Standard Correlations

The chart shows the correlation to the Common Core State Standards, Mid-Continent Research for Education and Learning (McREL) standards, and World-Class Instructional Design and Assessment (WIDA) standards.

How to Use This Product (cont.)

Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	All lessons
Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures; determine their central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.	Lesson 5 (page 78)
Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.	Lesson 2 (page 54); Lesson 8 (page 102); Lesson 15 (page 158)
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.	Lesson 1 (page 46); Lesson 6 (page 86); Lesson 7 (page 94); Lesson 11 (page 126)
Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	Lesson 10 (page 118)
Distinguish their own point of vew from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	Lesson 3 (page 62); Lesson 12 (p. 134)
Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story	Lesson 4 (page 70); Lesson 13 (page 142); Lesson 14 (page 150)
Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author	Lesson 9 (page 110)
By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including drama and poetry, at the high end of grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	All lessons
Use meaning clues to aid comprehension and make predictions about the content	Lesson 2 (page 54); Lesson 5 (page 78); Lesson 8 (page 102); Lesson 15 (page 158)
Use mental images based on pictures and print to aid in comprehension of text	Lesson 1 (page 46); Lesson 3 (page 62); Lesson 7 (page 94); Lesson 11 (page 126)
Understand the ways in which language is used in literary texts (e.g. personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, simile, metaphor, imagery, hyperbole, rhythm, allusion)	Lesson 4 (page 70); Lesson 6 (page 86); Lesson 13 (page 142)
Establish a purpose for reading.	Lesson 9 (page 110); Lesson 10 (page 118); Lesson 12 (page 134)
Understand the basic concept of plot.	Lesson 14 (p. 150)
English language learners communicate for Social and Instructional purposes within the school setting.	Lesson 1 (page 46); Lesson 5 (page 78)
English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.	Lesson 2 (page 54); Lesson 6 (page 86); Lesson 7 (page 94); Lesson 14 (page 150); Lesson 15 (page 158)
English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Mathematics.	Lesson 13 (page 142)
English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.	Lesson 3 (page 62); Lesson 8 (page 102); Lesson 9 (page 110); Lesson 10 (page 118); Lesson 11 (page 126)
English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.	Lesson 4 (page 70); Lesson 12 (page 134)
	explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse cultures; determine their central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text. Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections. Distinguish their own point of vew from that of the narrator or those of the characters. Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including drama and poetry, at the high end of grades 2–3 text complexity band independently and proficiently. Use meaning clues to aid comprehension and make predictions about the content Use mental images based on pictures and print to aid in comprehension of text Understand the ways in which language is used in literary texts (e.g. personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, simile, metaphor, imagery, hyperbole, rhythm, allusion) Establish a purpose for reading. Understand the basic concept of plot. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.