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From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler CC2528

Spotlight On... E.L. Konigsburg

L. Konigsburg was born Elaine Lobl on February 10, 1930. She grew up most of her life in small towns in Pennsylvania. She was the first person in her family to attend college, where she studied Chemistry. She became Elaine Lobl Konigsburg when she married her husband David Konigsburg, who she had met while at college. She taught chemistry for a short time at a school in Florida; but when she had children, she stayed home to raise them, and that's when her inner artist began to bloom.

E.L. Konigsburg began to take art lessons when her children were very young. She took these lessons on Saturday mornings, and spent many Saturday afternoons exploring the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This museum would serve as the setting for much of her novel, *From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler*.

When her children started school, Konigsburg started writing. Her desire to write came from a combination of her life experiences. As a child, she hadn't been able to identify with any of the characters in the books she read. As a parent, she wanted to have characters in books for them to enjoy and with whom they could connect. As a teacher, she had been very interested in what was happening for the students in her classes. She noticed that young people wanted to be both accepted as part of the group, but also to stand out as individuals



This would serve as a common message in her novel, From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler. She also wanted to create examples of writing that would enrich young people's lives; often through introduction to amazing artists, colorful characters and the spirit of adventure, or to common human virtues, including kindness, curiosity and encouragement.

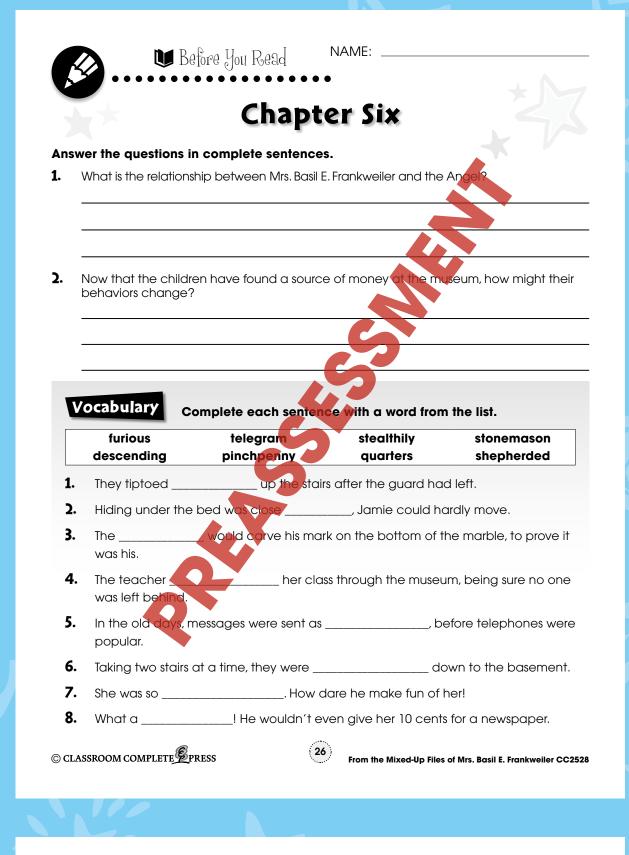
Did You Know?

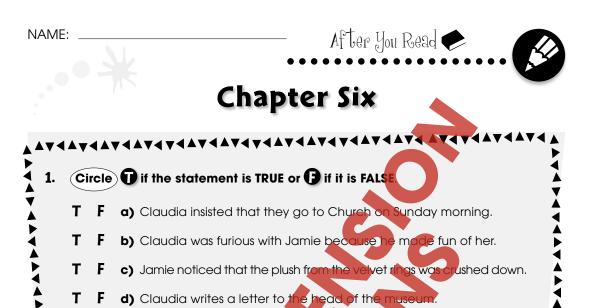
• In 1968, she won the Newbery Medal for From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler and the Newbery Honor award for Jennifer, Hecate, Macbeth, William McKinley and Me, Elizabeth.

- Is the first author to win both the Newbery Medal and Newbery Honor award in the same year.
- Her advice to children is: "Before you can be anything, you have to be yourself. That's the hardest thing to find.

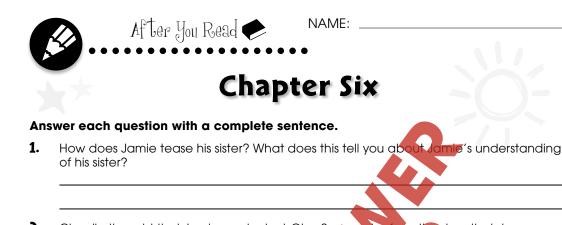
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From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler CC2528





10



2. Claudia thought that Jamie was logical. Give 2 examples from the story that shows Jamie's logical thinking.

- T F e) Jamie wants to go home.
- T F f) Claudia wants to be different before she goes home
- T F g) The children type their note at the library.
- **T F** h) Claudia signed the note: Friends of the Museum.
- *****
- 2. Fill in each blank with the correct word(s) from the Chapter.
 - a) The children almost get caught twice: once while looking at the _____. Later the guard was delayed outside by the crowds, so they were not caught hiding under the velvet-covered table.

___ and the letter M imprinted on the velvet table

c) They find out that this mark was used by Michelangelo's ____

d) They decide to write a ______ to the museum.

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b) The children notice 3

cloth.



From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler CC2528

- 3. "Claudia didn't think about their close calls. They were unimportant; they wouldn't matter in the end, the end having something to do with Michelangelo, Angel, history, and herself." How does this quote relate to the theme of self-actualization (developing your full potential)?
- 4. For Claudia, the end of the adventure doesn't come with solving the mystery. What does she need to allow her to go home? Find a quote from the story to support your opinion.
- 5. Claudia and Jamie are developing a closer relationship. At the beginning of the story, they didn't seem to know each other very well. Find two examples from the Chapter that demonstrates the kind of relationship they have now.



Claudia says she wants to be different before she goes home. Claudia wants to be a hero. She talks about people who win the Congressional Medal of Honor or an Academy Award. What would you like to do with your life to be important? Write a paragraph explaining what you would do if you could.

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From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler CC2528



Write a Letter

In the beginning of the story we meet Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler, who is writing a letter to her lawyer. She seems annoyed with him. As we read the story, we will see how this letter ties into the plot of the story. E. L. Konigsburg, created a very strong and memorable character and then had her write the letter. Now it's your turn. Imagine your ore a different character. Think about whom this new you is. What is your personality, background, interests? Now think of a reason you may have to write a letter to someone else. Give that person a name, a title, a job. Maybe to complain about something, to thank someone, to find out information, to give them an order or some business. Just think of a good reason to write to the person. Now write the letter in 2 to 3 paragraphs as if you were the imaginary character. Use his or her voice; throw in detail about his or her life, likes, values etc. Make up a character's name for you to use in signing the letter.

Newspaper Article

Write the newspaper article for the New York Times newspaper about Claudia and Jamie's disappearance. Newspaper articles should have a Headline that grabs people's attention, make yours sensational. The first paragraph should be short sentences and give only the most important information: Who? Did What? When? Where? Why? (if you know) How? (if you know) and for how long? In the second paragraph, include more background information: maybe what they took, a quick quote from parents, teachers, classmates, neighbors, bus driver etc. Include a picture that would go with your article.

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Chapter 3

After You Read 🌪 NAME:

Word Search Puzzle

Find the following words from the story. The words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are written backwards.

-	auction automat bequeathing caper fidgeted				geni hum jostl	ility	1	myste paga peck				-			quarterly shepherded sissy stowaways tightwad				veto vow whiffs				
n	f	i	d	b	е	р	a	s	с	i	а	u	j	h	u	r		y	b	е	i		T
n	I	r	a	g	n	i	v	u	d	a	w	t	h	9		t	0	p	s	n	b	S	t
m	е	q	е	w	0	n	m	0	n	0	t	0	n	у		d	S	d	0	0	S	u	Ī
i	u	n	a	е	r	С	1	i	g	i	0	t	V	6	W	f	a	е	Ι	р	n	b	T
i	0	u	0	е	d	h	j	r	е	b	u	е	b	p	<u> </u>	h	е	g	r	d	S	С	
f	1	n	z	р	а	р	q	u	n	S	С	V	d	f	a	f	r	r	i	а	е	b	
х	S	е	V	е	р	е	е	f	i	q	W	0	f		k	g	a	u	t	d	V	1	
h	е	g	n	q	е	n	а	S	u	m	c	a	р	е	r	k	а	S	r	f	r	а	
g	е	b	k	е	а	n	S	Ι	S	0	1	k	m	0	n	р	u	n	0	С	†	е	
r	р	е	h	a	Z	У	t	i		i	m	u	h	g	t	0	a	Z	t	V	d	S	
i	S	u	1		i	d	0	0	a	p	N	u	0	S	i	f	У	w	X	С	i	0	
q	С	t	q	u	q	Ι	w		е	t	У	b	С	r	р	k		У	е	V	Z	n	
m	u	u	V	q	m	t	а	m	0	1	u	а	е	j	С	0	r	Z	t	е	h	е	
u	r		У		u	r	w (g	/n/	,	h	t	a	е	u	q	е	b	С	i	а	u	
Х	е	a	q	е	X	е	a	j	b		S	r	р	u	0	I	t	S	n	е	n	W	
u	S		d	u	u	a	Ŋ	k	V	У	0	р	S	У	h	k	r	h	r	u	r	g	
†	q	n	0	m	†	S	S		m	a	S	t	a	b	a	g	a	е	d	е	V	С	_
d	е	W		С	d	U U	t	U	0	р	V	d	r	е	f	S	u	р	n	n	Ι	q	
g	h	0	0	d	g		d	0	a	S	X	С	q	u	е	f	q	h	m	W	Z	W	_
У	u	i	u	4	Y	e	g	a	d	е	†	е	g	d	i	f	a	е	е	u	i	a	_
g	e	S	r	S	g		У	0	С	W	f		b		р	i	S	r	n	i	I	†	_
q		У	е	Z	q	k	g	р	X	S	У	V .	i	u	0	h	d	d	i	S	p	h	_
u r	g e	g d	u i	c g	u r	a a	q u	a z	u w	c q	t e	i a	0 †	n y	g	w k	f	e d	s r	u h	b y	e i	4
	ASSF	1	I			I	1	<u> </u>	1			4	1		g	1		1	1	E. Frar			

...............

Compare two characters from the story. Write the character names in the circles. Write down any differences the characters have in the outside circles. Write down any similarities the characters have in the space where the circles overlap. Suggested characters to compare: Claudia, Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler, Jamie, Saxonberry.

NAME:

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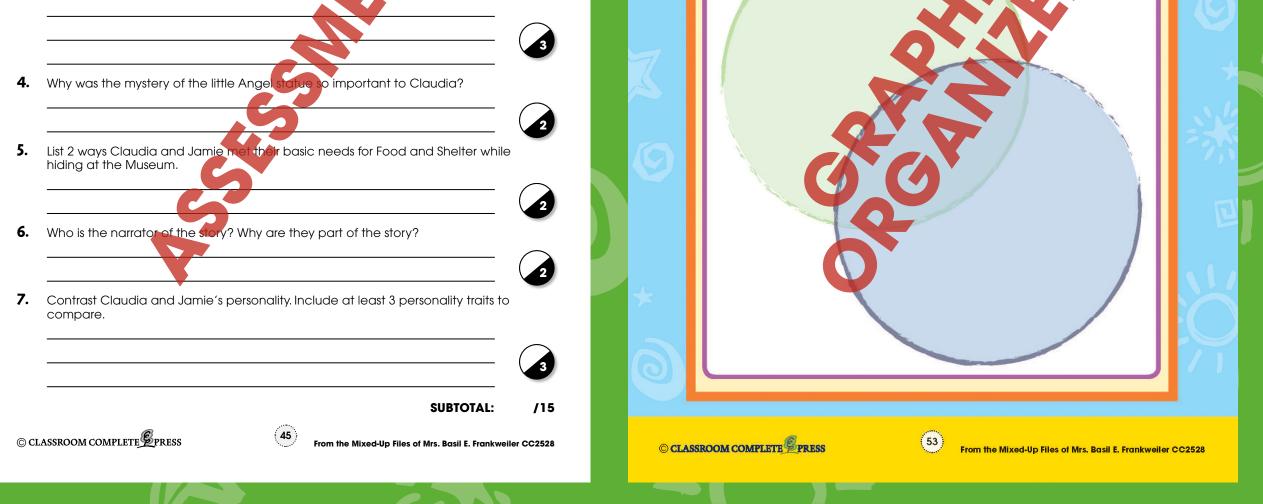
Writing Task #2

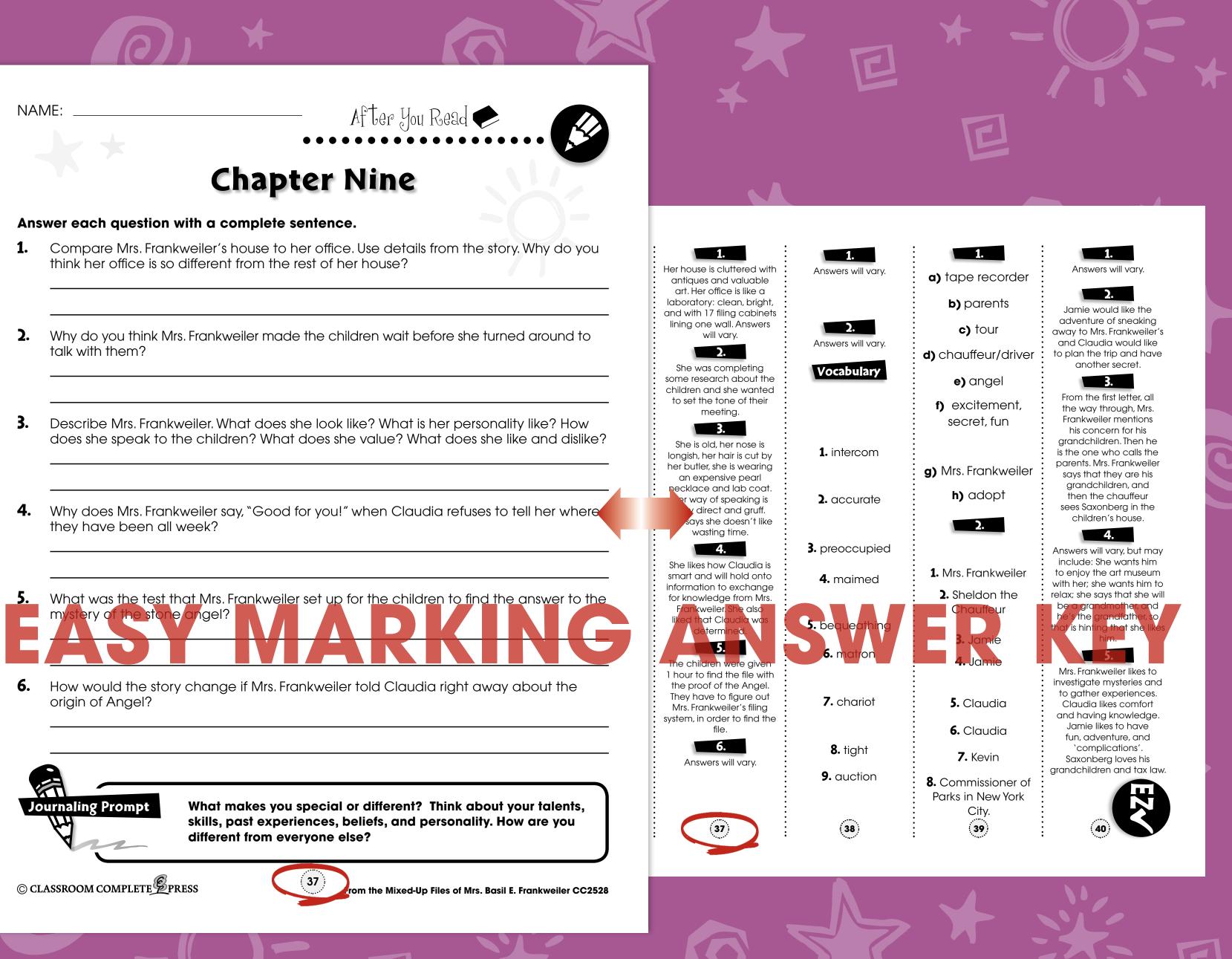
After You Read 🌪 **Comprehension Quiz** Answer each question in a complete sentence.

- 1. Why did Claudia want to run away?
- 2. Why does she pick her brother Jamie to go with her? Give two reasons.



Summarize 3 steps Claudia took in planning her escape to the Art Museum in 3. New York City.





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Carl Hiaasen

Carl Hiaasen was born and raised in Plantation, Florida in 1953. Carl now lives in Miami, Florida, where he writes a column for the *Miami Herald* newspaper.

e has received a number of state and national honors for his journalism and commentary, which have also appeared in such periodicals as Sports Illustrated, Time and Life magazines.

Carl began writing novels (for an adult audience) in the early 1980's with a friend the late William D. Montalbane. Together they produced three mystery thrilers -- Powder Burn, Trap Line and Double Whammy -- which were partially based

Did You Know?

• Carl wrote *Hoot* so he could give it to his nephew, nieces and stepson to read.

- Carl knew from a young age that he wanted to be a writer. He got a typewriter when he was six, and was hooked.
- Carl is deeply concerned about the human race. He thinks everyone should be able to grow up in a place where one can always see a bald eagle or a manatee or a school of dolphins - or a pair of little burrowing owls, for that matter.

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on their own reporting

written work.

as a novelist for Young

Honor and spent more

than two years on the

New York Times bestseller lists. In 2005

second novel for young readers, the

bestselling *Flush* was published, and then

2009, **Scat**. The film version of **Hoot** was

released in 2006, starring Logan Lerman.

Readers with *Hoot,* which

was awarded a Newbery

experiences. Since then arl has written a number

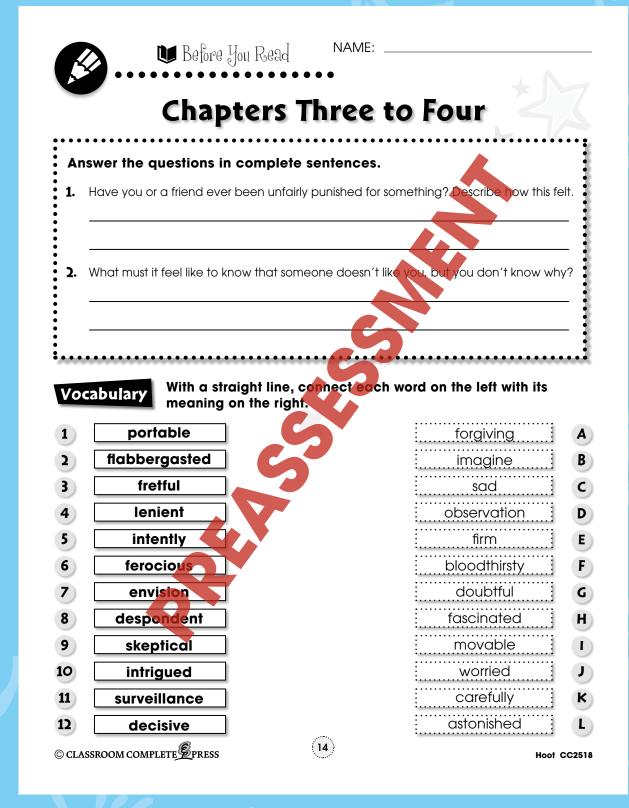
of acclaimed novels for an

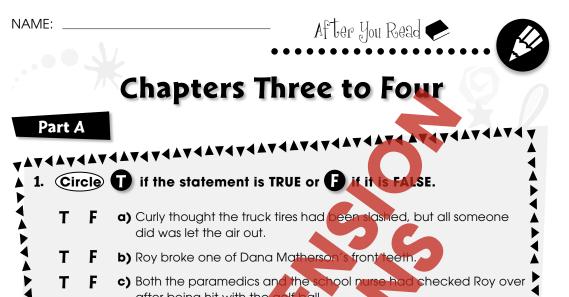
adult audience. Carl's wry

ense of humor marks all of

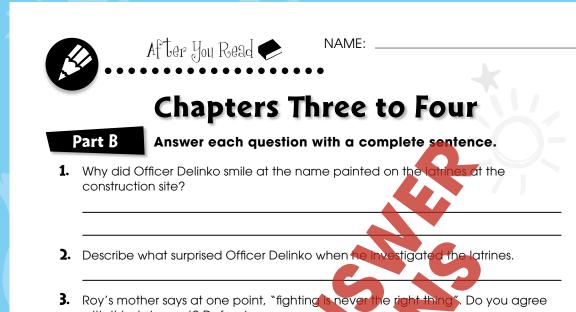
2002 he made his debut

Hoot CC2518





10



- after being hit with the golf ball.
- T F d) Roy's dad was getting old and forgetful.
- **T F e)** Roy's parents were concerned when he showed them the marks on his neck.
- **T F f)** The poster in Roy's bedroom warned about the dangers of approaching a Siberian Tiger.

- 2. Number the events from 1 to 1 in the order they occurred in these chapters.
 - a) Roy's parents quiz him as to the events of his fight with Dana.
 - Roy discusses his situation with Garrett at school.
 - c) Officer Delinko investigates Curly's concerns of vandalism at the construction site.
 - d) Officer Delinko's cruiser is vandalized while he is on surveillance at the construction site.
 - e) Roy writes Dana a letter of apology.
 - **f)** Roy's mother makes him stay home all weekend.

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Hoot CC2518

- with this statement? Defend your answer.
- 4. The author seems to enjoy using unique expressions. One expression that occurs in Chapter 4 is, "She's hacked off at me". Rewrite this expression in your own words.
- 5. Why did Officer Delinko choose to go to the construction site so early in the morning? Describe what resulted from this decision.
- 6. Describe Beatrice's reaction to Roy confronting her in the cafeteria? Why do you think she responded in this manner?



Imagine that you are Dana. You have been home from school now for a few days waiting for the swelling in your eye to go down. Write a journal entry describing your plans for revenge when you return to school.

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Hoot CC2518



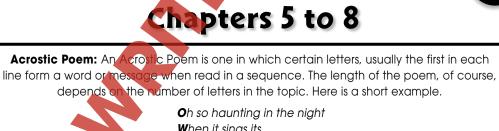
Writing Task # 2

Chapters 1 to 4

Anagrams

An **anagram** is a word that is formed by changing the order of the letters of another word. For example, the letters in the word **FROM** can also form the word **FORM**. Follow these directions to form the anagrams: a) read the clue in the righthand column. b) Using the word in the left-hand column move the lefters around in any order, but you must use all the lefters. Each of the words in the left-hand column are found in the first four chapters of Hoot.

Word	Anagram	Clue
slow		An important character in this novel
hoses		Something that Muliet Fingers didn't own
brace tie		Another important character in this novel
aged ma		To ruin or harm
skid		Children
grown		Incorrect



When it sings its Lonely tune

For this assignment you have two alternatives.

A. Investigate in your school library or the Internet and find examples of acrostic poems. Record your favorite on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to acknowledge the author.

B. Invent your own acrostic poem using a theme from the novel, Hoot. Remember to follow the guidelines mentioned above.

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Hoot CC2518

NAME: After You Read 🌪 **Comprehension** Quiz Answer each question in a complete sentence. 1. Where did Roy and his family move to Florida from? 2. Where did Dana usually bully Roy?



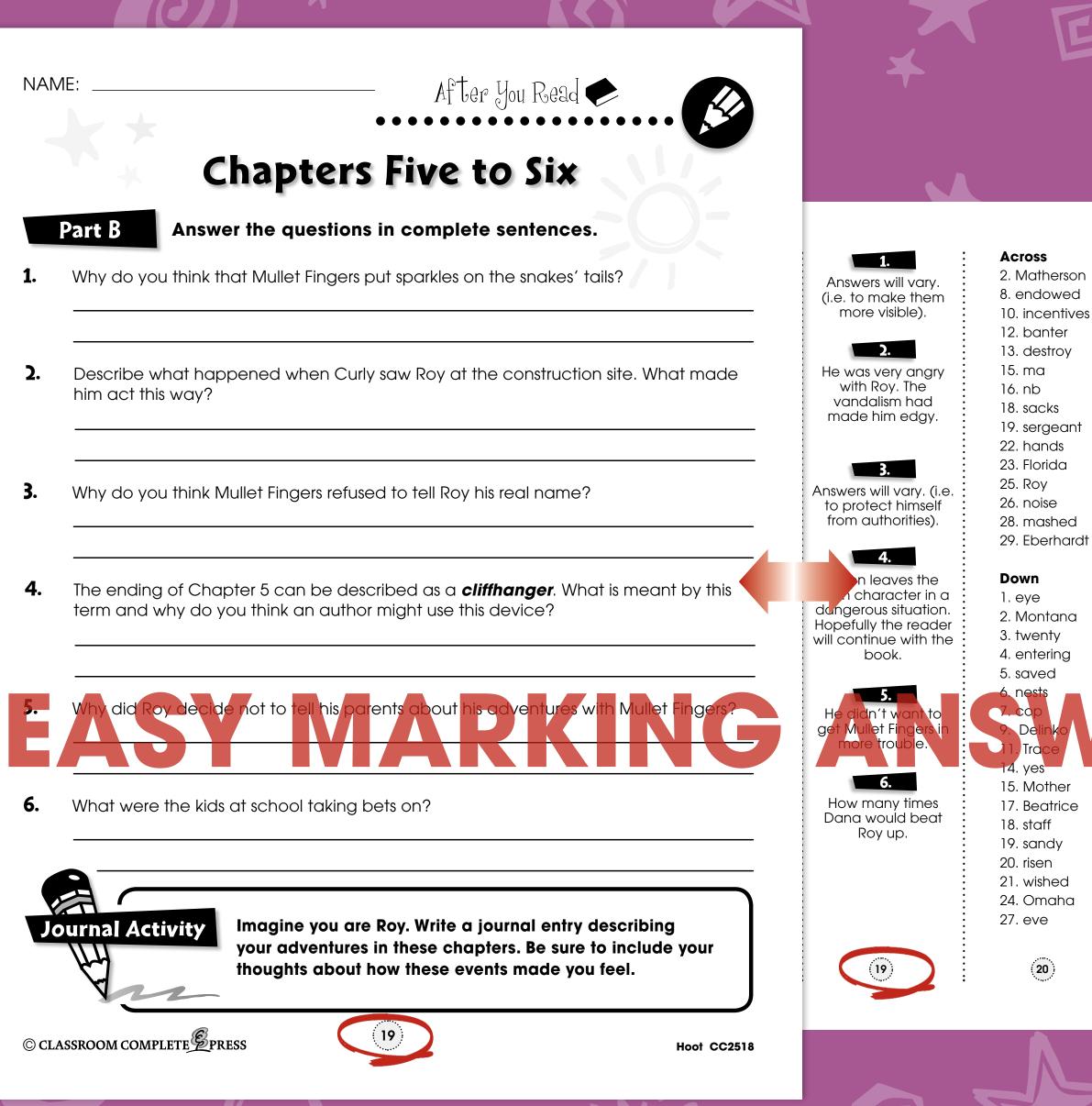
After You Read 🥏 NAME:

Word Search

Find the following key words from the story. The words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally and some are even backwards.

k	biza Surrc	nefit arre owin urly			F frc	lefiar Iorido Igme rantio	a ent		J	erma upite Kalo Iigat	er		perpetrators portray urgent			
	a ,	w	е	r	t	У	b	е	n	e		i	t	0	р	
	·	f		0	r	y i	d	a	S		f	g	g	k	e P	
		x	r	c	v	b	r	e	t	i	p	u	j		r	
	<u>с</u>	0	k	a		0	u	Y	Y	†	r	е	w	g	р	
	t	1	k	j	n	h	g		f	d	S	а	s	n	e	
r	n	n	n	b	V	1	С	r	x	S	d	f	†	i	†	
k	2 C	0	е	i	u	T		u	†	r	е	n	w	w	r	
	1	k	j	m	h	g	f	С	d	S	е	w	е	0	а	
-	t	е	n	T	g	t	†	У	r	g	р	0	i	r	t	
r	n	х	С	a	V	a	b	n	r	m	р	0	i	r	0	
C	a	р	0	Ť	m	u	r	u	У	t	е	r	w	u	r	
	i	†	У		i	r	0	f	р	Ι	k	j	h	b	S	
	fı	m	n	b	V	d	е	†	а	g	i	Ι	b	0	С	
e	e	†	у	u	i	а	S	g	d	f	g	h	j	k	k	
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													5			





- 2. Matherson
- 10. incentives

 - 20



- a) handlebars
- **b)** junkyard
- c) automobiles
- d) panel
- e) sleeping bag
- f) cookies
- g) shoe box
- h) shoes
- i) boy
- j) watchman
- k) fenders
- I) shoes
- m) alone
- n) Public





21



Roy's mom convinced the vice principal that his suspension wasn't fair.

2. Driving him to school interfered with her yoga class.

3.

The intruders had caused the construction to be two weeks behind schedule.

Δ



If opreys thrived in both Montana and Florida, so could he.







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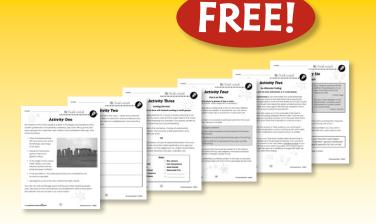
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GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS 53

6 BONUS Activity Pages! Additional worksheets for your students

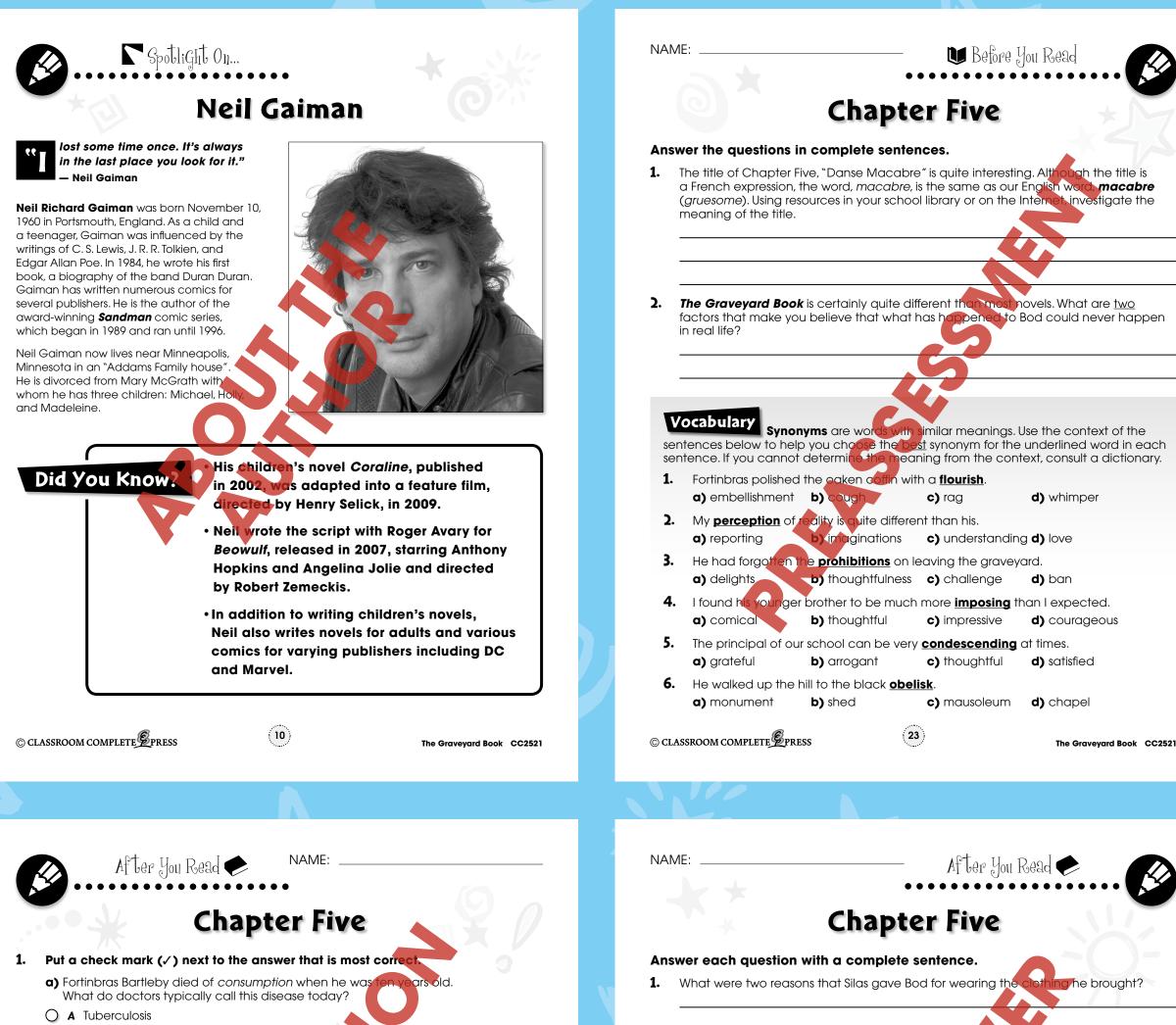
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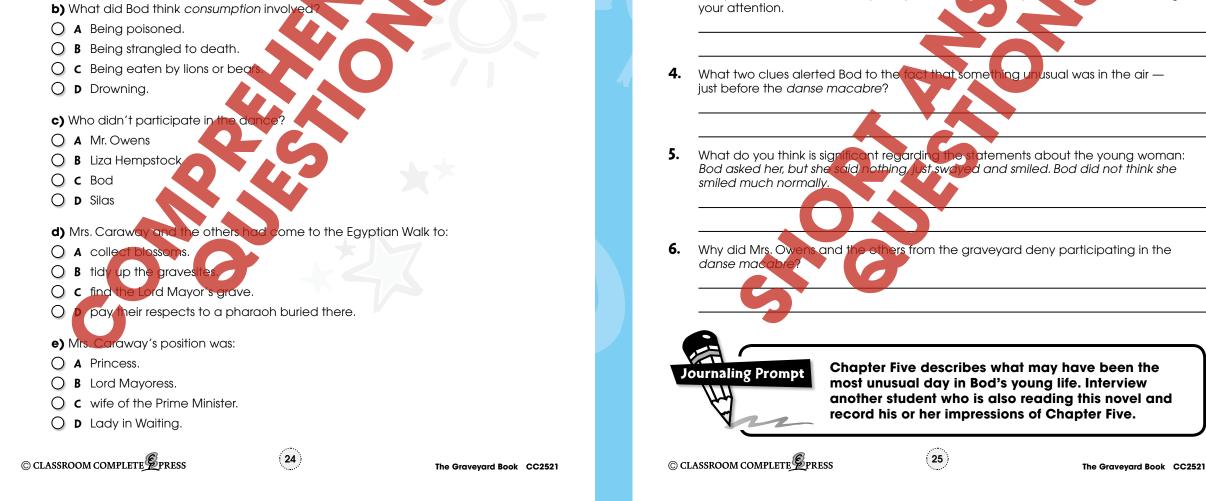




The Graveyard Book CC2521



- O B Cancer
- O C Cystic Fibrosis
- O **D** Pneumonia
- b) What did Bod think consumption involve



2.

3.

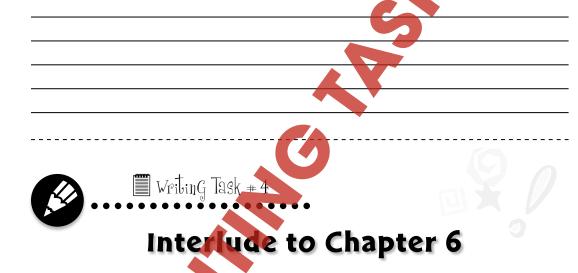
Why did Bod feel it wrong to hug Silas?

Chapter 5 is loaded with unique expressions and colloquialisms. List two that caught



A Comic Strip

The author, Neil Gaiman, enjoys using a variety of literary devices in this novel. One such device is **onomatopoeia**. An example is "oomp", in Chapter 5, when Fortinbras is buffing the side of his dusty coffin. Define **onomatopoeia**, and use your imagination to think of <u>one</u> more example of this device. (*Bonus if you can find another example from the novel.*)



A Comic Strip

This activity is designed especially for students with an artistic flair or who love comic books! Events can include highlights from the first six chapters, or one particular scene in this section. The first step is to decide on the length of your comic strip (6 to 12 frames is suggested); next, consider what events you will include.

A quick sketch of the comic strip can first be accomplished in a **storyboard format** before a final, good copy is attempted. The strip should include a title, dialogue, and color. It should be neat and imaginative.

As a creative twist, you may wish to provide an alternative ending to your creation.

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NAME:

The Graveyard Book CC2521

After You Read 🌪

After You Read 🌪 NAME:

Word Search Puzzle

Find the following words from the story. The words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are written backwards.

belfr	у		flou	rish		hier	oglyp	ohs	mo		proconsul				
	ivoro	us	gall				nida	-		elisk		repulsive			
carti	lage		gar	goyle		ma	mausoleum			stil <mark>e</mark> nt		sensitive			
			1												
М	Q	W	E	R	Т	L	U	S	N	9	С	0	R	Р	
G	А	R	G	0	Y	L	Е	Т	Y	U	I	0	Р	L	
Z	Х	U	С	V	В	N	М	L	K	J	F	н	J	к	
Ρ	0	I	S	W	0	L	L	A	G	U	L	Y	Т	R	
S	G	н	J	0	К	L	Z		D	Х	0	С	V	S	
U	I	L	К	J	L	G	В	F	I	D	U	S	Р	н	
0	N	М	N	В	V	E	С	х	В	S	R	D	E	Р	
R	Т	Р	0	I		Y	U	К	R	D	I	N	S	Y	
0	I	E	F		G	Н	J	М	0	G	S	н	Т	L	
V	М	D	S	М	N	В	V	С	М	I	Н	J	I	G	
Ι	I	К	M	N	В	V	С	х	Т	D	F	G	L	0	
Ν	D	R	E	Р	U	L	S	I	V	E	D	F	E	R	
R	А	D	F	E	V	I	Т	I	S	N	E	S	N	E	
А	Т	J	н	G	В	E	L	F	R	Y	U	I	Т	I	
С	E	S	D	F	E	G	А	L	I	Т	R	Α	С	н	
							,								

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Literature Analysis

...............

Complete the following chart using details from The Graveyard Book.

Climax

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Conflict

The Graveyard Book CC2521



1. The novel's antagonist is revealed in the first chapter. Who is he and why do you consider him the antagonist?

2. What character first found Bod in the graveyard?



	After You Read 🗭
Chapter Seven	

(From the paragraph that starts with "Late on Sunday afternoon...")

Answer each question with a complete sentence.

NAME: ____

- 1. What advice did Bod ask of the Sleer? What was their response?
- 2. What reason did Mr. Frost suggest as to why the murder of Bod's family was "swept under the carpet"?
- 3. Describe how Bod incapacitated Jack Ketch.
- 4. Describe how Bod was able to get the white-haired man to tell him the reason why his family had been killed.
- 5. Why had Bod's family been killed?





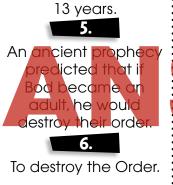
The events described in Chapter Seven must have been most stressful for everyone involved. Unfortunately for Bod, things do not look all that good for him as this chapter draws to a close. Imagine you are Bod and write your thoughts on the major events of the past few days — be sure to include how these events have made you feel as well.

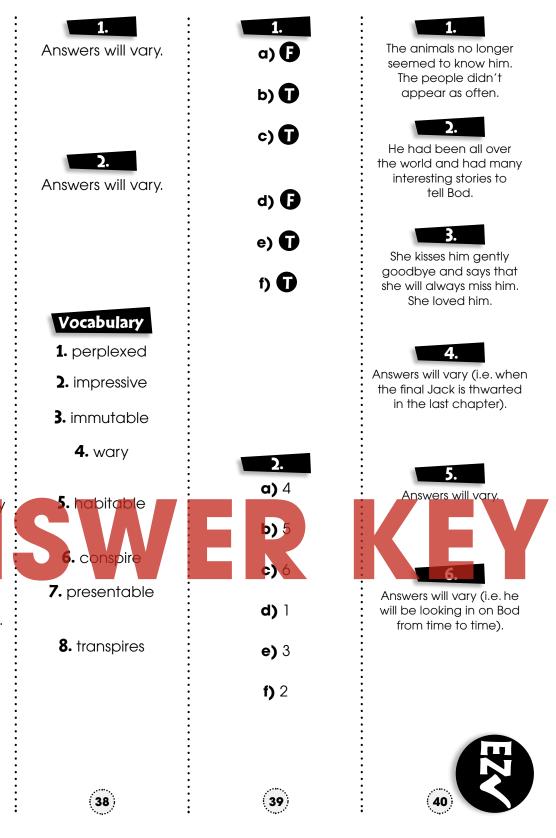
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The Graveyard Book CC2521

Whether or not he should leave the graveyard. They said "Then find your name." 2. People of influence were responsible for hushing it up. 3. Bod lured him into falling into an old grave where he broke his ankle. 4. e told the man that he would tell him how he lived in a graveyard for







Mystery Stories Lit Kit Set - Gr. 5-6

- **RSL.5.1** Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- **RSL.5.2** Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
- **RSL.5.3** Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text.
- **RSL.5.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
- **RSL.5.5** Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
- **RSL.5.6** Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.
- **RSL.5.9** Compare and contrast stories in the same genre on their approaches to similar themes and topics.
- **RSL.5.10** By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **RSL.6.1** Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- **RSL.6.2** Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
- **RSL.6.3** Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
- **RSL.6.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
- **RSL.6.5** Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
- **RSL.6.6** Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
- **RSL.6.10** By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6–8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
- **RSFS.5.3** Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. **A)** Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.
- **RSFS.5.4** Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. **A)** Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. **B)** Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. **C)** Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
- WS.5.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. A) Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer's purpose. B) Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details. C) Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses. D) Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
- WS.5.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. A) Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting, illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 B) Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. C) Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses. D) Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E) Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
- WS.5.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.
 Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. B) Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. C) Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events. D) Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. E) Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
- **WS.5.4** Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- WS.5.7 Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
- **WS.5.8** Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
- WS.5.9 Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
- WS.6.1 Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A) Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly.
 B) Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C) Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. D) Establish and maintain a formal style. E) Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
- WS.6.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. A) Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting, graphics, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B) Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. C) Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. D) Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E) Establish and maintain a formal style. F) Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.
- WS.6.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A) Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B) Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C) Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. D) Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events. E) Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
- WS.6.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- **WS.6.7** Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
- **WS.6.8** Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
- WS.6.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. A) Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature.
 B) Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction.

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