California Common Core State Standards

English Language Arts & Literary in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects

Aligned with the 6 Traits of Writing

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Evidence in Text:

- **Writer selects topic he knows about and has recent knowledge of/experience with**

- **Writer addresses all aspects of the writing task**
  - Develop writing appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. W.3.4.
  - Develop writing (including multiple-paragraphs) appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. W.4.4. W.5.4.

- **Topic narrowed to manageable proportions**
  - Recount well-elaborated event. W.2.3.
  - Focus on a topic. W.1.5. W.2.5

- **Ideas are focused (stays on topic)**

- **Sub-topics within the writing are developed (more than a list of undeveloped sentences)**
  - Use drawing, dictating, and writing to supply some information about the topic K.W.2.
  - Develop ideas with facts and details. W.1.2.
  - Develop ideas with facts, definitions, details. W.2.2. W.3.2b.
  - Develop topic with reasons, information, facts, definitions, details, quotations. W.4.2b. W.5.2b.
  - Support a point of view with reasons and information. W.4.1. W.5.1.

- **Info is meaty and specific (not general or “fluffy” filler)**

- **Relevant and interesting details/examples/support included**
  - Draw evidence from text to support. W.4.9. W.5.9.

- **Ideas and information are paraphrased**
  - Quote or paraphrase data while avoiding plagiarism. W.5.8.

- **Info is selected based on prior knowledge of the audience**

- **Reader questions are anticipated and answered**
  - Produce writing appropriate to task, purpose, & audience. W.3.4. W.4.4. W.5.4.

Evidence in Pictures:

- **A main idea, action, or event expressed**
  - Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell a reader the topic. W.K.1.

- **Characters depicted**

- **A setting drawn**
  - Describe places. SL.K.4. SL.1.5.

- **Little, close-up picture details included (e.g., eyelashes)**
  - Provide additional oral/picture details. SL.K.5. SL.1.5.

- **Signs of movement included**

- **Multiple pictures tell a more complex story**
  - Several loosely linked events. W.K.3.
  - Recount two or more sequenced events. W.1.3.

- **Pictures match words spoken (Listen to their details within their oral storytelling/explanation)**
  - Provide oral/picture details. SL.K.5. SL.1.5.
  - Describe people, places, things, and events. SL.K.4. SL.1.4.

Evidence in Early Writing:

- **Pictures match letters/word-labels**
  - Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell a reader the topic. W.K.1.

- **One, more than one, statement**
  - Produce/Expand complete sentences. L.K.1.f. L.1.1j.
  - Provide complete sentences. SL.1.6.

- **Listen for the expression of ideas and details (oral storytelling happens before written stories)**
  - Describe familiar people, places, things, events. SL.K.4. SL.1.4.
Evidence in Text:

- Title grabs the reader’s attention (v. label)
- Captivating, inviting introduction
- Information is revealed in a purposeful/logical order (requires pre-writing)
  — Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell about events in order. W.K.3.
  — Recount/Organize sequenced events. W.1.3 W.2.3. W.3.3a. W.4.3a. W.5.3a.
  — Write a sequence of how-to instructions. W.1.7.
- Pacing is intentional— parts are developed thoroughly; others are skimmed
  — Organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. W.3.3a. W.4.3a. W.5.3a.
  — Use pacing to develop events. W.5.3b.
- Ideas are linked by fluid transitions
  — Use temporal words to signal event order. W.1.3. W.2.3.
  — Link ideas with transitional words and phrases. W.4.1c. W.4.2c. W.4.3c.
  — Link ideas with transitional words, phrases, and clauses. W.5.1c. W.5.2c. W.5.3c.
  — Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts. W.5.3c.
- Information revealed is unified and relevant (focused; stays on topic)
- Sense of completion/resolution
  — Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion/information/experience. W.4.1d. W.4.2e. W.4.3e. W.5.1e. W.5.2e. W.5.3e.

Evidence in Pictures:

- Balance on the page— good use of white space
- Balance within pictures: proportion, sizing, two sides that match
- Use of a title (an early version of introductions)
- More than one event, drawn to show order
  — Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell about events in order. W.K.3.
- Listen to their organization within their oral storytelling/explanation
  — Tell about the events in order. W.K.3.

Evidence in Early Writing:

- Pictures and text that enhance one another
- Use of a title or label
- Progression of drawn ideas: comparing two things, from large to small, from first to last, problem to solution
  — Write a sequence of how-to instructions. W.1.7.
  — Recount/Organize sequenced events. W.1.3. W.2.3.
- Words that suggest beginning: one day, yesterday, etc.
- Words that connect ideas: and, and then, next
  — Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell about events in order. W.K.3.
  — Use temporal words to signal event order. W.1.3. W.2.3.
  — Use linking words (e.g., because, and, also). W.2.1.
- Words that suggest conclusion: the end, goodbye, thank you
  — Provide a sense of closure. W.1.1. W.1.2. W.1.3
Evidence in Text:
- Writer is interested in the topic; he cares about the topic
- Writing may reflect the personality of the writer
- Reader can interpret the writer’s “attitude” toward the topic (e.g., playful, angry, frustrated, knowledgeable, joyful, etc.)
  — Use drawing, dictating, and writing to provide a reaction to what happened. W.K.3.
  — Include some details regarding what had happened. W.1.3.
  — Describe actions, thoughts, and feelings. W.2.3.
- In expository writing, the writer sounds confident and authoritative (like an expert)
- Reader can interpret a character’s “attitude” toward the situation (narrative)
  — Describe actions, thoughts, and feelings. W.2.3.
  — Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings. W.3.3b.
  — Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, to develop characters and to show the responses of characters to situations. W.3.3b. W.4.3b. W.5.3b.
- Writing may demonstrate a creative point-of-view/attitude
- Awareness of audience (elicits a strong reader response)
- Writing that makes a connection to a personal memory of the reader
- Writing that communicates directly with the audience (e.g., questions, parentheses, etc.)
- Writing that anticipates readers’ questions
- A detail that makes the reader feel something
  — Describe actions, thoughts, and feelings. W.2.3.
  — Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings. W.3.3b.
  — Use dialogue and description to show the responses of characters to situations. W.4.3b. W.5.3b.
- Readers want to share the writing with others

Evidence in Pictures:
- Feelings conveyed through choice of color and close-up details
- Characters’ faces show feeling/voice
- Readers want to share the writing with others
- Listen to the voice within their oral storytelling/explanation
  — Describe people, places, things, and events with feelings. SL.K.4. SL.1.4.

Evidence in Early Writing:
- Words that convey feelings (e.g., fun, cool, happy, sad, etc.)
  — Describe people, places, things, and events with feelings. SL.K.4. SL.1.4.
- Voice-filled conventions (e.g., exclamation points, all-capital letters, underlined words, bold words, etc.)
  — Produce/Expand exclamatory sentences. L.1.1j.
  — Recognize/Use end punctuation for sentences. L.K.2b. L.1.2b.
- Attempts to increase feeling/attitude with really and very
- Language written into speech/dialogue bubbles
- Readers want to share the writing with others
Evidence in Pictures:

- Pretend writing (the squiggle line)
  - Provide oral/picture details. SL.K.5. SL.1.5.
  - Describe people, places, things, & events with feelings. SL.K.4. SL.1.4.

Evidence in Early Writing:

- Language woven into picture (on signs, on shirts, on vehicles, etc.)
  - Use a combination of drawing, dictating, and writing to tell a reader the topic. W.K.1.

- Words written of any kind (e.g., single letters, letter strings, letter combinations, consonants only, etc.)
  - Write letter(s) for most sounds. L.K.2c.

- Words you can read & make sense of

- Synonyms to replace nice, fun, cool, like, love, very, really, good

- Specific verbs
  - Distinguish shades of meaning among related verbs. L.K.5d. L.1.5d.

- Specific adjectives
  - Distinguish shades of meaning among related words/synonyms. L.K.5d. L.1.5d.

- 5 sensory words
  - Include details. W.1.3. W.2.3.

- Big words using s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-d o-u-t spelling strategies
  - Spell untaught words phonetically. L.K.2d. L.1.2e.

Evidence in Text:

- Accurate words & phrasing (v. thesaurus pickers)
  - Distinguish shades of meaning among related words/synonyms. L.K.5d. L.1.5d. L.2.5b. L.3.5c. L.4.5c. L.5.5c.

- Precise words & phrasing (v. vague/general)
  - Choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely. L.4.3a.
  - Use concrete words and phrases. W.4.3d. W.5.3d.

- Original words & phrasing (v. clichés)

- Concise language
  - Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary. W.4.2d. W.5.2d.

- Minimal redundancy

- Show, don’t tell
  - Include details. W.1.3. W.2.3.
  - Use descriptive details. W.3.3.
  - Use sensory details. W.4.3. W.5.3

- Strong action verbs
  - Distinguish shades of meaning among related verbs. L.K.5d. L.1.5d. L.2.5b. L.3.5c.
Evidence in Text:

- Easy to read aloud the first time through
- Varied sentence lengths (simple, compound, complex)
  — Produce and expand simple and compound sentences. L.1.1j.
  — Write & rearrange complete simple and compound sentences. L.2.1f.
  — Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences. L.3.1i.
  — Use prepositions within sentences. L.4.1a.
  — Expand, combine, and reduce sentences. L.5.3a.
  — Use conjunctions, prepositions, & interjections within sentences. L.5.1a.

- Varied sentence beginnings
- Varied sentence types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory)
  — Understand and use question words (e.g., who, what, where). L.K.1d.
  — Produce declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. L.1.1j.
  — Use end punctuation. L.1.2b.

- Varied sentence structures
  — Write & rearrange complete simple and compound sentences. L.2.1f.
  — Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences. L.3.1i.
  — Vary sentence patterns for meaning, interest, and style. L.5.3a.

- Use of parallel structure
- Use of figurative language
  — Demonstrate understanding of figurative language/figures of speech:
    L.4.5ab. L.5.5ab. (similes, metaphors, idioms, adages, proverbs)
    L.6.5a. (personification)

- Natural ordering of words in a series
  — Order adjectives according to conventional patterns. L.4.1d.

- Vary sentences for impact/effect
  — Expand, combine, and reduce sentences for meaning, interest, and style. L.5.3a.

Evidence in Pictures:

- Listen to the fluency of their oral storytelling

Evidence in Early Writing:

- Writer can read back what the writer wrote
- Reader can read the writing without the writer’s help
- Appearance of sentence (word groupings or conventional sentence)
  — Produce and expand sentences in shared language activities. L.K.1f.

- Multiple sentences, patterned or not
- Varied sentence beginnings
- Mixture of statements and questions and exclamations
  — Understand and use question words (e.g., who, what, where). L.K.1d.
  — Produce declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. L.1.1j.
  — Use end punctuation. L.1.2b.

- Mixture of long and short sentences
  — Produce and expand sentences in shared language activities. L.K.1f.
  — Produce and expand simple and compound sentences. L.1.1j.

- Dialogue/Speech bubbles that echo the way people really speak
Evidence in Early Writing:

- Letters that appear upright and closed
- Letters that face the right direction
- Left to right and top to bottom orientation
  — Follow words left to right and top to bottom. RF.K.1a.
- Distinction between upper & lower case (whether correct or not)
  — Print many uppercase and lowercase letters. L.K.1a.
  — Print all uppercase and lowercase letters. L.1.1a.
- Association of letters with sounds (phonics)
  — Write a letter for most consonant and short-vowel sounds. L.K.2c.
  — Spell simple words phonetically, drawing on sound-letter knowledge. L.K.2d.
  — Know and apply grade-level phonics. RF.1.3.
  — Draw on phonemic awareness. L.1.2e.
- Spelling correctness
  — Spell simple words phonetically. L.K.2d.
  — Spell untaught words phonetically. L.1.2e.
  — Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and some irregular words. L.1.2d.
- Utilize environmental print for spelling support
- Writing on a line
- Spaces between words or lines
  — Understand words are separated by spaces. RF.K.1c.
- Use of capitalization in different situations
  — Capitalize first word in a sentence and the pronoun “I”. L.K.2a.
  — Capitalize dates and names of people. L.1.2a.
- Correct use of sentence punctuation
  — Recognize and name end punctuation. L.K.2b.
  — Use end punctuation. L.1.2b.
  — Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. L.1.2c.
- Correct use of grammar and mechanics
  — Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs. L.K.1b.
  — Use personal (subject, object), possessive, and indefinite pronouns. L.1.1d
  — Use adjectives, conjunctions, articles, prepositions. L.1.1fghi.
  — Use verbs to convey past, present, and future tenses. L.1.1e.
  — Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs. L.1.1c.
  — Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. L.1.1b.
Evidence in Text:

- **Appropriate use of capitalization in different situations**
  - Capitalize first word in a sentence and the pronoun “I”. L.K.2a.
  - Capitalize dates and names of people. L.1.2a.
  - Capitalize holidays, product names, & geographic names. L.2.2a.
  - Capitalize words in titles. L.3.2a.
  - Use correct capitalization. L.4.2a.
  - Demonstrate command of conventions of capitalization. L.5.2.

- **Correct use of sentence punctuation**
  - Use end punctuation. L.1.2b.
  - Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. L.1.2c.
  - Use apostrophes for possessives and contractions. L.2.2c.
  - Use commas in greetings and closings of letters. L.2.2b.
  - Use commas in addresses. L.3.2b.
  - Use commas and quotation marks for dialogue. L.3.2c. L.4.2b.
  - Use commas before a conjunction in a compound sentence. L.4.2c.
  - Use punctuation to separate items in a series. L.5.2a.
  - Use a comma to separate an introductory element within a sentence. L.5.2b.

- **Spelling correctness**
  - Use conventional spelling for words with common spelling patterns and some irregular words. L.1.2d.
  - Learn generalized spelling patterns. L.2.2d.
  - Use spelling patterns and generalization. L.3.2f.
  - Correctly spell commonly confused words (e.g., their, there, they’re). L.4.1g.
  - Spell grade-level words correctly. L.4.2d. L.5.2e.

- **Paragraph indenting is appropriate**
  - Group related information in paragraphs. W.4.2a.

- **Correct use of grammar and mechanics**
  - Use frequently occurring nouns and verbs. L.K.1b.
  - Use adjectives, conjunctions, articles, prepositions. L.1.1fghi.
  - Use verbs to convey past, present, and future tenses. L.1.1e.
  - Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs. L.1.1c.
  - Use common, proper, and possessive nouns. L.1.1b.
  - Use adjectives and adverbs. L.2.1e.
  - Use irregular plural nouns and irregular past tense verbs. L.2.1bd.
  - Use subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement. L.3.1f.
  - Understand nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, & adverbs within sentences. L.3.1a.
  - Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns and verbs. L.3.1bd.
  - Use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. L.3.1g.
  - Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. L.3.1h.
  - Use correct possessives. L.3.2d.
  - Use prepositions within sentences. L.4.1e. L.5.1a.
  - Use interrogative, relative pronouns and relative adverbs. L.4.1a.
  - Use modal auxiliaries (e.g., may, can, must). L.4.1c.
  - Use conjunctions, prepositions, & interjections within sentences. L.5.1a.
  - Recognize/correct inappropriate verb shifts (tenses). L.5.1d.

- **Level of convention formality matches the purpose, audience, topic, and genre of the writing**
  - Compare formal and informal uses of English. L.2.3a.
  - Recognize & observe differences between spoken and written conventions. L.3.3b.
  - Differentiate when to use formal & informal English. L.4.3c.
  - Compare the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers). L.5.3b.

- **Manipulate conventions for stylistic effect**
  - Choose punctuation for effect. L.4.3b.