Sixth Grade Language : Conventions of Standard English					
Essential Questions:					
	 Why is it important to have command of standard English conventions? How do I determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word or usage? 				
3. How do words and their use					
		a read write liston and speak more	offootivoly?		
	vocabulary contribute to your ability t				
	lish, conventions, pronouns, subjectiv		nouns, vague pronouns,		
	al language, capitalization, punctuatio		Catan dand English and managed		
	nor Standard 1 for Language: Demons	strate command of the conventions o	of standard English grammar and		
usage when writing or speaking.					
	conventions of standard English gra	0 0 I	eaking.		
	the proper case (subjective, objective, j	possessive).			
b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g.,					
	ropriate shifts in pronoun number and				
	pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or a		1		
	andard English in their own and other	's' writing and speaking, and identify	and use strategies to improve		
expression and conventional					
	6 th Grade Endurin	0 0			
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to		
Required:	Vocabulary:	that appropriate pronoun	• use pronouns in the proper		
Students will	• standard English	usage is essential to the	case (subjective- the subject		
demonstrate command of	conventions	enrichment of conventional	of a sentence, objective- the		
the conventions of standard	 pronouns 	language.	object of a sentence,		
English grammar and	 subjective 		possessive- who owns		
	usage when writing or • objective something in a sentence).				
1 0	speaking. • possessive • use intensive pronouns				
 explain the function of 	 intensive pronouns 		(e.g., I <i>myself</i> do not like		
conjunctions, prepositions,	vague pronouns		eggs).		
and interjections in general	antecedents		 recognize and revise 		
and their functions in	 expression 		inappropriate shifts in		
particular sentences.	conventional language		pronoun number and		
 form and use perfect verb 	0		person. (e.g., they/students		
tenses.			not a student).		
 use verb tense to convey 			 recognize vague pronouns 		
various times, sequences,			(i.e., ones with unclear		

 states, and conditions. recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in verb tense. use correlative conjunctions.

Х

<u>College and Career Readiness Anchor Standard 2 for Language:</u> Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

L.6.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

- a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.
- b. Spell correctly.

6 th grade Enduring Understandings			
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to
Required:	Vocabulary:	 that appropriate 	• use punctuation (commas,
Students will	 standard English 	punctuation and spelling	parentheses, dashes) to set
demonstrate command of	conventions	are essential to demonstrate	off nonrestrictive/
the conventions of standard	 capitalization 	a command of the	parenthetical elements. (i.e.,
English capitalization,	• punctuation (commas,	conventions of standard	the words in between the
punctuation, and spelling	parentheses, dashes)	English.	commas can be removed

when writing.	nonrestrictive /	from the sentence without
use punctuation to separate	parenthetical elements	interrupting the meaning.)
items in a series.	r	(e.g., The student, who is
• use a comma to separate an		new to the school, rode his
introductory element from		bike today.)
the rest of the sentence.		 spell correctly applying
• use a comma to set off the		spelling rules and patterns.
words yes and no (e.g., Yes		
thank you), to set off a tag		
question from the rest of		
the sentence (e.g., It's true,		
isn't it?), and to indicate		
direct address (e.g., Is that		
you, Steve?).		
• use underlining, quotation		
marks, or italics to indicate		
titles of works.		
• spell grade-appropriate		
words correctly consulting		
references as needed.		

	Sixth Grade Language :	Knowledge of Language	
Essential Questions:	0.0		
1. Why is it important to have c	command of standard English conven	tions?	
2. How do I determine the mea	ning of an unfamiliar word or usage?		
3. How do words and their use	influence language?		
4. How does the depth of your	vocabulary contribute to your ability	to read, write, listen, and speak more	effectively?
Essential Vocabulary: sentence patte	erns, conventions, reader/listener int	erest, style, consistency, tone	
College and Career Readiness Anch	<u>nor Standard 3 for Language:</u> Apply 1	knowledge of language to understan	d how language functions in
		o comprehend more fully when readi	ing or listening.
L.6.3 Use knowledge of language a	nd its conventions when writing, spe	eaking, reading, or listening.	
a. Vary sentence patterns for m	eaning, reader/listener interest, and s	style.	
b. Maintain consistency in style	and tone.		
	6 th grade Endurin	g Understandings	
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to
Required:	Vocabulary:	that the audience	 construct sentences of
Students will	 sentence patterns 	determines style and tone.	various patterns for
 vary sentence length based 	 conventions 	 that language and its 	meaning, interest, and
on meaning, audience,	 reader/listener interest 	conventions establish and	style.
interest, or style.	• style	maintain tone.	maintain consistency in
compare and contrast the	consistency		style and tone.
varieties of English used in	• tone		
stories, dramas, or poems.			

Sixth Grade Language : Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why is it important to have command of Standard English conventions?
- 2. How do I determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word or usage?
- 3. How do words and their use influence language?
- 4. How does the depth of your vocabulary contribute to your ability to read, write, listen, and speak more effectively?

Essential Vocabulary: clarify, multiple-meaning words, context, cause/effect, Greek/Latin affixes or roots, print and digital sources, reference materials, verify, inferred meaning, parts of speech, figurative language, word relationships, nuances, figures of speech, personification, cause/effect, part/whole, item/category, connotations, denotations, comprehension, expression, domain and grade specific vocabulary words

<u>College and Career Readiness Anchor Standard 4 for Language:</u> Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized referenced materials, as appropriate.

L.6.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on *grade 6 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.

- a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
- b. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).
- c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, and thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.
- d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).

6 th Grade Enduring Understandings				
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to	
 <u>Required:</u> Students will determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade</i> 5 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. use context (e.g., cause/effect relationships and comparisons in text) as 	 Vocabulary: clarify multiple-meaning words context cause/effect Greek/Latin affixes or roots print and digital sources reference materials verify inferred meaning parts of speech 	 a variety of sources and strategies can be accessed when determining both the inferred and precise meaning of a word and its pronunciation or part of speech. 	 use context cues (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a specific word or phrase. analyze common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots to interpret the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, 	

a clue to the meaning of a	auditory, audible).
word or phrase.	consult reference materials
• use common, grade-	(e.g., dictionaries,
appropriate Greek or Latin	glossaries, and
affixes and roots as clues to	thesauruses), both print
the meaning of a word	and digital, to find the
(e.g., photograph and	pronunciation of a word or
photosynthesis).	determine or clarify its
consult reference materials	precise meaning or its part
(e.g., dictionaries,	of speech.
glossaries, and	verify the preliminary
thesauruses), both print	determination of the
and digital, to find the	meaning of a word or
pronunciation and	phrase (e.g., by checking
determine or clarify the	the inferred meaning in
precise meaning of key	context or in a dictionary).
words or phrases.	

<u>College and Career Readiness Anchor Standard 5 for Language</u>: Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

L.6.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

- a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.
- b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.
- c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., stingy, scrimping, economical, unwasteful, thrifty, battle, massacre).

6 th grade Enduring Understandings			
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to
Required:	Vocabulary:	 that figurative language 	 interpret figures of speech
Students will	 figurative language 	alters the usual meaning of	(e.g., personification) in
demonstrate understanding	 word relationships 	words.	context.
of figurative language,	 nuances 	 that words are categorized 	• use the relationship
word relationships, and	 figures of speech 	according to relationships.	between particular words
nuances in word meanings.	 personification 	• that words with similar	(e.g., cause/effect, part/
 interpret figurative 	cause/effect	denotations can have	whole, item/category) to
language, including similes	• part/whole	different connotations.	better understand each of

Adoption Date: July 22, 2013

 and metaphors, in context. recognize and explain the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs. use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs,) to better understand each of the 	item/categoryconnotationsdenotations		 the words. distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., stingy, scrimping, economical, unwasteful, thrifty, battle, massacre).
words.			
X			
	or Standard 6 for Language: Acquir		
	ading, writing, speaking, and listening		
	when encountering an unknown ter		
	de-appropriate general academic an		s; gather vocabulary knowledge
when considering a word or phrase	important to comprehension or expr		
		g Understandings	
Prior Background Knowledge	Students will know	Students will understand	Students will be able to
Required:	Vocabulary:	 that using general and 	 use accurately grade-
 acquire and use accurately 	 comprehension 	academic domain-specific	appropriate general
grade-appropriate general	 expression 	words and phrases	academic and domain-
academic and domain-	 domain and grade specific 	increases written and oral	specific words and phrases.
specific words and phrases,	vocabulary words	language skills.	 synthesize vocabulary
including those that signal			when considering a word
contrast, addition, and			or phrase's importance to
other logical relationships			comprehension or
(e.g., however, although,			expression.
nevertheless, similarly,			
moreover, in addition).			