

- 4.1 The student will use effective oral communication skills in a variety of settings.
- 4.3 The student will read fiction and nonfiction with fluency and accuracy.
- 4.4 The student will read and demonstrate comprehension of fiction.
- 4.7 The student will write effective narratives, poems, and explanations.
- 4.8 The student will edit writing for correct grammar, capitalization, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.

SECOND NINE WEEKS

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND PROCESSES	Pourquoi Tale			
<p>To be successful with this standard, students are expected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in group discussions by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ offering comments that are relevant to the topic of discussion ◦ supporting opinions with appropriate examples and details ◦ taking turns speaking during a discussion • use specific vocabulary to enhance oral communication • use active listening skills by looking at the speaker • use context to clarify the meaning of unfamiliar words • use clues in the context of a sentence, paragraph, or reading selection to predict and explain the meanings of words that have more than one meaning (multiple meanings of words) • use context to select the applicable definition of a multiple-meaning word from a glossary or dictionary • use knowledge of word origins • read familiar text with fluency, accuracy, and expression • explain why the author wrote the piece (identify purpose), e.g., to entertain, inform, or persuade • find words or sentences that help identify the author's purpose • find setting details and other information that help identify the author's purpose • identify major events and supporting details • discuss the similarities and differences between text and previously read materials • know that fictional stories, such as fantasy, describe imaginary characters and events • identify sensory words that describe sights, sounds, smells, and tastes, and describe how they make the reader feel • apply knowledge of the writing domains of composing, written expression, and usage/mechanics • create a plan and organize thoughts to convey a central idea before writing • focus, organize, and elaborate to construct an effective message for the reader • purposefully shape and control language to affect readers • select specific information to guide readers more purposefully through the piece • use specific vocabulary and vivid word choice • include sentences of various lengths and beginnings to create a pleasant, informal rhythm • write several related paragraphs on a topic • use technology to gather information and aid in writing • use prepositional phrases • use subject-verb agreement (singular nouns with singular verbs; plural nouns with plural verbs) • use noun/pronoun agreement (pronoun agrees in number with its antecedent) • use the correct spelling of frequently used words, including common homonyms/homophones, e.g., <i>threw/through</i>. 	<p>Reading</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Ask questions that can be answered as you read or after you finish reading. • Fluency: Model reading (phrasing, attending to punctuation, expression, tone of voice and emphasis) • Writers craft: how the write makes the animals or natural force seem like people (personification traits); use of dialogue to move the story forward or show a part of the story (make it come alive) • Purpose: told before scientific explanations for things in nature • Pourquoi Tale comparison organizer: record of the predictable plot events across several tales 	<p style="text-align: center;">Comprehension Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making predictions • predicting outcomes • noting details • making judgments • identifying cause and effect • making inferences • identifying cause and effect • identifying the <i>why</i> or <i>how</i> question answered by the tale 	<p style="text-align: center;">Phonics/Decoding Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look carefully at the word. • Look for word parts you know and think about the sounds for the letters. • Blend the sounds to read the word. • Ask yourself: Is it a word I know? Does it make sense in what I am reading? • If not, ask yourself: What else can I try?
	<p>Pourquoi Tale Concepts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A type of folktale (stories that were first told by common people of a region and passed down from one generation to the next). Therefore the way the tale is written makes it sound as if an oral story is being told • Explains why or how something in nature came to be the way we know it today. It could be a feature of an animal or a force like the sun or the wind. • Can be about animal traits or people's customs (things that members of a group usually do) • Often has animals or natural forces that speak and have personalities (a set of qualities, other than appearance, belonging to a person): personified • Takes place in distant past and often has opening lines that refer to this distant time • Predictable plot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At the beginning of the story the animal or natural force (main character) is different from how we understand it today. ➢ The main character faces a problem and changes as a result of their actions in response to the problem. ➢ The change is the explanation for how the animal or force (main character) has come to be the way we know it. 		
	<p>Writing: Pourquoi Tale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pourquoi Tale plot (Authors can use the "formula" for writing a pourquoi tale and create original stories.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At the beginning of the story the animal or natural force (main character) is different from how we understand it today. ➢ The main character faces a problem and changes as a result of their actions in response to the problem. ➢ The change is the explanation for how the animal or force (main character) has come to be the way we know it. • Writing Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Prewriting/ Planning: Review Pourquoi Tale characteristics/format; brainstorm a list of animals or other things found in nature that could become the main character in a tale; select a main character and create a word web in which key features or traits are identified ➢ Drafting/Composing: Use a planning organizer for Pourquoi Tale ➢ Revising/Written Expression: Use exact verbs to create a picture; adding dialogue that sounds natural; showing the main character's personality through what he/she says and does ➢ Proofreading/Edtion: Use checklist and proofreading marks ➢ Publishing: Share from author's chair; illustrate and make as picture book 		