



Alignment Document
State of Florida and Aventa Learning

Language Arts 6

Strand	Common Curriculum Goal	Standard	Lesson Name
LA.A Reading	LA.A.1.3.1 The student uses background knowledge of the subject and text structure knowledge to make complex predictions of content, purpose, and organization of the reading selection.	LA.A.1.3.1.1 predicts ideas or events that may take place in the text, gives rationale for predictions, and confirms and discusses predictions as the story progresses.	Lesson 4: Using Inferences and Purpose to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.1.2 uses prereading strategies before reading (for example, a KWL or skimming text headings, bold type, and other text features).	Lesson 4: Using Inferences and Purpose to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.1.3 makes predictions about purpose and organization using background knowledge and text structure knowledge.	Lesson 20: Comprehension Starteiges for Nonfiction
		LA.A.1.3.1.4 reads and predicts from graphic representations (for example, illustrations, diagrams, graphs, maps).	
	LA.A.1.3.2 The student uses a variety of strategies to analyze words and text, draw conclusions, use context and word structure clues, and recognize organizational patterns.	LA.A.1.3.2.1 uses context and word structure clues to interpret words and ideas in text.	Lesson 3: Using Words to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.2.2 makes inferences and generalizations about what is read.	Lesson 4: Using Inferences and Purpose to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.2.3 uses strategies such as graphic organizers and note-making to clarify meaning and to illustrate organizational pattern of texts.	Lesson 21: Biography

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	LA.A.1.3.3 The student demonstrates consistent and effective use of interpersonal and academic vocabularies in reading, writing, listening, and speaking.	LA.A.1.3.3.1 identifies word parts such as prefixes, suffixes, and root words.	Lesson 3: Using Words to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.3.2 uses word origins as a strategy in understanding historical influences on word meanings.	Lesson 2: History of the English Language
		LA.A.1.3.3.3 selects appropriate meaning for a word according to context.	Lesson 3: Using Words to Make Meaning
		LA.A.1.3.3.4 analyzes word relationships such as analogies.	
		LA.A.1.3.3.5 distinguishes denotative and connotative meanings of words.	
		LA.A.1.3.3.6 learns new words in a consistent manner (for example, through reading and writing activities).	Jigsaw Cultural Research Multimedia Presentations/Reports: Outline; Vocabulary: Roots Vocabulary: Root Trees, Theme: Compare and Contrast Theme through different types of text Vocabulary: Root Trees, Characterization in Literature
	LA.A.1.3.4 The student uses strategies to clarify meaning, such as rereading, note taking, summarizing, outlining, and writing a grade level-appropriate report.	LA.A.1.3.4.1 monitors own comprehension and makes modifications when understanding breaks down by rereading a portion aloud or silently.	
		LA.A.1.3.4.2 restates text by note making or summarizing.	Lesson 26: Magazine Articles
		LA.A.1.3.4.3 examines other sources to clarify meaning (for example, encyclopedia, web site, or expert).	Lesson 23: Encyclopedia and Textbook
		LA.A.1.3.4.4 uses a graphic organizer to clarify meaning of text.	Lesson 26: Magazine Articles
	LA.A.2.3.1 The student determines the main idea or essential message in a text and identifies relevant details and facts and patterns of organization.	LA.A.2.3.1.1 determines a text's major ideas and how those ideas are supported with details.	Lesson 25: Newspaper Articles

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		LA.A.2.3.1.2 draws inferences and supports them with text evidence and experience (for example, conclusions or generalizations).	Lesson 4: Using Inferences and Purpose to Make Meaning
		LA.A.2.3.1.3 paraphrases and summarizes text to recall, inform, or organize ideas.	Lesson 9: How Can We Go Even Further
		LA.A.2.3.1.4 analyzes ways writers organize and present ideas (for example, through chronology, comparison-contrast, cause-effect).	Lesson 22: Autobiography
	LA.A.2.3.2 The student identifies the author's purpose and/or point of view in a variety of texts and uses the information to construct meaning.	LA.A.2.3.2.1 discusses the meaning and role of point of view in a variety of texts.	Lesson 25: Newspaper Articles; Lesson8: Analyzing a Short Story
		LA.A.2.3.2.2 states the author's purpose and relates it to specific details from the text.	Lesson 22: Autobiography
	LA.A.2.3.3 The student recognizes logical, ethical, and emotional appeals in texts.	LA.A.2.3.3.1 recognizes persuasive techniques in text.	Lesson 31: Persuasive Nonfiction
	LA.A.2.3.4 The student uses a variety of reading materials to develop personal preferences in reading.	LA.A.2.3.4.1 develops personal reading preferences through exploring a variety of prose, poetry and nonfiction.	Lesson: Welcome to a World of Literature
	LA.A.2.3.5 The student locates, organizes, and interprets written information for a variety of purposes, including classroom research, collaborative decision making, and performing a school or real-world task.	LA.A.2.3.5.1 forms and revises questions for investigations (including but not limited to questions arising from readings).	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
		LA.A.2.3.5.2 uses print and electronic sources to locate books, documents, and articles.	Lesson 34: Research Project- Brainstorming and Researching
		LA.A.2.3.5.3 organizes and interprets information from a variety of sources for a school or real-world task.	Lesson 35: Research Project- Planning and Drafting

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	LA.A.2.3.6 The student uses a variety of reference materials, including indexes, magazines, newspapers, and journals, and tools, including card catalogs and computer catalogs, to gather information for research topics.	LA.A.2.3.6.1 chooses reference materials appropriate to research purpose.	Lesson 34: Research Project-Brainstorming and Researching
		LA.A.2.3.6.2 uses multiple sources to locate information relevant to research questions (including electronic texts, experts, print resources).	Lesson 34: Research Project-Brainstorming and Researching
	LA.A.2.3.7 The student synthesizes and separates collected information into useful components using a variety of techniques, such as source cards, note cards, spreadsheets, and outlines.	LA.A.2.3.7.1 separates collected information into useful components using a variety of techniques.	Lesson 35: Research Project- Planning and Drafting
		LA.A.2.3.7.2 synthesizes collected information using a matrix or other graphic organizer.	Lesson 35: Research Project- Planning and Drafting
	LA.A.2.3.8 The student checks the validity and accuracy of information obtained from research, in such ways as differentiating fact and opinion, identifying strong vs. weak arguments, recognizing that personal values influence the conclusions an author draws.	LA.A.2.3.8.1 distinguishes between fact and opinion.	Lesson 19: Fiction vs. Nonfiction
		LA.A.2.3.8.2 examines texts for identification of strong versus weak arguments.	Lesson 20: Comprehension Strategies for Nonfiction
		LA.A.2.3.8.3 uses resources, such as expert opinion, to check the validity of information obtained from research.	Lesson 34: Research Project-Brainstorming and Researching
		LA.A.2.3.8.4 identifies and examines the influence of personal values on the conclusions an author draws.	Lesson 22: Autobiography
LA.B Writing	LA.B.1.3.1 The student organizes information before writing according to the type and purpose of writing.	LA.B.1.3.1.1 knows possible prewriting strategies for different writing tasks.	Lesson 24: Nonfiction Articles

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		LA.B.1.3.1.2 uses a prewriting strategy suitable for the task (for example, brainstorming, using a graphic organizer, listing ideas).	Lesson 24: Nonfiction Articles
		LA.B.1.3.1.3 experiments with various prewriting strategies to accommodate individual learning style.	
	LA.B.1.3.2 The student drafts and revises writing that: is focused, purposeful, and reflects insight into the writing situation; conveys a sense of completeness and wholeness with adherence to the main idea; has an organizational pattern that provides for a logical progression of ideas; has support that is substantial, specific, relevant, concrete, and/or illustrative; demonstrates a commitment to and an involvement with the subject; has clarity in presentation of ideas; uses creative writing strategies appropriate to the purpose of the paper; demonstrates a command of language (word choice) with freshness of expression; has varied sentence structure and sentences that are complete except when fragments are used purposefully; and has few, if any, convention errors in mechanics, usage, and punctuation.	LA.B.1.3.2.1 focuses on a central idea or topic (for example, excluding loosely related, extraneous, or repetitious information).	Lesson 24: Nonfiction Articles
		LA.B.1.3.2.2 uses an appropriate organizational pattern having a beginning, middle, end and transitional devices.	Lesson 11: Writing a Short Story
		LA.B.1.3.2.3 demonstrates a commitment to and an involvement with the subject that engages the reader.	
		LA.B.1.3.2.4 demonstrates a command of the language including precise word choice and use of appropriate figurative language.	Lesson 12: More on Short Stories

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		LA.B.1.3.2.5 uses an effective organizational pattern and substantial support to achieve a sense of completeness or wholeness (for example, considering audience, sequencing events, choosing effective words; using specific details to clarify meaning).	Lesson 12: More on Short Stories
		LA.B.1.3.2.6 proofreads writing to correct convention errors in mechanics, usage, and punctuation, using dictionaries, handbooks, and other resources, including teacher or peers, as appropriate.	Lesson 12: More on Short Stories
		LA.B.1.3.2.7 revises draft to further develop a piece of writing by adding, deleting, and rearranging ideas and details.	Lesson 12: More on Short Stories
	LA.B.1.3.3 The student produces final documents that have been edited for: correct spelling; correct punctuation, including commas, colons, and semicolons; correct capitalization; effective sentence structure; correct common usage, including subject/verb agreement, common noun/pronoun agreement, common possessive forms, and with a variety of sentence structure, including parallel structure; and correct formatting.	LA.B.1.3.3.1 uses resources such as dictionary and thesaurus to confirm spelling.	Lesson 3: Using Words to Make Meaning
		LA.B.1.3.3.2 uses conventions of punctuation (including but not limited to commas, colons, semicolon, quotation marks, apostrophes).	Lesson 33: Grammar, Punctuation, and Usage
		LA.B.1.3.3.3 uses conventions of capitalization (including but not limited to the names of organizations, nationalities, races, languages, religions).	Lesson 33: Grammar, Punctuation, and Usage

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		LA.B.1.3.3.4 uses various parts of speech correctly in written work (including but not limited to subject and verb agreement, common noun and pronoun agreement, possessive forms, the comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs).	Lesson 33: Grammar, Punctuation, and Usage
		LA.B.1.3.3.5 uses a variety of sentence structures (including but not limited to parallel structure).	Lesson 11: Writing a Short Story
		LA.B.1.3.3.6 uses creative writing strategies appropriate to the format (for example, using appropriate voice; using descriptive language to clarify ideas and create vivid images; using elements of style, such as appropriate tone).	Lesson 11: Writing a Short Story
	LA.B.2.3.1 The student writes text, notes, outlines, comments, and observations that demonstrate comprehension of content and experiences from a variety of media.	LA.B.2.3.1.1 writes notes, outlines, comments, and observations that reflect comprehension of sixth grade level or higher content from a variety of media.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
	LA.B.2.3.2 The student organizes information using alphabetical, chronological, and numerical systems.	LA.B.2.3.2.1 logically sequences information using alphabetical, chronological, and numerical systems.	
	LA.B.2.3.3 The student selects and uses appropriate formats for writing, including narrative, persuasive, and expository formats, according to the intended audience, purpose, and occasion.	LA.B.2.3.3.1 selects and uses a format for writing which addresses the audience, purpose, and occasion (including but not limited to narrative, persuasive, expository).	Lesson 1: Welcome to a World of Literature
	LA.B.2.3.4 The student uses electronic technology including databases and software to gather information and communicate new knowledge.	LA.B.2.3.4.1 uses electronic technology appropriate to writing tasks (including but not limited to the Internet, databases and software) to create, revise, retrieve, and verify information.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
LA.C Listening, Viewing, and Speaking	LA.C.1.3.1 The student listens and uses information gained for a variety of purposes, such as gaining information from interviews, following directions, and pursuing a personal interest.	LA.C.1.3.1.1 follows verbal directions.	

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		LA.C.1.3.1.2 paraphrases information.	Lesson 26: Magazine Articles
		LA.C.1.3.1.3 expands and enhances personal interest through listening.	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
	LA.C.1.3.2 The student selects and listens to readings of fiction, drama, nonfiction, and informational presentations according to personal preferences.	LA.C.1.3.2.1 listens to fiction, drama, nonfiction, and informational presentations based on personal preferences.	
	LA.C.1.3.3 The student acknowledges the feelings and messages sent in a conversation.	LA.C.1.3.3.1 recognizes verbal and nonverbal cues and responds appropriately.	
	LA.C.1.3.4 The student uses responsive listening skills, including paraphrasing, summarizing, and asking questions for elaboration and clarification.	LA.C.1.3.4.1 stays alert while listening.	
		LA.C.1.3.4.2 makes eye contact while listening.	
		LA.C.1.3.4.3 demonstrates appropriate body language while listening.	
		LA.C.1.3.4.4 asks pertinent questions during activities such as interviews and discussions.	
		LA.C.1.3.4.5 summarizes main points and supporting details orally and in writing.	Lesson 25: Newspaper Articles
	LA.C.2.3.1 The student determines main concept, supporting details, stereotypes, bias, and persuasion techniques in a nonprint message.	LA.C.2.3.1.1 summarizes main concept and lists supporting details in a nonprint message.	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
		LA.C.2.3.1.2 identifies biases, stereotypes, and persuasive techniques in a nonprint message.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
	LA.C.2.3.2 The student uses movement, placement, juxtaposition, gestures, silent periods, facial expressions, and other nonverbal cues to convey meaning to an audience.	LA.C.2.3.2.1 demonstrates nonverbal cues to convey a message to an audience (for example, movement, gestures, facial expressions).	
	LA.C.3.3.1 The student understands how volume, stress, pacing, and pronunciation can positively or negatively affect an oral presentation.	LA.C.3.3.1.1 evaluates classroom presentations according to volume, stress, pacing, and pronunciation.	

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		LA.C.3.3.1.2 organizes and effectively delivers a speech using a basic beginning, middle, and end.	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
	LA.C.3.3.2 The student asks questions and makes comments and observations that reflect understanding and application of content, processes, and experiences.	LA.C.3.3.2.1 participates in classroom discussions using effective speaking strategies (for example, asking questions, making observations).	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
		LA.C.3.3.2.2 participates as a contributor and occasionally acts as a leader in a group discussion.	
	LA.C.3.3.3 The student speaks for various occasions, audiences, and purposes, including conversations, discussions, projects, and informational, persuasive, or technical presentations.	LA.C.3.3.3.1 identifies the occasion, audience, and purpose for speaking.	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
		LA.C.3.3.3.2 uses appropriate grammar, word choice, and pacing.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
		LA.C.3.3.3.3 uses language which is clear, audible, and suitable.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
		LA.C.3.3.3.4 delivers a speech which appropriately addresses the audience.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
LA.D Language	LA.D.1.3.1 The student understands that there are patterns and rules in semantic structure, symbols, sounds, and meanings conveyed through the English language.	LA.D.1.3.1.1 knows patterns and rules found in the English language (for example, grammar usage, word pronunciation).	Lesson 33: Grammar, Punctuation, and Usage
	LA.D.1.3.2 The student demonstrates an awareness that language and literature are primary means by which culture is transmitted.	LA.D.1.3.2.1 understands ways culture and time period influence a literary work.	Lesson 5: Responding as a Reader to Make Meaning
	LA.D.1.3.3 The student demonstrates an awareness of the difference between the use of English in formal and informal settings.	LA.D.1.3.3.1 knows when to use formal and informal English based on audience and purpose.	Lesson 2: History of the English Language
	LA.D.1.3.4 The student understands that languages change over time.	LA.D.1.3.4.1 explores origin and historical development of words.	Lesson 2: History of the English Language
		LA.D.1.3.4.2 explores changes in sentence patterns over the years.	
		LA.D.1.3.4.3 identifies slang, both past and present.	

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	LA.D.2.3.1 The student selects language that shapes reactions, perceptions, and beliefs.	LA.D.2.3.1.1 uses words and images that best express intended messages.	Lesson 13: Poetry
	LA.D.2.3.2 The student uses literary devices and techniques in the comprehension and creation of written, oral, and visual communications.	LA.D.2.3.2.1 uses figurative language techniques to create and comprehend meaning (for example, similes, metaphors, analogies, anecdotes, sensory language).	Lesson 14: More on Poetry
	LA.D.2.3.3 The student distinguishes between emotional and logical argument.	LA.D.2.3.3.1 recognizes emotional and logical arguments in written, oral, and visual communication.	
		LA.D.2.3.3.2 understands differences between propaganda and logical reasoning strategies.	
	LA.D.2.3.4 The student understands how the multiple media tools of graphics, pictures, color, motion, and music can enhance communication in television, film, radio, and advertising.	LA.D.2.3.4.1 understands ways the tools of graphics, pictures, color, motion, music, and computer technology affect communication across the media.	Lesson 30: Oral Presentation
	LA.D.2.3.5 The student incorporates audiovisual aids in presentations.	LA.D.2.3.5.1 uses multimedia tools to enhance presentations.	Lesson 32: Persuasive Oral Presentation
	LA.D.2.3.6 The student understands specific ways that mass media can potentially enhance or manipulate information.	LA.D.2.3.6.1 understands ways mass media may enhance or manipulate information.	Lesson 29: Cause and Effect
	LA.D.2.3.7 The student understands that laws exist that govern what can and cannot be done with mass media.	LA.D.2.3.7.1 understands ways laws govern use of mass media (for example, plagiarism, copyright, libel, slander).	
LA.E Literature	LA.E.1.3.1 The student identifies the defining characteristics of classic literature, such as timelessness, deals with universal themes and experiences, and communicates across cultures.	LA.E.1.3.1.1 identifies universal themes in various types of literature.	Lesson 26: Magazine Articles;
	LA.E.1.3.2 The student recognizes complex elements of plot, including setting, character development, conflicts, and resolutions.	LA.E.1.3.2.1 describes or illustrates the setting in a literary text.	Lesson 8: Analyzing a Short Story
		LA.E.1.3.2.2 explains character development in a literary text.	Lesson 9: How Can We Go Even Further

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		LA.E.1.3.2.3 creates a graphic organizer that represents the complex elements of a plot in a literary text.	
		LA.E.1.3.2.4 explains the conflicts and resolutions in self-selected and assigned texts.	Lesson 10: Novel Project
	LA.E.1.3.3 The student understands various elements of authors' craft appropriate at this grade level, including word choice, symbolism, figurative language, mood, irony, foreshadowing, flashback, persuasion techniques, and point of view in both fiction and nonfiction.	LA.E.1.3.3.1 recognizes and understands elements of author's craft (including but not limited to symbolism, figurative language, flashback, foreshadowing).	Lesson 14: More on Poetry
		LA.E.1.3.3.2 understands the role of point of view in a literary or informational text.	Lesson 6: Responding to Literature II
	LA.E.1.3.4 The student knows how mood or meaning is conveyed in poetry, such as, word choice, dialect, invented words, concrete or abstract terms, sensory or figurative language; use of sentence structure, line length, punctuation, and rhythm.	LA.E.1.3.4.1 identifies effective word choice, uses of dialect, and sensory or figurative language in poetry.	Lesson 14: More on Poetry
		LA.E.1.3.4.2 understands the impact on the reader of specific word choices (for example, multiple meanings, invented words, concrete or abstract terms, figurative language).	Lesson 2: History of the English Language
		LA.E.1.3.4.3 describes how line length, punctuation, and rhythm contribute to the overall effect of a poem.	
	LA.E.1.3.5 The student identifies common themes in literature.	LA.E.1.3.5.1 knows common recurring themes in literature.	
		LA.E.1.3.5.2 compares and contrasts themes across texts.	
	LA.E.2.3.1 The student understands how character and plot development, point of view, and tone are used in various selections to support a central conflict or story line.	LA.E.2.3.1.1 knows the motives for a character's actions.	Lesson 8: Analyzing a Short Story

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		LA.E.2.3.1.2 knows the events in the plot related to the central conflict.	Lesson 7: Understanding Plot
		LA.E.2.3.1.3 knows the point of view of a literary work and how it affects the story line.	Lesson 6: Responding to Literature II
		LA.E.2.3.1.4 knows how cause-and-effect relationships affect the development of a plot.	Lesson 7: Understanding Plot
	LA.E.2.3.2 The student responds to a work of literature by interpreting selected phrases, sentences, or passages and applying the information to personal life.	LA.E.2.3.2.1 selects a key passage that reflects personal convictions.	
		LA.E.2.3.2.2 explains or demonstrates how phrases, sentences, or passages relate to personal life.	
	LA.E.2.3.3 The student knows that a literary text may elicit a wide variety of valid responses.	LA.E.2.3.3.1 recognizes that a literary text may elicit a variety of valid responses.	Lesson 10: Novel Project
	LA.E.2.3.4 The student knows ways in which literature reflects the diverse voices of people from various backgrounds.	LA.E.2.3.4.1 reads literature by authors from various cultural and historical backgrounds.	Lesson 8: Analyzing a Short Story; Lesson 6: Responding to Literature II; Lesson 9: How can We Go Even Further; Lesson 5: Responding as a Reader to Make Meaning
	LA.E.2.3.5 The student recognizes different approaches that can be applied to the study of literature, including thematic approaches such as change, personal approaches such as what an individual brings to his or her study of literature, historical approaches such as how a piece of literature reflects the time period in which it was written.	LA.E.2.3.5.1 knows different literary approaches that are used in the study of literature.	
	LA.E.2.3.6 The student identifies specific questions of personal importance and seeks to answer them through literature.	LA.E.2.3.6.1 gains a better understanding of self through the reading of literature.	Lesson 10: Novel Project
	LA.E.2.3.7 The student identifies specific interests and the literature that will satisfy those interests.	LA.E.2.3.7.1 reads literature for personal pleasure.	Lesson 1: Welcome to a World of Literature

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	LA.E.2.3.8 The student knows how a literary selection can expand or enrich personal viewpoints or experiences.	LA.E.2.3.8.1 reads and discusses literature with differing viewpoints to enhance perspective.	Lesson 1: Welcome to a World of Literature; Lesson 8: Analyzing a Short Story; Lesson 8: How Can We Go Even Further