

**Reading Literature -- Craft & Struct - 4**

- K** Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
- 1** Identify words and phrases in stories or poems that suggest feelings or appeal to the senses.
- 2** Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
- 3** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
- 4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).
- 5** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
- 6** 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.
- 7** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
- 8** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
- 9 - 10** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
- 11 - 12** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

Reading Standards for Literature -- Craft and Structure

**Reading Literature -- Craft & Struct - 5**

- K** Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).
- 1** Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.
- 2** Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
- 3** 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.
- 4** Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
- 5** Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
- 6** 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.
- 7** Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
- 8** Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.
- 9 - 10** Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
- 11 - 12** Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.

Reading Standards for Literature -- Craft and Structure

**Reading Literature -- Craft & Struct - 6**

**K** With prompting and support, name the author and illustrator of a story and define the role of each in telling the story.

**1** Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.

**2** Acknowledge differences in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

**3** Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

**4** Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

**5** Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

**6** Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.

**7** Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.

**8** Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.

**9 - 10** Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

**11 - 12** Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).