

Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Oklahoma State-Aligned Version 4

The NWEA Goal Structure is a document that represents the content and structure of a state's standards documents. Goal structures are created through an alignment process that links state standards documents to the NWEA item bank. The MAP tests and associated reports for teachers and students are based upon this structure and alignment.

The alignment process begins with a thorough review of a state's standards documents by NWEA's curriculum specialists. The general goal areas or strands within a state's standards that appear across grade levels become the goals in the goal structure (indicated below as bold). Areas in a state's standards documents that are determined to be sub-domains of the goals/strands become the sub-goals in the goal structure (indented under each goal below).

Goal and sub-goal names from the Goal Structure are shortened for technical reasons to create the headings in DesCartes. Report Names are shortened further to accommodate report specifications.

Mathematics 2-5 Goal Structure	Mathematics 2-5 DesCartes	Mathematics 2-5 Report Names
Algebraic Reasoning	Algebraic Reasoning	Algebraic Reasoning
Use a variety of problem-solving approaches to create, extend, and analyze patterns: Sort and group objects into a set; describe, extend, and create a wide variety of patterns using tables, graphs, rules, and verbal models (e.g., determine the rule from a table or "function machine", extend visual and number patterns).	Describe, Extend, Create Patterns	
Use algebraic problem-solving techniques to solve problems: Find unknowns and variables in simple arithmetic problems by solving open sentences (equations) and other problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with whole numbers; recognize and apply the identity, commutative, associative, and distributive properties to solve problems.	Algebraic Problem Solving: Properties & Equations	

Number Sense and Operation	Number Sense and Operation	Number Sense and Operation
<p>Read, write and model numbers and number relationships: Compare and order whole numbers and decimals; represent the connection between fractions and decimals, compare and order fractions and decimals, and convert from one representation to the other; identify and compare integers using real world situations; identify and apply factors, multiples, prime, and composite numbers in problem-solving situations; apply the concept of place value of whole numbers through hundred millions and model, read, and write decimal numbers through the thousandths.*</p>	<p>Number Sense: Relationships, Place Value</p>	
<p>Estimate and compute with whole numbers, fractions, and decimals: Develop and apply the concepts of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; estimate and find the sum or difference of numbers to solve application problems; estimate and find the product to solve application problems; estimate and find the quotient to solve problems; estimate, add, or subtract decimal numbers with same and different place values to solve problems; estimate add, or subtract fractions to solve problems.*</p>	<p>Operations: Whole Numbers, Fractions, Decimals</p>	
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
<p>Use geometric properties and relationships to analyze shapes: Identify symmetric and congruent shapes and figures; identify and compare attributes of two- and three- dimensional shapes; identify intersecting, parallel, and perpendicular lines; identify, compare, and classify angles.</p>	<p>Geometric Properties and Relationships</p>	

<p>Apply geometric properties and relationships: Analyze the effects of combining and subdividing two- and three-dimensional figures; describe the effects on two-dimensional objects when they slide (translate), flip (reflect), and turn (rotate); use coordinate systems to specify locations and shapes on a grid with ordered pairs; use language to describe relationships of objects in space.</p>	<p>Coordinate Systems and Location</p>	
<p>Measurement</p>	<p>Measurement</p>	<p>Measurement</p>
<p>Use appropriate units of measure to solve problems in a variety of contexts: Compare and order objects in graduated order; estimate the measures of a variety of objects using customary units; convert basic measurements of volume, mass and distance within the same system for metric and customary units; develop and use the concepts of perimeter and area of different shapes to solve problems; compare, estimate, and determine the measurement of angles.</p>	<p>Estimate & Measure Length, Mass, Area, Perimeter</p>	
<p>Use appropriate units of measure to solve problems in a variety of contexts: Tell time on a digital and analog clock to the nearest 5 minutes; solve simple addition problems with time; solve elapsed time problems; solve problems involving number of days in a week, month, or year and problems involving weeks in a month and year; read thermometers using different intervals and solve for temperature change; identify and count money up to a twenty dollar bill; solve a variety of problems involving money.</p>	<p>Time, Temperature, & Money</p>	

Data Analysis & Probability	Data Analysis & Probability	Data Analysis & Probability
<p>Demonstrate an understanding of collection, display, and interpretation of data: Collect, sort, organize, and display data in charts, bar graphs, and tables; read and interpret data displays such as tallies, tables, charts, and graphs and use the observations to pose and answer questions; compare and translate displays of data; formulate questions, design investigations, consider samples, and collect, organize, and analyze data using measurement, surveys, or experiment.</p>	<p>Data Analysis</p>	
<p>Use probability to interpret data in a variety of contexts: Predict the probability of outcomes of simple experiments using words such as certain, equally likely, impossible; determine the probability of events occurring and express probabilities as fractions from zero to one; use the fundamental counting principle to determine the number of possible combinations.</p>	<p>Probability</p>	
<p>Determine the median (middle), the mode (most often), and the range (spread) of a set of data.</p>	<p>Central Tendency</p>	

*Denotes that calculator use is not permitted in this goal or sub-goal of the test.

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Mathematics 6+ Goal Structure	Mathematics 6+ DesCartes	Mathematics 6+ Report Names
Algebraic Reasoning	Algebraic Reasoning	Algebraic Reasoning
Use algebraic methods to describe patterns: Generalize and extend patterns and functions using tables, graphs, and number properties.	Generalize and Extend Patterns	
Simplify and write algebraic expressions and equations, graph and solve linear equations and inequalities in problem solving situations: Use substitution to simplify and evaluate algebraic expressions; recognize the parent graph of the functions $y = k$, $y = x$, and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graph; apply appropriate formulas to solve problems (e.g., $d=rt$, $I=prt$); calculate the slope of a line; interpret the slope and intercepts within the context of everyday life.	Linear Relationships: Model, Solve, Graph	
Use relations and functions to model number relationships: Identify, describe, and analyze functional relationships (linear and nonlinear) between two variables; recognize the parent graphs of polynomial, exponential, and logarithmic functions and predict the effects of transformations on the parent graphs; distinguish between relations and functions; identify dependent and independent variables, domain and range; evaluate a function; add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions; combine functions by composition; find and graph the inverse of a function; solve quadratic equations by graphing, factoring, completing the square and quadratic formula; solve polynomial equations; solve rational equations.	Relations and Functions	

<p>Model a situation that can be described by a system of equations or inequalities and use the model to answer questions about the situation: Solve systems of linear equations and inequalities using various methods and tools which may include substitution, elimination, matrices, graphing; use either one quadratic equation and one linear equation or two quadratic equations to solve problems; identify, graph, and write the equations of the conic sections (circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola).</p>	<p>Systems of Equations & Conic Sections</p>	
<p>Number Sense and Operation</p>	<p>Number Sense and Operation</p>	<p>Number Sense and Operation</p>
<p>Use number relationships to solve a variety of problems: Convert, compare, and order decimals, fractions, and percents; compare and order positive and negative rational numbers; build and recognize models of perfect squares to find their square roots and estimate the square root of other numbers; demonstrate the concept of ratio and proportion with models; represent and interpret large numbers and numbers less than one in exponential and scientific notation.*</p>	<p>Number Sense</p>	
<p>Estimate and compute with integers, fractions, and decimals: Estimate and find solutions to problems using whole numbers, decimals, fractions, and percents; solve problems using ratios and proportions; use the rules of exponents to solve problems; solve problems using scientific notation; use the basic operations on integers to solve problems; simplify numerical expressions using order of operations; solve literal equations involving several variables for one variable in terms of the others.</p>	<p>Number Operations</p>	

<p>Perform operations with rational, radical, and polynomial expressions, as well as expressions involving complex numbers: Convert expressions from radical notations to rational exponents and vice versa; add, subtract, multiply, divide, and simplify radical expressions and expressions containing rational exponents; simplify polynomials; factor polynomial expressions; simplify and evaluate rational and radical expressions; add, subtract, multiply, divide, and simplify rational expressions; add, subtract, multiply, divide, and simplify expressions involving complex numbers.</p>	<p>Polynomial, Rational & Complex Expressions</p>	
<p>Geometry</p>	<p>Geometry</p>	<p>Geometry</p>
<p>Use geometric properties of 2-dimensional figures to recognize, describe, and analyze shapes: Use deductive and inductive reasoning to solve problems; use the angle relationships to solve problems; use side length, perimeter or circumference, and area to determine unknown values and identify the appropriate unit of measure; determine and verify the relationships of similarity and congruency of triangles; use ratios of similarity and congruency to determine unknown values; find angle measures, arc measures, and segment lengths using the relationships of a circle; use the properties of right triangles and trigonometric ratios to solve problems.</p>	<p>Properties of 2-Dimensional Figures & Trigonometry</p>	
<p>Use the properties of 3-dimensional geometric figures to solve problems: Compare and contrast the characteristics of three-dimensional figures; identify, describe, and analyze polyhedra; use side lengths, perimeter or circumference, area of a face and volume, lateral area, and surface area to determine unknown values and correctly identify the appropriate unit of measure of each; create a model of a 3-dimensional figure from a 2-dimensional drawing and make a 2-dimensional representation of a 3-dimensional object.</p>	<p>Properties of 3-Dimensional Figures</p>	

Solve problems with geometric figures in the coordinate plane: Find the distance between two points; the midpoint of a segment; calculate the slopes of parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, and vertical lines; locate points and describe shapes drawn in all four quadrants; use transformations (reflection, rotation, translation) on geometric figures to solve problems.	Coordinate Geometry	
Measurement	Measurement	Measurement
Use measurement to solve problems in a variety of contexts: Use formulas to find the circumference and area of circles; develop and apply the formulas for perimeter and area of triangles and quadrilaterals to solve problems; develop and apply formulas to find the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms, triangular prisms, and cylinders; find the area and perimeter of composite figures to solve application problems.	Perimeter, Area & Volume	
Convert, add, or subtract measurements within the same system to solve problems: Apply knowledge of ratio and proportion to solve relationships between similar geometric figures.	Convert Measurements, Ratio & Proportion	
Data Analysis & Probability	Data Analysis & Probability	Data Analysis & Probability
Use data analysis to interpret data and formulate and justify predictions from a set of data: Organize, construct displays, and interpret data to solve problems; compare, translate, and interpret between displays of data; make valid inferences, predictions, and/or arguments based on data from graphs, tables, and charts; collect data involving two variables and display on a scatter plot; interpret results using a linear model/equation and identify whether the model/equation is a line best fit for the data; identify how given outliers affect representations of data.	Data Analysis	

<p>Use probability to formulate and justify predictions: Use the fundamental counting principle to determine the number of possible combinations; determine the probability of an event; determine how samples are chosen to draw and support conclusions about generalizing a sample to a population; solve two-step and three-step problems using probability.</p>	<p>Probability</p>	
<p>Use data analysis and statistics to formulate and justify predictions from a set of data: Find the measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode, and range) of a set of data (with and without outliers) and understand why a specific measure provides the most useful information in a given context; solve two-step and three-step problems using measures of central tendency; analyze and synthesize data from a sample using appropriate measures of central tendency and variability; identify and use arithmetic and geometric sequences and series to solve problems.</p>	<p>Central Tendency, Variability, Sequences & Series</p>	

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Reading Goal Structure	Reading DesCartes	Reading Report Names
Vocabulary and Phonics	Vocabulary and Phonics	Vocabulary and Phonics
<p>The student demonstrates awareness of the characteristics of written language and demonstrates knowledge of print awareness. The student will demonstrate the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate words, syllables, onsets, rimes, and individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. The student will apply sound-symbol relationships to decode words.</p>	Print Awareness, Phonics, and Decoding	
<p>The student will use context clues to determine word meanings. The student will use word reference materials to determine the meaning, pronunciation, derivation, and usage of unknown words.</p>	Context Clues and Reference Materials	
<p>The student will use knowledge of root words, prefixes, and word origins to determine the meaning of words. The student will understand and explain common antonyms, synonyms, and homonyms/homophones, as well as using such knowledge to determine the meanings of unfamiliar words.</p>	Word Parts, Word Origins, and Word Relationships	
Comprehension and Critical Literacy	Comprehension and Critical Literacy	Critical Literacy
<p>The student will interact with the words and the concepts on the page to associate meaning and understanding with reading and to construct an appropriate meaning. Use prereading skills and strategies such as making predictions, establishing a purpose for reading, and formulating questions that might be answered in the text. Ask, answer and support answers to literal questions about text. Recognize main ideas and evidence that supports those ideas. Retell a story.</p>	Comprehension: Construct an Appropriate Meaning	

<p>Make and support assertions and interpretations of text. Draw inferences such as conclusions, generalizations, and predictions, and support them with text evidence. Use elements of the text to defend responses and interpretations. Identify structure and format of various documents. Compare and contrast various textual elements. Summarize and paraphrase text structures. Explain specific devices an author uses to accomplish purpose (persuasive techniques, style, literary forms or genre, portrayal of themes, language).</p>	<p>Critical Literacy: Analyze and Evaluate Text</p>	
<p>Literature</p>	<p>Literature</p>	<p>Literature</p>
<p>Demonstrate knowledge of various forms of literature. Analyze the characteristics of genres including short story, novel, drama, narrative and lyric poetry, and essay. Identify literary forms and terms such as author, drama, biography, autobiography, myth, tall tale, dialogue, tragedy and comedy, structure in poetry, epic, ballad, protagonist, antagonist, paradox, analogy, dialect, and comic relief as appropriate to the selections being read.</p>	<p>Genre</p>	
<p>Demonstrate knowledge of literary elements and show how they affect the development of a literary work. Identify and explain elements of fiction, including plot, conflict, character, setting, theme, and point of view. Evaluate the way in which the theme or meaning of a selection represents a view or comment on life, using textual evidence to support the claim. Identify the main events of the plot, including their causes and effects of each event on future actions, and the major theme from the story.</p>	<p>Literary Elements</p>	

<p>Identify and analyze literary techniques and devices and how they affect the development of a literary work. Evaluate the author's purpose and the development of time and sequence, including the use of complex literary devices, such as foreshadowing (providing clues to future events) or flashbacks (interrupting the sequence of events to include information about an event that happened in the past). Identify and explain the use of figurative language in literary works to convey mood, images, and meaning, including metaphor, personification, and simile. Analyze the melodies of literary language, including its use of evocative words, rhythms and rhymes. Recognize, identify, analyze, and evaluate author's style as expressed through voice, tone, mood, point of view, and perspective.</p>	<p>Literary Devices and Techniques</p>	
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Language Usage Goal Structure	Language Usage DesCartes	Language Usage Report Names
Writing Process	Writing Process - Use the Writing Process	Writing Process
<p>Use prewriting activities such as brainstorming, outlining, free writing, reading, discussion, clustering, webbing, illustrating, using graphic organizers, notes, logs, or story starters. Use a variety of prewriting strategies to develop an idea appropriate for the intended audience, purpose, and topic. Use a variety of prewriting strategies to generate ideas, develop voice, gather information, and plan. Determine main idea/thesis by evaluating results of prewriting activities to select an appropriate topic. Select a focus and an organizational structure based upon purpose/mode, audience, and required format. Identify, analyze, and evaluate audience and purpose. Analyze the characteristics of a specific audience (assumptions, interests, beliefs, background knowledge) and select an appropriate audience for the writing task). Evaluate possible modes/genres and select one, remembering that the choice of the mode/genre will guide the treatment of the topic, the development of a stance toward the audience, and the organizational structure.</p>	Use Prewriting Activities	
<p>Dictate a story about an exciting event or experience. Create a main idea. Compose coherent first drafts with clear focus of beginning, middle, and ending. Categorize ideas, organize them into paragraphs, and blend paragraphs into longer text. Develop a main idea/thesis through use of details, examples, reasons, evidence, anecdotes, and use patterns as appropriate to purpose such as spatial, chronological, and climactic. Use elaboration to develop an idea. Draft a text with a clear controlling idea or thesis. Create a logical sequence of events.</p>	Develop Multiple Drafts	

<p>Use common organizational structures for providing information in writing, such as chronological order, cause/effect, spatial, climactic, similarity and difference, and posing and answering questions as appropriate to purpose. Use transitions for effective blending of sentences and paragraphs. Demonstrate organization, unity, and coherence by using transitions and sequencing. Use precise and vivid word choices, including figurative language, that convey specific meaning and tone. Use a variety of sentence structures, types, and lengths to contribute to fluency and interest. Apply different methods of support, such as facts, reasons, examples, sensory details, anecdotes, paraphrases, quotes, reflections, and dialogue. Apply a consistent and appropriate point of view, establish a credible voice, and create a suitable tone. Understand and apply formal and informal diction for a desired effect.</p>		
<p>Review, evaluate, and revise drafts by adding, elaborating, deleting, combining, and rearranging text for meaning and clarity. Revise for appropriateness of organization, content, and style. Read the draft from the intended audience’s point of view to evaluate clarity of purpose. Evaluate whether ideas and organizational patterns are clear and support the overall purpose of the piece. Evaluate whether topic sentences, transitions within and between paragraphs, overall sequencing, and the progression of ideas is clear, focused, smooth, and coherent. Evaluate whether ideas are adequately developed. Move, add, delete, or replace text for clarity, audience, and purpose. Evaluate whether word choice/figurative language is precise, compelling, effective, and appropriate. Evaluate whether sentence structures are varied in type, length, and complexity. Apply a consistent and appropriate point of view and understand and apply formal and informal diction when revising. Edit/proofread drafts, using standard editing marks, to ensure standard usage, mechanics, spelling, and varied sentence structure to improve meaning and clarity. Correct errors in grammatical. Consult resources to correct</p>	<p>Revise and Edit</p>	

<p>text, including punctuation of quotations. Use a specified format for in-text citation of source materials, for bibliographies, and for lists of works cited. Check against original source for accuracy.</p>		
<p>Modes and Forms</p>	<p>Modes and Forms: Purpose and Audience</p>	<p>Modes and Forms</p>
<p>Write descriptive and creative stories and poems about people, places, things, or experiences. Write narrative and creative paragraphs and longer compositions that have topic sentences and a consistent focus of a beginning, middle, and end; use concrete sensory supporting details; support a logical conclusion; adjust tone and style as necessary to make writing interesting and engaging to the audience; develop a main idea; use details to support the main idea; present a logical sequence of events. Write fictional, biographical, and autobiographical narratives that establish a plot, point of view, setting, and conflict; provide a context to allow the reader to imagine the event; are written to allow a reader to picture the events of a story. Create and develop a plot or sequence of events that uses well-chosen details that reveal the significance of each event; including the key elements of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution, and conclusion; and effectively communicates the overall theme, a pattern, and the author’s purpose. Establish and develop dynamic and static characters, who experience internal and external conflicts, including character motivation, gestures, and feelings. Use a range of narrative devices, such as dialogue, suspense, anecdotes, foreshadowing, interior monologue, flashback, characterization, symbolism, allusion, specific action, and physical and background descriptions. Create and maintain an appropriate or consistent point of view, and manipulate point of view to reveal author’s purpose. Create and maintain a setting that enhances the narration, is relevant to the overall meaning of the work, and reinforces the mood. Compose narratives that reveal the writer’s attitude about the subject; and use sensory details, precise word choice, dialogue, and figurative language when appropriate to make writing engaging.</p>	<p>Write Narratives and Poems</p>	

<p>Write brief description, using some details, of a real object, person, place, or event. Write expository (informational) pieces that provide an introductory paragraph; establish and support a central theme or idea with a thesis statement; include supporting paragraphs with simple facts, details, and explanations; provide details and transitions to link paragraphs; and conclude with a paragraph that summarizes the points. Compose expository text including descriptions, explanations, comparison and contrast, research reports, technical documents, analytical essays, historical investigations, and problem and solution compositions that state the thesis, main idea, or purpose; integrate evidence including information on all relevant perspectives; explain the situation including supporting paragraphs with facts, details, and explanations; communicate clear and accurate perspectives on the subject; integrate important ideas, concepts, or direct quotations from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including use of a library catalog, magazines, newspapers, dictionaries, online sources, and other reference materials accurately and coherently; organize the composition clearly and appropriately; integrate visual aids by using technology to organize and record information on charts, data tables, maps, and graphs; and identify and address reader's potential misunderstandings, biases, and expectations, establishing and adjusting tone accordingly through a focus on appropriate professional, academic, or technical diction. Write summaries, based upon the main idea of a reading selection and its most significant details, that use the student's own words (except for direct quotations) and reflect underlying meaning, not just the superficial details. Write research reports about important ideas, issues, or events that frame questions about an idea or issue to direct the investigation. Write documented papers incorporating the techniques of Modern Language Association (MLA).</p>	<p>Write Informational and Expository Text</p>	
<p>Write personal, persuasive, and formal letters; thank-you notes; invitations; emails; including the date, greeting, body, closing, and</p>	<p>Write Personal, Business, and Persuasive Text</p>	

<p>signature. Create documents related to career development that follow conventional format; appropriately present purposeful and precise information to meet the need of the intended audience; use appropriate vocabulary, tone, and style to take into account the nature of the relationship with, and the knowledge and interests of the intended audience; use professional writing etiquette; use page format, fonts (typeface), and spacing that contribute to the readability and impact of the document; modify the tone to fit the purpose and audience. Construct journal entries. Write responses to literature that demonstrate an understanding of a literary work. Write persuasive compositions or letters that include a well-defined thesis that makes a clear and knowledgeable appeal in a sustained and effective fashion; support a position with organized and relevant evidence and effective emotional appeals; present detailed evidence, examples, and reasoning to support effective arguments and emotional appeal; use exposition, narration, description, and argumentation to support the main argument; provide details, reasons, and examples, arranging them effectively by predicting, identifying, and addressing reader concerns, counter-arguments, and individual or group biases; clarify and defend positions; use specific rhetorical devices to support assertions, such as appealing to logic through reason, appealing to emotion or ethical beliefs, or relating to a personal anecdote, case study, analogy, or logical, emotional, and/or ethical appeal. Create an advertisement for a product.</p>		
<p>Grammar, Usage and Mechanics – Apply Standard English Conventions</p>	<p>Grammar, Usage and Mechanics</p>	<p>Conventions</p>
<p>Identify singular, regular and irregular plural, common, possessive, proper, concrete, abstract, and collective nouns. Use singular, personal, plural, personal and gender pronouns, nominative (subjective), objective, reflexive, intensive, possessive, relative, and demonstrative pronouns. Correctly use pronoun reference, and make pronouns agree with their antecedents. Identify and correctly use the</p>	<p>Use Correct Grammar</p>	

<p>principal parts of verbs to form verb tenses. Identify linking, transitive, and intransitive verbs. Use correct verb forms and tenses. Identify and correctly use linking, transitive, and intransitive verbs. Use correct subject-verb agreement especially when the sentence contains intervening phrases or clauses. Correctly form and use the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives. Correctly form and use adverb clauses; time, place, manner, and degree adverbs, and comparative forms of adverbs. Use correct form of conjunctions, contractions. Identify direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives, and object complements. Correctly identify and use independent, dependent, restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, appositives, appositive, participial, and prepositional phrases. Use verbals to vary sentence structure. Correctly identify and use interjections. Distinguish commonly confused words (e.g., there, their, they're; accept, except). Identify and use active and passive voice. The student will demonstrate appropriate sentence structure in writing declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences, and to demonstrate appropriate sentence structure in creating interesting simple, complete, compound, and complex sentences that describe, explain, or provide additional details and connections, such as adjectives, adverbs, appositives, participial phrases, prepositional phrases, simple, complete, and compound predicates, modifiers, pronouns, and conjunctions. Correct sentence run-ons, fragments, and comma splices. Correct dangling and misplaced modifiers. Use a variety of sentence structures and lengths to create a specific effect. Identify, use, and maintain parallel structure.</p>		
<p>Correctly capitalize the first word of a sentence, the pronoun "I," geographical names, holidays, dates, proper nouns, titles of books, magazines, newspapers, stories, titles of respect, works of art, regions of the country, political parties, organizations, state colleges</p>	<p>Use Correct Capitalization and Punctuation</p>	

<p>universities, languages, races, nationalities, and religions, titles of respect, sentences, and quotations. Use commas correctly in dates, addresses, locations, quotes, introductory words, words in a series, greetings, and closings in a letter. Punctuate correctly in writing, including (commas to separate words in a series, city and state, quotation and sentence, and to set off nonrestrictive phrases). Use quotation marks to show that someone is speaking, around direct quotations, the titles of individual poems, and short stories. Colon in notation of time, formal letter writing, and the introduction of words or concepts in a series. Use apostrophes in contractions, possessives, indefinite pronouns, and quotations inside a quotation. Use hyphens, ellipses, dashes, parentheses, and brackets. Apply appropriate manuscript conventions in writing including title page presentation, pagination, indentation, spacing and margins, and integration of sources and support material, by citing sources within the text, using direct quotations, and paraphrasing.</p>		
<p>Spell correctly words with short and long vowel sounds, r-controlled vowels, and consonant vowel patterns. Demonstrate recall of spelling patterns (e.g., grapheme or blend), consonant doubling (e.g., bat + ed = batted), changing the ending of a word from -y to -ies when forming the plural (e.g., carry = carries), and common homophones (e.g., hair/hare). Spell correctly roots, inflections (e.g., -s/es, -ing, -ly, -er), suffixes (e.g., -ment, -ness, -able, -sion, -tion), and prefixes (e.g., dis-, in-, un-, re-, mis-, pre-). Spell previously misspelled words correctly in final writing products. Use correct spelling including (spell consonant changes correctly (example recede/recession; transmit/transmission). Spell frequently used words with irregular spelling patterns. Spell phonetically regular multisyllabic words, contractions, and compounds. Spell homophones correctly according to usage (e.g., to, too, two; there, their, they're). Spell correctly roots, inflections (e.g., -s/es, -ing, -ly, -en -er), suffixes (e.g., -ment, -ture, -ate, -able, -sion, -tion), and prefixes (e.g., dis-, in-, un-, re-, mis-, pre-</p>	<p>Spell Correctly</p>	

<p>), and syllable constructions (e.g., grad.u.a.tion). Use correct spelling including (spell correctly Greek and Latin derivatives (words that come from a base or common root word) by applying correct spelling of bases and affixes (prefixes and suffixes)). Spell correctly frequently used grade-level-appropriate sight words. Use more complex patterns in producing conventional spellings (e.g., ought = brought, fought; urse = nurse, purse). Spell homophones correctly according to usage (e.g., to, too, two; there, their, they're) and other words that are commonly misspelled in the English language (e.g., until, our). Use correct formation of plurals. Spell short vowel words using the cvc pattern. Spell words ending in -tion and -sion correctly. Use word reference materials including glossary, dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia, and technology to check and correct spelling. Spell long vowel words using the cvce pattern.</p>		
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