, sentence fragment, subject, subordinate clause, when, where, word order
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe, : colon, ! exclamation point, . period, ? question mark, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right), ; semicolon	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> – dash

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 171 - 180**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Develop 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 181 - 190
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses the comparative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate demonstrative adjective (term not used, e.g., these, which, those) to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Uses the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses linking verbs to form the future tense (term not used; e.g., Soon it will be lunchtime.)*</p> <p>Uses linking verbs in sentences containing complex subjects (terms not used; e.g., The time for selling houses is now.)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., wake, woke, woken)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., come, came, come)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., make, made, made; dig, dug, dug; sleep, slept, slept)</p> <p>Chooses the correct action verb to complete a sentence</p> <p>Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)*</p> <p>Identifies the correct verb phrase for the content of the sentence*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Chooses a singular or plural noun (term not used), depending on the context of the sentence*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun to replace a noun in a written composition</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Selects an adjective to modify a given noun (terms not used) in a written sentence*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the comparative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the superlative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate demonstrative adjective (term not used, e.g., these, which, those) to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Uses possessive adjectives (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the present perfect tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies collective nouns (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun (term not used) to replace a noun in a written composition*</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) that agree in number and gender with their antecedent</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the correct linking verb for the content of the sentence*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the future tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I will see you tomorrow.)</p>

	<p>Uses linking verbs in sentences containing complex subjects (terms not used; e.g., The time for selling houses is now.)*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I was listening to the radio.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., break, broke, broken)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., come, came, come)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., get, got, gotten)</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., make, made, made; dig, dug, dug; sleep, slept, slept)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p> <p>Uses coordinating conjunctions (term not used) in writing to connect ideas*</p>	<p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., wear, worn, worn)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses an irregular verb following an adverb phrase (terms not used; e.g., When I was in 7th grade, I kept my books in the locker.)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Uses words that answer how, when, where, why, how often and how much questions (adverbs) in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p>
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence (term not used; e.g., Did she eat?)</p>	<p>Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies the correct question form of a statement*</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence (term not used; e.g., Did she eat?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative</p>	<p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p>

	<p>sentence containing an interrogative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Who is she?)</p> <p>Chooses the interrogative (term not used) form of a sentence as the most appropriate for a particular context</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions when ending punctuation is present</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content</p>	<p>Classifies sentences as those that tell something that happened (declarative, term not used)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a relative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Did you get the groceries that we need?)</p> <p>Punctuates an interrogative sentence that contains a restrictive phrase (term not used; e.g., Is this the school that won the tournament?)*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling about more than one idea (compound sentence, term not used)*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> capital letter, comma, exclamation mark, mark, period, question mark	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> action verb, adverb, command, complete sentence, exclamation, main verb, object, run-on sentence, sentence fragment, subject, subordinate clause, when, where, word order	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> compound sentence, explanation, predicate, quotation, singular
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe, : colon, ! exclamation point, . period, ? question mark, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right), ; semicolon	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> – dash	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 181 - 190**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Develop 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 191 - 200
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Chooses a singular or plural noun (term not used), depending on the context of the sentence*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun to replace a noun in a written composition</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Selects an adjective to modify a given noun (terms not used) in a written sentence*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the comparative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the superlative form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)*</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate demonstrative adjective (term not used, e.g., these, which, those) to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Uses possessive adjectives (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the present perfect tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies collective nouns (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun (term not used) to replace a noun in a written composition*</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)*</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) that agree in number and gender with their antecedent</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the correct linking verb for the content of the sentence*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the future tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I will see you tomorrow.)</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words that tell "who" did an action*</p> <p>Classifies words as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Uses appropriate form of irregular nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Defines pronoun*</p> <p>Uses I and me correctly*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses relative pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions (e.g., who, whoever, which, that, whom)*</p> <p>Distinguishes between words that describe nouns (term not used) and other words*</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) ending in -y to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses the irregular comparative and superlative forms of the adjective bad (e.g., worse, worst) to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives correctly*</p> <p>Uses predicate adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines past tense of verbs*</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p>

<p>Uses linking verbs in sentences containing complex subjects (terms not used; e.g., The time for selling houses is now.)*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I was listening to the radio.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., break, broke, broken)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., come, came, come)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., get, got, gotten)</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., make, made, made; dig, dug, dug; sleep, slept, slept)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Chooses a pronoun of the correct case, gender, and number to complete a sentence that does not contain an antecedent (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p> <p>Uses coordinating conjunctions (term not used) in writing to connect ideas*</p>	<p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., wear, worn, worn)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses an irregular verb following an adverb phrase (terms not used; e.g., When I was in 7th grade, I kept my books in the locker.)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Uses words that answer how, when, where, why, how often and how much questions (adverbs) in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p>	<p>used)</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing collective nouns (term not used; e.g., jury, team, etc.)*</p> <p>Understands the meaning of future tense verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Classifies text as written in the past tense*</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses main verbs to form the past perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., Jane has been helping me.)*</p> <p>Uses the present tense of regular verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the past participle of regular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect forms of adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses most or least to create the superlative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses most plus an adverb (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)</p>
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		<p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives correctly in written compositions*</p>
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Completes a sentence by selecting a predicate (term not used) that fits the content and meaning of the sentence</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies the correct question form of a statement*</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence (term not used; e.g., Did she eat?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing an interrogative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Who is she?)</p> <p>Chooses the interrogative (term not used) form of a sentence as the most appropriate for a particular context</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions when ending punctuation is present</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content</p>	<p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p> <p>Classifies sentences as those that tell something that happened (declarative, term not used)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a relative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Did you get the groceries that we need?)</p> <p>Punctuates an interrogative sentence that contains a restrictive phrase (term not used; e.g., Is this the school that won the tournament?)*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling about more than one idea (compound sentence, term not used)*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>	<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence</p> <p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Completes an inverted sentence by selecting a phrase that fits the content and meaning of the sentence*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence that starts with a proper noun (terms not used; e.g., Mary, are you ready?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Recognizes that commands can show strong feeling*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> action verb, adverb, command, complete sentence, exclamation, main verb, object, run-on sentence, sentence fragment, subject, subordinate clause, when, where, word order	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> compound sentence, explanation, predicate, quotation, singular	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> clause, future tense, grammar, proper noun, subject-verb agreement, tense
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> – dash	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 191 - 200**

<b>Skills and Concepts to Enhance</b> <b>181 - 190</b>	<b>Skills and Concepts to Develop</b> <b>191 - 200</b>	<b>Skills and Concepts to Introduce</b> <b>201 - 210</b>
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies collective nouns (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Chooses the appropriate pronoun (term not used) to replace a noun in a written composition*</p> <p>Restates a sentence using pronouns (term not used) of appropriate case, gender, and number</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a possessive adjective (possessive pronoun, term not used; e.g., Mary and Sam ate their lunch. To whom does the lunch belong?)</p> <p>Uses the objective case of a pronoun (term not used) in written compositions (her, him, them)</p> <p>Uses subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used) I correctly in compound subjects</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses reflexive pronouns (term not used) that agree in number and gender with their antecedent</p> <p>Identifies words in a sentence that tell about a specific noun (term not used)</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses the positive form of an adjective to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies verbs in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the correct linking verb for the content of the sentence*</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the future tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I will see you tomorrow.)</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words that tell "who" did an action*</p> <p>Classifies words as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Uses appropriate form of irregular nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Defines pronoun*</p> <p>Uses I and me correctly*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses relative pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions (e.g., who, whoever, which, that, whom)*</p> <p>Distinguishes between words that describe nouns (term not used) and other words*</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) ending in -y to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses the irregular comparative and superlative forms of the adjective bad (e.g., worse, worst) to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives correctly*</p> <p>Uses predicate adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines past tense of verbs*</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs (terms not</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the objective case (direct object, indirect object, object of preposition) of a noun in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns (terms not used)</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes plural forms of objective pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies numerical adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses more or less to create the comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Identifies superlative adjectives (term not used) (e.g., -est, most, least) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing the pronoun "there" (term not used; e.g., There are several new houses on my street.)</p> <p>Uses future perfect tense verbs (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the correct auxiliary verb for the content of the</p>

<p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., teach, taught, taught)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., wear, worn, worn)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses past tense of irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., grew, flew, knew)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., drive, drove, driven; write, wrote, written; give, gave, given)*</p> <p>Uses an irregular verb following an adverb phrase (terms not used; e.g., When I was in 7th grade, I kept my books in the locker.)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies phrases that answer who, what, when, where, how, why</p> <p>Uses words that answer how, when, where, why, how often and how much questions (adverbs) in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses pronouns of the appropriate case (subjective, objective, possessive, terms not used) that agree in number with their antecedent*</p>	<p>used)</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing collective nouns (term not used; e.g., jury, team, etc.)*</p> <p>Understands the meaning of future tense verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Classifies text as written in the past tense*</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses main verbs to form the past perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., Jane has been helping me.)*</p> <p>Uses the present tense of regular verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the past participle of regular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect forms of adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses most or least to create the superlative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses most plus an adverb (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)</p>	<p>sentence (e.g., will, was, shall)*</p> <p>Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*</p> <p>Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)</p> <p>Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct usage of pronouns and antecedents*</p> <p>Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words (prepositions, term not used) that tell how, where, or which</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p>
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	<p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives correctly in written compositions*</p>	
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p> <p>Classifies sentences as those that tell something that happened (declarative, term not used)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a relative pronoun (terms not used; e.g., Did you get the groceries that we need?)</p> <p>Punctuates an interrogative sentence that contains a restrictive phrase (term not used; e.g., Is this the school that won the tournament?)*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as questions based on word order</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling you what to do (imperative sentences, term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as telling about more than one idea (compound sentence, term not used)*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>	<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence</p> <p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Completes an inverted sentence by selecting a phrase that fits the content and meaning of the sentence*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence that starts with a proper noun (terms not used; e.g., Mary, are you ready?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Recognizes that commands can show strong feeling*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>	<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences</p> <p>Completes sentences by adding the missing parts of speech</p> <p>Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences</p> <p>Differentiates between examples of statements and other sentence types</p> <p>Identifies statements/declarative sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes that an interrogative sentence asks a question*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as interrogative (term not used)</p> <p>Defines exclamatory sentence</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory based on word order and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Identifies command/imperative statements*</p> <p>Selects the conjunctive adverb "therefore" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as compound</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> compound sentence, explanation, predicate, quotation, singular	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> clause, future tense, grammar, proper noun, subject-verb agreement, tense	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> antecedent, comma splice, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence, declarative sentence, dependent clause, direct object, exclamatory sentence, fragment, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, simple sentence, verb phrase

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 201 - 210**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Develop 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 211 - 220
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words that tell "who" did an action*</p> <p>Classifies words as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes regular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Uses appropriate form of irregular nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Defines pronoun*</p> <p>Uses I and me correctly*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of indefinite pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses relative pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions (e.g., who, whoever, which, that, whom)*</p> <p>Distinguishes between words that describe nouns (term not used) and other words*</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) ending in -y to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses the irregular comparative and superlative forms of the adjective bad (e.g., worse, worst) to complete a sentence (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives correctly*</p> <p>Uses predicate adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines past tense of verbs*</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs (terms not</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the objective case (direct object, indirect object, object of preposition) of a noun in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns (terms not used)</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes plural forms of objective pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies numerical adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses more or less to create the comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Identifies superlative adjectives (term not used) (e.g., -est, most, least) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing the pronoun "there" (term not used; e.g., There are several new houses on my street.)</p> <p>Uses future perfect tense verbs (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the correct auxiliary verb for the content of the</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Defines proper noun*</p> <p>Classifies nouns as abstract*</p> <p>Identifies the possessive nouns in written composition*</p> <p>Defines direct object*</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Determines whether a noun is singular or plural based on subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Recognizes when the possessive pronoun "their" needs to be used</p> <p>Identifies subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used; e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they) in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) he, she, and we correctly in written compositions as part of a compound subject</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as adjectives*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives (term not used)</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Recognizes that the suffix -er means more when used with an adjective (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives (terms not used) correctly</p> <p>Classifies words as verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present participles in written compositions (e.g., is running)*</p> <p>Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) lie in written compositions*</p>

<p>used)</p> <p>Identifies past tense verbs</p> <p>Identifies the future tense of regular verbs</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing collective nouns (term not used; e.g., jury, team, etc.)*</p> <p>Understands the meaning of future tense verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Classifies text as written in the past tense*</p> <p>Uses the past tense of regular verbs (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses main verbs to form the past perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., Jane has been helping me.)*</p> <p>Uses the present tense of regular verbs (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the past participle of regular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present perfect tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I have lived here for seven years.)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., swim, swam, swum)</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., go, went, gone)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) see in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)</p> <p>Identifies the past tense of irregular verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses well and good correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect forms of adverbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses most or least to create the superlative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Uses most plus an adverb (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)</p>	<p>sentence (e.g., will, was, shall)*</p> <p>Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*</p> <p>Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)</p> <p>Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct usage of pronouns and antecedents*</p> <p>Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words (prepositions, term not used) that tell how, where, or which</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p>	<p>Uses the past perfect and present perfect tenses of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes the correct use of irregular verbs*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of misplaced modifiers*</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions (term defined)*</p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases</p> <p>Defines verb phrase (predicate)*</p> <p>Describes the word modified by a given prepositional phrase in a written composition*</p> <p>Describes the function of a prepositional phrase in a written composition*</p> <p>Uses verb phrases (predicates, terms not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Uses verb phrases in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the main clause in a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies prepositions in written phrases*</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions</p>
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<p>Identifies the antecedent of a subjective pronoun (nominative, term not used; e.g., We saw the rocket. It came from outer space. What word means the same as "it"?)</p> <p>Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses negatives correctly in written compositions*</p>		
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence</p> <p>Identifies sentences showing the subject and predicate correctly divided*</p> <p>Completes an inverted sentence by selecting a phrase that fits the content and meaning of the sentence*</p> <p>Identifies complete sentences</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Completes incomplete sentences</p> <p>Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences</p> <p>Classifies sentences as statements or sentences that make a statement</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence that starts with a proper noun (terms not used; e.g., Mary, are you ready?)</p> <p>Selects the mark that will punctuate an interrogative sentence containing a prepositional phrase (terms not used; e.g., Will you come with me?)</p> <p>Completes an exclamatory sentence (term not used) using proper word order and appropriate content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) based on word order and content</p> <p>Recognizes that commands can show strong feeling*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "and" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "but" to create a compound sentence</p>	<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence</p> <p>Identifies incomplete sentences</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences</p> <p>Completes sentences by adding the missing parts of speech</p> <p>Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences</p> <p>Differentiates between examples of statements and other sentence types</p> <p>Identifies statements/declarative sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes that an interrogative sentence asks a question*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as interrogative (term not used)</p> <p>Defines exclamatory sentence</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory based on word order and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p> <p>Identifies command/imperative statements*</p> <p>Selects the conjunctive adverb "therefore" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as compound</p>	<p>Recognizes examples of inverted order in written sentences*</p> <p>Identifies the two main parts of a sentence as subject and predicate*</p> <p>Identifies the part of speech needed to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences</p> <p>Defines run-on sentence*</p> <p>Identifies sentence fragments (term used)</p> <p>Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing*</p> <p>Identifies declarative sentences*</p> <p>Defines a statement (declarative sentence, term not used)*</p> <p>Classifies examples of declarative complex sentences (terms not used)*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as declarative</p> <p>Classifies sentences as interrogative</p> <p>Classifies sentences as simple</p> <p>Identifies compound sentences*</p> <p>Selects the conjunctive adverb "although" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as compound</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "for" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "so" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Identifies components of complex sentences (independent clause)*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> clause, future tense, grammar, proper noun, subject-verb agreement, tense</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> antecedent, comma splice, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence, declarative sentence, dependent clause, direct object, exclamatory sentence, fragment, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, simple sentence, verb phrase</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> common noun, independent clause, main clause, modifier, noun clause, participial, participle, present participle, transition</p>

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

*New Signs and Symbols: none*

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 211 - 220**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 221 - 230
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies proper nouns in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the objective case (direct object, indirect object, object of preposition) of a noun in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes irregular plurals of nouns in written compositions</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns (terms not used)</p> <p>Differentiates between possessive singular and plural forms of nouns*</p> <p>Uses the simple possessive (term not used) "their" correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes plural forms of objective pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies numerical adjectives (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Evaluates the usage of positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives (terms not used) in written sentences*</p> <p>Uses more or less to create the comparative form of an adjective (terms not used) to complete a sentence</p> <p>Identifies superlative adjectives (term not used) (e.g., -est, most, least) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present tense verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Determines correct verb form for sentences containing the pronoun "there" (term not used; e.g., There are several new houses on my street.)</p> <p>Uses future perfect tense verbs (term not used) in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the correct auxiliary verb for the content of the</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Defines proper noun*</p> <p>Classifies nouns as abstract*</p> <p>Identifies the possessive nouns in written composition*</p> <p>Defines direct object*</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Determines whether a noun is singular or plural based on subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Recognizes when the possessive pronoun "their" needs to be used</p> <p>Identifies subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used; e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they) in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) he, she, and we correctly in written compositions as part of a compound subject</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as adjectives*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives (term not used)</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Recognizes that the suffix -er means more when used with an adjective (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives (terms not used) correctly</p> <p>Classifies words as verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present participles in written compositions (e.g., is running)*</p> <p>Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) lie in written compositions*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes plural nouns based on Latin and Greek roots (e.g., alga, hypothesis)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural form of nouns, including compound nouns</p> <p>Defines reflexive pronoun*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses interrogative pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that good is usually used as an adjective, not as an adverb*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Identifies comparative adjectives (e.g., -er, more, less) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines comparative adjective*</p> <p>Defines superlative adjectives*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate use of active verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies participles (verb used as adjective, term not used) as adjectives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies active voice in written compositions</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense using passive voice (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., It was colored green.)*</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies appositive phrases in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes examples of dependent clauses*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies independent clauses</p>

<p>sentence (e.g., will, was, shall)*  Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*  Uses irregular verbs (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., bring, brought, brought)*  Uses the past and present perfect forms of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., fly, flew, flown; know, knew, known)  Uses adverbs (term not used) to make comparisons in written compositions*  Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement for linking verbs in written compositions (terms not used)  Recognizes correct subject-verb agreement*  Identifies correct usage (case, gender, number) of pronouns in sentences that do not contain antecedents (terms not used)  Identifies correct usage of pronouns and antecedents*  Uses adverb clauses (term not used) in written compositions  Identifies words (prepositions, term not used) that tell how, where, or which  Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions  Uses negatives (term not used) correctly in written compositions</p>	<p>Uses the past perfect and present perfect tenses of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions  Recognizes the correct use of irregular verbs*  Recognizes examples of misplaced modifiers*  Identifies participial phrase in written compositions (term defined)*  Identifies prepositional phrases  Defines verb phrase (predicate)*  Describes the word modified by a given prepositional phrase in a written composition*  Describes the function of a prepositional phrase in a written composition*  Uses verb phrases (predicates, terms not used) in written compositions  Uses verb phrases in written compositions  Identifies the main clause in a sentence*  Identifies prepositions in written phrases*  Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions</p>	<p>Identifies introductory clauses in written compositions*  Identifies conjunctions (term not used) in written compositions*</p>
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
<p>Identifies the subject of a sentence  Identifies incomplete sentences  Identifies run-on sentences  Completes sentences by adding the missing parts of speech  Converts clauses/phrases/sentence fragments (terms not used) into complete sentences  Differentiates between examples of statements and other sentence types  Identifies statements/declarative sentences (term not used)*  Recognizes that an interrogative sentence asks a question*  Classifies sentences as interrogative (term not used)  Defines exclamatory sentence  Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory based on word order and content  Classifies sentences as directions based on punctuation, word order, and content  Classifies sentences as commands based on punctuation, word order, and content</p>	<p>Recognizes examples of inverted order in written sentences*  Identifies the two main parts of a sentence as subject and predicate*  Identifies the part of speech needed to complete a sentence*  Identifies run-on sentences  Defines run-on sentence*  Identifies sentence fragments (term used)  Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing*  Identifies declarative sentences*  Defines a statement (declarative sentence, term not used)*  Classifies examples of declarative complex sentences (terms not used)*  Classifies sentences as declarative  Classifies sentences as interrogative  Classifies sentences as simple  Identifies compound sentences*  Selects the conjunctive adverb "although" to create a</p>	<p>Identifies the predicate of a sentence  Defines rhetorical question*  Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) when ending punctuation is present*  Classifies sentences as imperative based on punctuation, word order, and content*  Defines compound sentences*  Uses complex sentences to expand ideas*</p>

Identifies command/imperative statements* Selects the conjunctive adverb "therefore" to create a compound sentence* Classifies sentences as compound	compound sentence* Classifies sentences as compound Uses the conjunction "for" to create a compound sentence* Uses the conjunction "so" to create a compound sentence* Identifies components of complex sentences (independent clause)*	
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> antecedent, comma splice, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence, declarative sentence, dependent clause, direct object, exclamatory sentence, fragment, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, simple sentence, verb phrase	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> common noun, independent clause, main clause, modifier, noun clause, participial, participle, present participle, transition	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> active voice, allegory, appositive, infinitive, predicate noun, reflexive pronoun
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 221 - 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Develop 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 231 - 240
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Defines proper noun*</p> <p>Classifies nouns as abstract*</p> <p>Identifies the possessive nouns in written composition*</p> <p>Defines direct object*</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Determines whether a noun is singular or plural based on subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Recognizes when the possessive pronoun "their" needs to be used</p> <p>Identifies subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used; e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they) in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) we, he, she, and they correctly in written compositions</p> <p>Uses the subjective pronouns (nominative, term not used) he, she, and we correctly in written compositions as part of a compound subject</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of reflexive pronouns (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as adjectives*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives (term not used)</p> <p>Classifies words as adjectives</p> <p>Recognizes that the suffix -er means more when used with an adjective (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses comparative form of adjectives (terms not used) correctly</p> <p>Classifies words as verbs in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies present participles in written compositions (e.g., is running)*</p> <p>Uses a consistent tense form in writing with irregular verbs (terms not used)*</p> <p>Uses the irregular verb (term not used) lie in written compositions*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes plural nouns based on Latin and Greek roots (e.g., alga, hypothesis)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural form of nouns, including compound nouns</p> <p>Defines reflexive pronoun*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses interrogative pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that good is usually used as an adjective, not as an adverb*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Identifies comparative adjectives (e.g., -er, more, less) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines comparative adjective*</p> <p>Defines superlative adjectives*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate use of active verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies participles (verb used as adjective, term not used) as adjectives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies active voice in written compositions</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense using passive voice (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., It was colored green.)*</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies appositive phrases in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes examples of dependent clauses*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies independent clauses</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Explains how nominative and objective pronouns are used</p> <p>Uses the objective pronoun (term not used) me correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Identifies past participles in written compositions (e.g., misspelled)*</p> <p>Identifies infinitives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies gerunds in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines infinitive*</p> <p>Defines gerund*</p> <p>Uses linking verbs to form the past tense (term not used; e.g., We were going to school.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I am leaving now.)</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines participial phrase*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies adverb clauses in written compositions</p> <p>Describes characteristics of clauses*</p>

<p>Uses the past perfect and present perfect tenses of irregular verbs (terms not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes the correct use of irregular verbs*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of misplaced modifiers*</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions (term defined)*</p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases</p> <p>Defines verb phrase (predicate)*</p> <p>Describes the word modified by a given prepositional phrase in a written composition*</p> <p>Describes the function of a prepositional phrase in a written composition*</p> <p>Uses verb phrases (predicates, terms not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Uses verb phrases in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the main clause in a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies prepositions in written phrases*</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect usage of double negatives in written compositions</p>	<p>Identifies introductory clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies conjunctions (term not used) in written compositions*</p>	
<p><b>Sentences</b></p>	<p><b>Sentences</b></p>	<p><b>Sentences</b></p>
<p>Recognizes examples of inverted order in written sentences*</p> <p>Identifies the two main parts of a sentence as subject and predicate*</p> <p>Identifies the part of speech needed to complete a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies run-on sentences</p> <p>Defines run-on sentence*</p> <p>Identifies sentence fragments (term used)</p> <p>Evaluates the use of parallel structure in writing*</p> <p>Identifies declarative sentences*</p> <p>Defines a statement (declarative sentence, term not used)*</p> <p>Classifies examples of declarative complex sentences (terms not used)*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as declarative</p> <p>Classifies sentences as interrogative</p> <p>Classifies sentences as simple</p> <p>Identifies compound sentences*</p> <p>Selects the conjunctive adverb "although" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as compound</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "for" to create a compound sentence*</p> <p>Uses the conjunction "so" to create a compound</p>	<p>Identifies the predicate of a sentence</p> <p>Defines rhetorical question*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) when ending punctuation is present*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as imperative based on punctuation, word order, and content*</p> <p>Defines compound sentences*</p> <p>Uses complex sentences to expand ideas*</p>	<p>Describes the characteristics of inverted sentences*</p> <p>Identifies parallelism in writing</p> <p>Defines parallel structure*</p> <p>Defines interrogative sentence*</p> <p>Defines complex sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as complex*</p>

<p>sentence*</p> <p>Identifies components of complex sentences (independent clause)*</p>		
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> common noun, independent clause, main clause, modifier, noun clause, participial, participle, present participle, transition</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> active voice, allegory, appositive, infinitive, predicate noun, reflexive pronoun</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> appositive, adjective clause, adjective phrase, adverb clause, colloquialism, gerund, nominative pronoun, objective pronoun</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: 231 - 240**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Develop 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Introduce Above 240
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Recognizes plural nouns based on Latin and Greek roots (e.g., alga, hypothesis)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural of compound nouns (e.g., passersby)</p> <p>Recognizes the plural form of nouns, including compound nouns</p> <p>Defines reflexive pronoun*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses indefinite pronouns (term not used) appropriately in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses interrogative pronouns (term not used) correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that good is usually used as an adjective, not as an adverb*</p> <p>Defines adjective*</p> <p>Identifies comparative adjectives (e.g., -er, more, less) in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines comparative adjective*</p> <p>Defines superlative adjectives*</p> <p>Recognizes examples of verbs used as nouns*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate use of active verbs (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies participles (verb used as adjective, term not used) as adjectives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies active voice in written compositions</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the past tense using passive voice (terms not used) in written compositions (e.g., It was colored green.)*</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Uses correct subject-verb agreement*</p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies appositive phrases in written compositions</p> <p>Recognizes examples of dependent clauses*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies independent clauses</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Explains how nominative and objective pronouns are used</p> <p>Uses the objective pronoun (term not used) me correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Identifies past participles in written compositions (e.g., misspelled)*</p> <p>Identifies infinitives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies gerunds in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines infinitive*</p> <p>Defines gerund*</p> <p>Uses linking verbs to form the past tense (term not used; e.g., We were going to school.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I am leaving now.)</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines participial phrase*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies adverb clauses in written compositions</p> <p>Describes characteristics of clauses*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases (term not used) that function as adverbs in written compositions*</p>

Identifies introductory clauses in written compositions* Identifies conjunctions (term not used) in written compositions*		
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
Identifies the predicate of a sentence Defines rhetorical question* Classifies sentences as exclamations/exclamatory (term not used) when ending punctuation is present* Classifies sentences as imperative based on punctuation, word order, and content* Defines compound sentences* Uses complex sentences to expand ideas*	Describes the characteristics of inverted sentences* Identifies parallelism in writing Defines parallel structure* Defines interrogative sentence* Defines complex sentence* Classifies sentences as complex*	Defines predicate nominative and explains its relationship to the subject of a sentence* Uses parallel structure correctly in writing*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> active voice, allegory, appositive, infinitive, predicate noun, reflexive pronoun	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> appositive, adjective clause, adjective phrase, adverb clause, colloquialism, gerund, nominative pronoun, objective pronoun	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Grammar and Usage**

**RIT Score Range: Above 240**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Develop Above 240
<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Explains how nominative and objective pronouns are used</p> <p>Uses the objective pronoun (term not used) me correctly in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of third person pronouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Identifies past participles in written compositions (e.g., misspelled)*</p> <p>Identifies infinitives in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies gerunds in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines infinitive*</p> <p>Defines gerund*</p> <p>Uses linking verbs to form the past tense (term not used; e.g., We were going to school.)</p> <p>Uses helping verbs to form the present tense (term not used) in written compositions (e.g., I am leaving now.)</p> <p>Defines adverb*</p> <p>Evaluates the clarity of pronoun/antecedent in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies participial phrase in written compositions*</p> <p>Defines participial phrase*</p> <p>Identifies dependent clauses in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies adverb clauses in written compositions</p> <p>Describes characteristics of clauses*</p>	<p><b>Grammar and Usage</b></p> <p>Identifies prepositional phrases (term not used) that function as adverbs in written compositions*</p>
<p><b>Sentences</b></p> <p>Describes the characteristics of inverted sentences*</p> <p>Identifies parallelism in writing</p> <p>Defines parallel structure*</p> <p>Defines interrogative sentence*</p> <p>Defines complex sentence*</p> <p>Classifies sentences as complex*</p>	<p><b>Sentences</b></p> <p>Defines predicate nominative and explains its relationship to the subject of a sentence*</p> <p>Uses parallel structure correctly in writing*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> appositive, adjective clause, adjective phrase, adverb clause, colloquialism, gerund, nominative pronoun, objective pronoun</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> none</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

Subject: Language Usage  
 Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics  
 RIT Score Range: Below 171

Skills and Concepts to Develop Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 171 - 180
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Explains that a sentence begins with a capital letter*</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the pronoun "I" should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the months of the year require capitalization</p> <p>Capitalizes the names of the days of the week*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the pronoun "I" should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of people should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the days of the week require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the months of the year require capitalization</p> <p>Capitalizes initials correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of stories correctly*</p>
<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Distinguishes among punctuation marks that can be used to end a sentence and those that cannot</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies declarative sentences (term not used) that are punctuated correctly*</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate personal titles*</p> <p>Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly</p> <p>Uses a question mark to end interrogative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Distinguishes among punctuation marks that can be used to end a sentence and those that cannot</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date</p> <p>Recognizes that apostrophes are used to show possession</p>

Spelling	Spelling
Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words in written compositions Correctly spells contractions	Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words in written compositions Identifies words that are plural (term not used) Identifies correctly spelled words that are made plural by adding -s* Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in ey (such as donkey) Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly) Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns* Selects the appropriate contraction (term not used) for a given word* Selects the appropriate contraction for a given word
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> capital letter, capitalize, comma, exclamation point, period, question mark	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> date, possessive
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> : colon, – dash, ! exclamation point, . period, ? question mark, ; semicolon	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe, ... ellipsis, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right)

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**

**RIT Score Range: 171 - 180**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance Below 171	Skills and Concepts to Develop 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 181 - 190
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Explains that a sentence begins with a capital letter*</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the pronoun "I" should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the months of the year require capitalization</p> <p>Capitalizes the names of the days of the week*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the pronoun "I" should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of people should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the days of the week require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the months of the year require capitalization</p> <p>Capitalizes initials correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of stories correctly*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Capitalizes the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes that names of holidays should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes the given names of people, things, and animals found in sentences</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the greeting (salutation, term not used) of friendly letters*</p>
<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Distinguishes among punctuation marks that can be used to end a sentence and those that cannot</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies declarative sentences (term not used) that are punctuated correctly*</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate personal titles*</p> <p>Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly</p> <p>Uses a question mark to end interrogative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Distinguishes among punctuation marks that can be used to end a sentence and those that cannot</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate initials</p> <p>Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter</p>

	Recognizes that apostrophes are used to show possession	<p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting of a personal letter</p> <p>Recognizes that commas are used to delimit items in a series</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in contractions (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes (term not used) in written compositions*</p>
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>
Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words in written compositions Correctly spells contractions	<p>Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words that are plural (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words that are made plural by adding -s*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in ey (such as donkey)</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns*</p> <p>Selects the appropriate contraction (term not used) for a given word*</p> <p>Selects the appropriate contraction for a given word</p>	<p>Recognizes mistakes in spelling for words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)*</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages</p> <p>Identifies the correct use of its versus it's*</p> <p>Forms the (regular) plural for nouns (term not used) ending in e or in a consonant*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns*</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ox or -ax</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the silent e is dropped before -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly</p>

		spelled word in a word list Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) mis-*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> capital letter, capitalize, comma, exclamation point, period, question mark	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> date, possessive	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophe, friendly letter, greeting, hyphen, quotation mark, salutation, semicolon, singular noun
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> : colon, – dash, ! exclamation point, . period, ? question mark, ; semicolon	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe, … ellipsis, “ quotation mark (left), ” quotation mark (right)	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe

**Subject: Language Usage**  
**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**  
**RIT Score Range: 181 - 190**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Develop 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 191 - 200
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the pronoun "I" should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of people should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the days of the week require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes that the names of the months of the year require capitalization</p> <p>Capitalizes initials correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of stories correctly*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Capitalizes the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes that names of holidays should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes the given names of people, things, and animals found in sentences</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the greeting (salutation, term not used) of friendly letters*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of addresses</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Describes rules for capitalizing nouns*</p> <p>Capitalizes the names of the months of the year</p> <p>Capitalizes names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of television shows and movies correctly</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Describes how direct quotations are capitalized*</p>
<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies declarative sentences (term not used) that are punctuated correctly*</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Recognizes appropriate placement of periods in declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p>

<p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)          Uses periods to punctuate personal titles*          Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly          Uses a question mark to end interrogative sentences (term not used)          Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)          Distinguishes among punctuation marks that can be used to end a sentence and those that cannot          Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date          Recognizes that apostrophes are used to show possession</p>	<p>Uses periods to punctuate initials          Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly          Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly          Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*          Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*          Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)          Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter          Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)          Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date          Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting of a personal letter          Recognizes that commas are used to delimit items in a series          Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series          Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)          Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in contractions (terms not used)*          Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*          Analyzes the use of apostrophes (term not used) in written compositions*</p>	<p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence (term not used)*          Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly          Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*          Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*          Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*          Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter          Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter (term not used)          Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)          Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)          Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence          Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*          Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series          Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)          Uses commas to punctuate dates          Uses commas to show items in a series*          Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)          Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)          Uses commas in a direct quotation (term not used)*          Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)          Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*          Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series          Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses          Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue          Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue          Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*          Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in</p>
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		<p>contractions (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes that alternate forms of punctuation (e.g., period or exclamation mark) may end the same sentence</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence using multiple commas correctly (e.g. dates, separate city and state, separate clauses)*</p>
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>
<p>Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies words that are plural (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words that are made plural by adding -s*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in ey (such as donkey)</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns*</p> <p>Selects the appropriate contraction (term not used) for a given word*</p> <p>Selects the appropriate contraction for a given word</p>	<p>Recognizes mistakes in spelling for words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)*</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages</p> <p>Identifies the correct use of its versus it's*</p> <p>Forms the (regular) plural for nouns (term not used) ending in e or in a consonant*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns*</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ox or -ax</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the silent e is dropped before -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly spelled word in a word list</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) mis-*</p>	<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for nouns ending in x, s, ch, or sh*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for word ending in an o or an a plus -y (e.g., toy, ray)*</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for a noun (terms not used)*</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the final consonant is doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the silent e should be dropped before adding -ed or -ing</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly spelled word in a word list</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify misspelled</p>

		words in lists and written compositions Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> date, possessive	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophe, friendly letter, greeting, hyphen, quotation mark, salutation, semicolon, singular noun	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> address, letter closing
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe, ... ellipsis, " quotation mark (left), " quotation mark (right)	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' apostrophe	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ( parenthesis (left), ) parenthesis (right)

**Subject: Language Usage**  
**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**  
**RIT Score Range: 191 - 200**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Develop 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 201 - 210
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a sentence should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the first word of a sentence</p> <p>Capitalizes the pronoun "I"</p> <p>Recognizes that the given names of people, things, and animals require capitalization</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes that names of holidays should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Capitalizes the given names of people, things, and animals found in sentences</p> <p>Capitalizes names of streets*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the greeting (salutation, term not used) of friendly letters*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of addresses</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Describes rules for capitalizing nouns*</p> <p>Capitalizes the names of the months of the year</p> <p>Capitalizes names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of television shows and movies correctly</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Describes how direct quotations are capitalized*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of animals, animal breeds, and plant varieties</p> <p>Recognizes that words that are not proper names or titles (terms not used) are not capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the months of the year</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of companies should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of departments of government should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of streets</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of newspapers*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of books*</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west,</p>

		<p>south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of geographic locations</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of magazines correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) when two or more complete sentences are separated</p> <p>Capitalizes historical periods and events</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>
<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>
<p>Identifies declarative sentence (term not used) in need of a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate initials</p> <p>Recognizes questions that have been punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of the comma in a written date</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting of a personal letter</p> <p>Recognizes that commas are used to delimit items in a series</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series</p>	<p>Recognizes appropriate placement of periods in declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*</p>	<p>Recognizes that declarative sentences end with a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*</p> <p>Uses exclamation marks to punctuate exclamations beginning with what and how</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term not used) clauses*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*</p>

<p>Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in contractions (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes (term not used) in written compositions*</p>	<p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to punctuate dates</p> <p>Uses commas to show items in a series*</p> <p>Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas in a direct quotation (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in contractions (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes that alternate forms of punctuation (e.g., period or exclamation mark) may end the same sentence</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence using multiple commas correctly (e.g. dates, separate city and state, separate clauses)*</p>	<p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Identifies sentences needing commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to punctuate dates</p> <p>Uses commas to show items in a series*</p> <p>Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Explains how quotation marks are used in compositions to show a person's exact words*</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, songs, short stories, and chapters*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes in contractions and apostrophes to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that all words in a film's title are underlined*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies multiple punctuation marks needed in a sentence (e.g. comma, question mark, quotation marks)*</p>
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Spelling	Spelling	Spelling
<p>Recognizes mistakes in spelling for words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)*</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing basic long vowel patterns (consonant-vowel-consonant with e [CVCe] word)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words in written passages</p> <p>Identifies the correct use of its versus it's*</p> <p>Forms the (regular) plural for nouns (term not used) ending in e or in a consonant*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in a consonant plus y (e.g., fly)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for irregular nouns*</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ox or -ax</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the silent e is dropped before -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly spelled word in a word list</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) mis-*</p>	<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for nouns ending in x, s, ch, or sh*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for word ending in an o or an a plus -y (e.g., toy, ray)*</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for a noun (terms not used)*</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the final consonant is doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the silent e should be dropped before adding -ed or -ing</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly spelled word in a word list</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify misspelled words in lists and written compositions</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*</p>	<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)</p> <p>Identifies incorrect use of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)*</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words (Latin roots, term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Identifies words in which the plural and singular forms are spelled the same (e.g., deer)*</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ch</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralizing compound nouns (e.g., teaspoonful)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophe, friendly letter, greeting, hyphen, quotation mark, salutation, semicolon, singular noun</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> address, letter closing</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> book title, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, parentheses</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ' </p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ( parenthesis (left), ) parenthesis (right)</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> _ underline</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**

**RIT Score Range: 201 - 210**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Develop 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 211 - 220
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of given names of people, things, and animals in sentences</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of people's titles</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of addresses</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of towns, cities, counties, and states</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Describes rules for capitalizing nouns*</p> <p>Capitalizes the names of the months of the year</p> <p>Capitalizes names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Capitalizes names of school subjects, when appropriate*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of television shows and movies correctly</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Describes how direct quotations are capitalized*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of animals, animal breeds, and plant varieties</p> <p>Recognizes that words that are not proper names or titles (terms not used) are not capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the months of the year</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of companies should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of departments of government should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of streets</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of newspapers*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of books*</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west,</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of departments of government</p> <p>Recognizes that names of monuments/works of art are capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of counties should be capitalized (e.g., Boone County)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of stories*</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west, south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of companies*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of works of art correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Recognizes multiple examples of incorrect capitalization*</p>

	<p>south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of geographic locations</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of magazines correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) when two or more complete sentences are separated</p> <p>Capitalizes historical periods and events</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>	
<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>
<p>Recognizes appropriate placement of periods in declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for declarative sentences (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of exclamation marks to end exclamatory sentences (term not used)*</p> <p>Distinguishes among sentences that convey emotion and need an exclamation mark and those that do not*</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the greeting (term not used) of a personal letter</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas after introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*</p>	<p>Recognizes that declarative sentences end with a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*</p> <p>Uses exclamation marks to punctuate exclamations beginning with what and how</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term not used) clauses*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*</p>	<p>Recognizes that sentences which make a statement are declarative sentences</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate abbreviations*</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in direct quotations</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate dependent clauses in compound, complex sentences (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term</p>

<p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit items in a series</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to punctuate dates</p> <p>Uses commas to show items in a series*</p> <p>Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas in a direct quotation (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to correctly punctuate locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate placement of apostrophes in contractions (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes that alternate forms of punctuation (e.g., period or exclamation mark) may end the same sentence</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence using multiple commas correctly (e.g. dates, separate city and state, separate clauses)*</p>	<p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Identifies sentences needing commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to punctuate dates</p> <p>Uses commas to show items in a series*</p> <p>Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Explains how quotation marks are used in compositions to show a person's exact words*</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, songs, short stories, and chapters*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes in contractions and apostrophes to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that all words in a film's title are underlined*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies multiple punctuation marks needed in a sentence (e.g. comma, question mark, quotation marks)*</p>	<p>not used) phrases</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of double and single quotation marks to distinguish a quotation within a quotation (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters</p> <p>Recognizes that apostrophe s is not used to show pluralization</p> <p>Discriminates between apostrophes used in contractions and apostrophes used to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of magazines*</p> <p>Uses a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>Identifies correct use of a semicolon in a sentence</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect use of a hyphen in a sentence*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g., commas, periods, quotation marks)</p>
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Spelling	Spelling	Spelling
<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words from list of alternate spellings*</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for nouns ending in x, s, ch, or sh*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) for word ending in an o or an a plus -y (e.g., toy, ray)*</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Forms the possessive singular for a noun (terms not used)*</p> <p>Identifies correctly spelled words in which the final consonant is doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the final consonant should be doubled before adding -ed or -ing*</p> <p>Identifies incorrectly spelled words in which the silent e should be dropped before adding -ed or -ing</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify the correctly spelled word in a word list</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -y to identify misspelled words in lists and written compositions</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*</p>	<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)</p> <p>Identifies incorrect use of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)*</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words (Latin roots, term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Identifies words in which the plural and singular forms are spelled the same (e.g., deer)*</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ch</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralizing compound nouns (e.g., teaspoonful)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*</p>	<p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of commonly misspelled words of foreign, medical, or scientific origin in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the correct use of then/than*</p> <p>Identifies proper use of the words except and accept within sentences*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few</p> <p>Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p>
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> address, letter closing	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> book title, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, parentheses	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ( parenthesis (left), ) parenthesis (right)	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> _ underline	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**

**RIT Score Range: 211 - 220**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce 221 - 230
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of animals, animal breeds, and plant varieties</p> <p>Recognizes that words that are not proper names or titles (terms not used) are not capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of the names of the days of the week</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the months of the year</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of holidays</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of companies should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of departments of government should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of nationalities and languages</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of streets</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of countries</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of geographic locations</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of newspapers*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of books*</p> <p>Distinguishes between the use of terms describing role in family (mother, uncle) and title and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west,</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of departments of government</p> <p>Recognizes that names of monuments/works of art are capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of counties should be capitalized (e.g., Boone County)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of stories*</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west, south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of companies*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of works of art correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Recognizes multiple examples of incorrect capitalization*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of songs*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) in which one sentence is divided</p> <p>Capitalizes geological eras*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>

<p>south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of geographic locations</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of magazines correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes that the first word of a direct quotation (term not used) should be capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) when two or more complete sentences are separated</p> <p>Capitalizes historical periods and events</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>		
<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>
<p>Recognizes that declarative sentences end with a period</p> <p>Identifies the period as the correct punctuation for an imperative sentence</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes sentences that need a question mark to be punctuated correctly</p> <p>Uses an exclamation mark to end exclamatory sentences*</p> <p>Uses exclamation marks to punctuate exclamations beginning with what and how</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term not used) clauses*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct punctuation for the closing of a letter*</p>	<p>Recognizes that sentences which make a statement are declarative sentences</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate abbreviations*</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in direct quotations</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate dependent clauses in compound, complex sentences (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term</p>	<p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit interruptions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off dates in written compositions (e.g., On July 1, 1981, my parents visited the White House.)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate coordinate adjectives (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate parenthetical elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters are punctuated with quotation marks, not italics or underlining</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of full-length plays*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g.,</p>

<p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Identifies sentences needing commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to punctuate dates</p> <p>Uses commas to show items in a series*</p> <p>Uses commas with introductory words (term not used, e.g., well, no, sorry)</p> <p>Uses commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate nouns of direct address (term not used) from the rest of the sentence</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Analyzes the placement of commas in sentences listing items in a series</p> <p>Uses commas after introductory phrases and clauses</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Explains how quotation marks are used in compositions to show a person's exact words*</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate dialogue</p> <p>Uses quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, songs, short stories, and chapters*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes appropriate forms of contractions*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes used to show singular ownership*</p> <p>Recognizes correct use of apostrophes in contractions and apostrophes to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Recognizes that all words in a film's title are underlined*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p> <p>Identifies multiple punctuation marks needed in a sentence (e.g. comma, question mark, quotation marks)*</p>	<p>not used) phrases</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of double and single quotation marks to distinguish a quotation within a quotation (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters</p> <p>Recognizes that apostrophe s is not used to show pluralization</p> <p>Discriminates between apostrophes used in contractions and apostrophes used to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of magazines*</p> <p>Uses a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>Identifies correct use of a semicolon in a sentence</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect use of a hyphen in a sentence*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g., commas, periods, quotation marks)</p>	<p>commas, periods, quotation marks)</p>
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Spelling	Spelling	Spelling
<p>Identifies misspelled words that do not follow common vowel patterns (e.g. weather, routine, silent)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei</p> <p>Identifies sentences in which words are spelled correctly</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions</p> <p>Identifies a commonly misspelled word on a word list</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled compound words (term not used)</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)</p> <p>Identifies incorrect use of homophones (term not used) based on context (e.g., sent-scent-cent, here-hear)*</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words (Latin roots, term not used) in written compositions</p> <p>Identifies correct spelling of commonly misspelled words with Latin roots (term not used), scientific words, and words of foreign origin from list of alternate spellings</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words containing Latin roots in written passages*</p> <p>Identifies words in which the plural and singular forms are spelled the same (e.g., deer)*</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the plural (term not used) of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Forms irregular plurals (term not used) of nouns in written compositions (e.g., goose, mouse, tooth)</p> <p>Correctly spells the plural of words ending in -ch</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralizing compound nouns (e.g., teaspoonful)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p> <p>Correctly spells words containing the prefix (term not used) bi-*</p>	<p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions</p> <p>Identifies the correct spelling of commonly misspelled words of foreign, medical, or scientific origin in written compositions*</p> <p>Identifies the correct use of then/than*</p> <p>Identifies proper use of the words except and accept within sentences*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)*</p> <p>Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief)</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few</p> <p>Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)</p>	<p>Identifies words that contain double consonants that are misspelled*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words (e.g., words of foreign origin) in a word list*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list</p> <p>Identifies the correct pluralized form of words of foreign origin (e.g., piano)*</p> <p>Forms the irregular plural of nouns (term not used) in written compositions where the plural takes the same form as the singular (e.g., fish, deer, sheep)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -ey to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> book title, declarative sentence, imperative sentence, parentheses</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophes, underlining</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> _ underline</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>

**Subject: Language Usage**

**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**

**RIT Score Range: 221 - 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Develop 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Introduce Above 230
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of companies*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of organizations and groups</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of names of schools and institutions*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of schools and institutions should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of names of departments of government</p> <p>Recognizes that names of monuments/works of art are capitalized*</p> <p>Recognizes that names of nationalities and languages should be capitalized</p> <p>Recognizes that names of counties should be capitalized (e.g., Boone County)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of stories*</p> <p>Distinguishes between directional words (e.g., west, south) that are used as place names and those that are used as directions, and capitalizes appropriately</p> <p>Capitalizes names of companies*</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of books correctly</p> <p>Capitalizes titles of works of art correctly</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of the closing of letters (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct/incorrect capitalization of direct quotations (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Identifies multiple words within a sentence or passage that need capitalization (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p> <p>Recognizes multiple examples of incorrect capitalization*</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of songs*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) in which one sentence is divided</p> <p>Capitalizes geological eras*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p>
<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Recognizes that sentences which make a statement are declarative sentences</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Describes which type of titles are punctuated using underlining or italics</p>

<p>Uses periods to punctuate sentences containing subordinating conjunctions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses periods to punctuate abbreviations*</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the correct placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes the incorrect placement of commas to delimit explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of commas in direct quotations</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect usage of commas in punctuation of locations (e.g., Columbus, Ohio)</p> <p>Uses commas to enclose explanatory words or phrases (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate dependent clauses in compound, complex sentences (terms not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off unnecessary (nonrestrictive, term not used) phrases</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to delimit dialogue broken up by explanatory phrases (term not used; e.g., he said, she explained)</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of double and single quotation marks to distinguish a quotation within a quotation (terms not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks to punctuate the titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters</p> <p>Recognizes that apostrophe s is not used to show pluralization</p> <p>Discriminates between apostrophes used in contractions and apostrophes used to show possession</p> <p>Analyzes the use of apostrophes in written compositions*</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of books</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of magazines*</p> <p>Uses a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>Identifies correct use of a semicolon in a sentence</p> <p>Identifies correct use of parentheses in a sentence*</p>	<p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit interruptions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off dates in written compositions (e.g., On July 1, 1981, my parents visited the White House.)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate coordinate adjectives (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate parenthetical elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters are punctuated with quotation marks, not italics or underlining</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of full-length plays*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g., commas, periods, quotation marks)</p>	<p>Recognizes that a colon is used to introduce a list after an independent clause (term not used) and not a comma*</p> <p>Explains that colons can be used to introduce a list*</p> <p>Identifies use of an ellipsis in a sentence*</p>
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Recognizes incorrect use of a hyphen in a sentence* Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g., commas, periods, quotation marks)		
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Spelling</b>
Applies the spelling rules for words containing the vowel combination ie or ei Identifies the correct spelling of identified words within written compositions Identifies the correct spelling of commonly misspelled words of foreign, medical, or scientific origin in written compositions* Identifies the correct use of then/than* Identifies proper use of the words except and accept within sentences* Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list Forms the plural of nouns (term not used)* Forms the plural of nouns ending in f (e.g., calf, half, belief) Applies the spelling rules for pluralization (term not used) of words ending with -f or -few Recognizes correct spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used) Recognizes incorrect spelling of words containing suffixes (term not used)	Identifies words that contain double consonants that are misspelled* Identifies commonly misspelled words (e.g., words of foreign origin) in a word list* Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list Identifies the correct pluralized form of words of foreign origin (e.g., piano)* Forms the irregular plural of nouns (term not used) in written compositions where the plural takes the same form as the singular (e.g., fish, deer, sheep)* Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -ey to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*	Identifies the correctly spelled word in a list containing words of foreign, medical, or scientific origin (e.g. naive, plateau, benign) Forms the plural of words ending in o (e.g., hero, tomato, radio)* Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -ey to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> none	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophes, underlining	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> ellipsis, italics
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none

**Subject: Language Usage**  
**Goal Strand: Language: Mechanics**  
**RIT Score Range: Above 230**

Skills and Concepts to Enhance 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Develop Above 230
<p><b>Capitalization</b></p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of titles of songs*</p> <p>Recognizes correct capitalization of divided quotations (term not used) in which one sentence is divided</p> <p>Capitalizes geological eras*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the sentence that contains correct multiple capitalization rules (e.g., first word of a sentence, geographical locations, nationalities)</p>	<p><b>Capitalization</b></p>
<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory phrases and clauses (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit introductory clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (terms not used)</p> <p>Recognizes incorrect placement of commas to delimit appositives (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct placement of commas to delimit interruptions (term not used)</p> <p>Uses commas to set off dates in written compositions (e.g., On July 1, 1981, my parents visited the White House.)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate contrasted elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate coordinate adjectives (term not used)*</p> <p>Uses commas to separate parenthetical elements (term not used) within a sentence*</p> <p>Uses commas to set off interruptions (term not used)*</p> <p>Recognizes correct usage of quotation marks and ending punctuation within quotations</p> <p>Recognizes that titles of poems, short stories, songs, and chapters are punctuated with quotation marks, not italics or underlining</p> <p>Uses underlining (italics) in titles of full-length plays*</p> <p>Recognizes or selects the correctly punctuated sentence containing multiple rules of punctuation (e.g., commas, periods, quotation marks)</p>	<p><b>Punctuation</b></p> <p>Describes which type of titles are punctuated using underlining or italics</p> <p>Recognizes that a colon is used to introduce a list after an independent clause (term not used) and not a comma*</p> <p>Explains that colons can be used to introduce a list*</p> <p>Identifies use of an ellipsis in a sentence*</p>

Spelling	Spelling
<p>Identifies words that contain double consonants that are misspelled*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled words (e.g., words of foreign origin) in a word list*</p> <p>Identifies commonly misspelled word (Latin root, term not used) in a word list</p> <p>Identifies the correct pluralized form of words of foreign origin (e.g., piano)*</p> <p>Forms the irregular plural of nouns (term not used) in written compositions where the plural takes the same form as the singular (e.g., fish, deer, sheep)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -ey to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p>	<p>Identifies the correctly spelled word in a list containing words of foreign, medical, or scientific origin (e.g. naive, plateau, benign)</p> <p>Forms the plural of words ending in o (e.g., hero, tomato, radio)*</p> <p>Applies the spelling rules for words containing roots (term not used) ending with -ey to identify the correct spelling of words in written compositions*</p>
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> apostrophes, underlining</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> ellipsis, italics</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> none</p>