

ELAR Syllabus

Semester Term and Year	2018-2019
Teachers	Arras, Karen – Carrillo, Marlena – Fresquez, Franchesca
Required Resources	Fiction – Nonfiction – Poetry – Dramas (Library Books) Scholastic Scope Magazines Class sets (Novels) Databases – Encyclopedia Britannica – TexQuest Read – Write - Think
Grading Breakdown	60% Classwork – 30% Assessments -
Teaching Method	Whole group, small group, and independent learning. Gradual Release Model I do... We do... You do... Bell Ringer – 10 min. Guided Practice – 10 min. Collaboration – 10 min. Independent Practice – 10 min. Closing – 5 min.



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Process Skills – Explanations

Figure 19 –

- Critical Thinking – Looking at what you read for deeper meaning
- Purpose – Understanding why you are reading what you are reading
- Questioning – Asking questions about what you are reading while you are reading
- Comprehension – Understanding what you are reading
- Inference – Making educated guesses about what you are reading
- Summarization – Taking the beginning, middle, and end and writing 5 to 6 sentences
- Paraphrase – Telling the gist of what you read
- Synthesize – Looking over everything you read and figuring out the theme, lesson, or message

Read alouds – Reading your book, article, or poem out loud and changing your voice to match what is going on in the text

Context clues – Using what you read to figure out the meaning of unknown words

Root words – Understanding the meanings of base words to help figure out the meanings of unknown words

Figurative Language – analogies – comparing one thing to another to help the reader get a better understanding of what they are reading

Elements of Genres – Types of writing

- Fiction – not real – imaginative – connection to real world situations – fantasy – adventure – romance
- Plot development – what the story is about – the situation – problem – what happens
- Characterization – learning about the characters – how they look – what they think and feel – how they act
- Theme – what is the message or Lesson of the story
- Drama – Tend to be a play with dialogue, a narrator, and set directions
- Protagonist– The good person or thing in story or article
- Antagonist – What or whom the



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	<p>protagonist (the good) goes against, disagrees with, or fights with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poetry – A way to express emotions, tell a story, or share information that can follow specific forms but can also have its own style • Purpose – Why was the poem written? • <p>Grammar – parts of speech – types of sentences – capitalization – punctuation - spelling</p>
<p>Tutoring Options</p>	<p>Reading – Figure 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making inferences – making educated guesses about what you read • Drawing conclusions – looking over everything that was read and coming up with an educated thought about the over actions, purpose, or reason of what may become • Vocabulary – taking the time to understand words that are unfamiliar so that they can be learned and become a part of everyday language <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborating – adding details that can include dialogue, sensory words, or figurative language so that the reader can see or feel what is being written • Editing – reading what is written and figuring out what sounds good and what doesn't and changing it so that it reads clearly and makes sense
<p>Library Hours & Links</p>	<p>7:30 – 4:00</p>

