

A Correlation of  
**iLit 20**  
©2017



To

**Arizona's**  
**English Language Arts Standards**  
**Grade 6**

## **A Correlation of iLit 20 ©2017, Grade 6 To Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards (2016)**

### **Introduction**

This document demonstrates how **Savvas iLit 20 ©2017** meets the objectives of Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards (2016). Correlation references are to the Student AP and Teacher App and are cited by unit, lesson number and feature title.

*Savvas iLit* is a comprehensive literacy solution designed to produce two or more years of reading growth in a single year. **iLit** is based on a proven instructional model that has produced successful results for students in districts across the country for more than a decade. **iLit** has been carefully crafted to meet the rigors of the State Standards and prepare students for success on the new assessments. Individual, small group, and whole-class instruction is personalized based on a constant stream of data from a wide range of embedded assessments, including text-based performance tasks.

**iLit** engages students like no other reading program through its vast e-library of high-interest texts, instant coaching and feedback for scaffolded support, engaging activities, and built-in reward systems that motivate students and track their progress.

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards – 6th Grade	
Reading Standards for Literature	
Key Ideas and Details	
<p>6.RL.1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook is a powerful tool to highlight and remember key points of a text. Students can use their digital Notebook to create Class Notes highlighting details of a text. In addition, the highlight feature helps students to remember specific evidence.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to examine the iLit library texts while completing the Library Response Prompts.</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 23: What Is the Most Important Statement or Idea You Read Today?            Prompt 24: What Scene or Event was Most Important to You?            Prompt 16: What Passage or Dialogue was Most Meaningful?            Prompt 29: Which Word or Group of Words in Your Reading was the Most Memorable?            Prompt 30: Did Any Parts of Your Reading Today Make You Feel Angry, Pleased, or Surprised?</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
<p>6.RL.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook is a powerful tool to highlight and remember key points of a text. The notebook includes blank graphic organizers to help readers comprehend the text. Students can use their digital Notebook to create Class Notes highlighting the theme and details of a text.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to examine the iLit library texts while completing the Library Response Prompts. One prompt exists for each week. The prompts are an important tool to monitor student comprehension. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 1: Choose Three Words That Describe the Book You are Reading            Prompt 8: What Important Idea Do You Think the Author Wants You to Understand from the Book?            Prompt 14: What Is the Most Interesting Part of the Text?            Prompt 16: What Passage or Dialogue was Most Meaningful?            Prompt 21: Write a Review and Rate It with Stars? Explain.            Prompt 23: What Is the Most Important Statement or Idea You Read Today?</p>
<p>6.RL.3 Describe how a particular story’s or drama’s plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 16: What Passage or Dialogue was Most Meaningful?            Prompt 24: What Scene of Event was Most Important to You?            Prompt 26: Write About a Character, Idea, or Event in Your Book? Connect Your Book to a Movie or Other Books.            Prompt 28: What Character, Event, or Idea Did You Find Most Confusing or Difficult to Understand?</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
<p>Craft and Structure</p> <p>6.RL.4 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.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook includes tab for a student generated Word Bank.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 30 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Word Study Practice and Word Study Readers reinforce decoding and fluency skills, and help build a foundation for effective reading comprehension.</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 17: Choose and Describe a Sensory Detail            Prompt 29: Which Word or Group of Words in Your Reading was the Most Memorable?</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u>            Acquire Vocabulary; Context Clues; Synonyms; Antonyms; Shades of Meaning; Multiple-Meaning Words; Analogies; Related Words</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u>            Week 5: Collocations; Suffixes            Week 10: Compound Words; Abbreviations; Structure for Parts of Speech</p>

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<p>6.RL.5 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.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> Students have at their fingertips over 3000 titles in the iLit 20 Library. These texts include poetry, drama, and fiction. Students can use their digital Notebook to create Class Notes highlighting the overall structure of a text.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to examine the iLit library texts while completing the Library Response Prompts. One prompt exists for each week. The prompts are an important tool to monitor student comprehension. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 7: Picture Setting of the Book. Would You Like to Live There?            Prompt 16: What Passage or Dialogue was Most Meaningful?            Prompt 29: Which Word or Group of Words in Your Reading was the Most Memorable?            Prompt 24: What Scene of Event was Most Important to You?</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u>            Dutiful (poetry)            How Do I Love Thee?/On Love (poetry)            Famous (Poetry)            A Midsummer’s Night Dream (drama)            Prometheus and the Gift of Fire (drama)            Pygmalion (drama)</p>
<p>6.RL.6 Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 8: What Important Idea Do You Think the Author Wants You to Understand from the Book?            Prompt 14: What Is the Most Interesting Part of the Text?            Prompt 22: What Question Would You Like to Ask the Author?</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	
6.RL.7 Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to examine the iLit library texts while completing the Library Response Prompts.</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 2: Picture on Social Network Site that Describes Your Book            Prompt 3: Would the Book You Read Make Good Movie?            Prompt 7: Picture Setting of the Book. Would You Like to Live There?            Prompt 12: What Part of Your Book Reminds You of Your Life, a Movie, TV Show?</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u>            Romeo and Juliet (drama)            Antigone (drama)            The Importance of Being Ernest (drama)            What a Vacation (drama)            Hamlet (drama)            Julius Caesar (drama)</p>
6.RL.8 (Not applicable to literature)	Not applicable according to Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards
6.RL.9 Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to examine the iLit library texts while completing the Library Response Prompts. One prompt exists for each week. The prompts are an important tool to monitor student comprehension. For examples see:</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u>            Dutiful (poetry)            How Do I Love Thee?/On Love (poetry)            Famous (Poetry)            A Midsummer’s Night Dream (drama)            Prometheus and the Gift of Fire (drama)            Pygmalion (drama)            Hamlet (drama)</p>



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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	
<p>6.RL.10 By the end of the year, proficiently and independently read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in a text complexity range determined by qualitative and quantitative measures appropriate to grade 6.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> An essential component of <i>iLit 20</i> instruction is independent reading time. Students choose from a digital, leveled library of over 3,000 high-interest fiction and nonfiction texts. Weekly Library Response prompts give students a chance to write about what they are reading. They also provide an opportunity for teachers to monitor student progress. Once students have finished reading, they can submit reviews of each text as well as access reviews and recommendations submitted by other <i>iLit</i> students.</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u>            Oliver Twist            A Midsummer Night’s Dream            Little Women            Welcome to Skull Canyon            The Adventures of Tom Sawyer            David Copperfield            The Jungle Book            Mr. Small            Snowflake: A Sled Dog</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Reading Standards for Informational Text	
Key Ideas and Details	
<p>6.RI.1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Notebook to keep track of their independent reading. Students cite textual evidence while creating summaries of informational text.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <u>Interactive Readers: Ask Questions and Check Your Understanding (examples)</u>            Week 11: Laws That Work for Kids Who Work            Week 16: From Mild to Wild: A Cat Story; After the Storm: Galveston Rebuilds</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers: Make Inferences (examples)</u>            Week 6: They Never Gave Up; All Together Now            Week 42: The Possibility of Peace            Week 45: Sonia Sotomayor: A Justice for All; E-cycling:</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers: Make Generalizations (examples)</u>            Week 13: Who Grows Your Food?            Week 27: A Heated Debate            Week 32: South Africa’s Peacemaker            Week 37: Handwriting on the Wall; The World’s Water Woes</p> <p>In addition, students are asked to create a summary on the last page of all Interactive Readers.</p> <p>Library Response Prompt: Students are encouraged to use the Library Response Prompt to create summaries or identify main ideas in their daily reading.</p>

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<p>6.RI.2 Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgements.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Notebook to keep track of their independent reading. These notes can include the main idea and summaries of informational text.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <u>Interactive Readers: Identify Main Idea and Supporting Details (examples)</u>            Week 13: Digital Creativity; Binge TV            Week 21: Separate Justice            Week 27: Invented by Love; New Language, New Friends            Week 42: Mahatma Gandhi: A Leader in Nonviolence</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers: Summarize (examples)</u>            Week 18: Traditional Native American Homes; Taking Sides on Time            Week 23: The Kindness of Strangers            Week 31: Growing an Urban Garden            Week 49: Campers Give Peace a Chance</p> <p>In addition, students are asked to create a summary on the last page of all Interactive Readers.</p> <p>Library Response Prompt: Students are encouraged to use the Library Response Prompt to create summaries or identify main ideas in their daily reading.</p>

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<p>6.RI.3 Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and developed in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).</p>	<p><b>TA: Interactive Readers: Text Structure: Cause and Effect (examples)</b>            Week 2: Awesome Ants            Week 11: Kids Saving the Rain Forest; A Trip to Mars            Week 23: Growing Up with a Twin; Riding Waves; Wonders of the Plant World            Week 48: Manatees: Endangered Species; Choosing Peace: The Carter Center</p> <p><b>Interactive Readers: Identify Main Idea and Supporting Details (examples)</b>            Week 13: Digital Creativity; Binge TV            Week 21: Separate Justice            Week 27: Invented by Love; New Language, New Friends</p>

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Craft and Structure	
6.RI.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook includes tab for a student generated Word Bank.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 30 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Word Study Practice and Word Study Readers reinforce decoding and fluency skills, and help build a foundation for effective reading comprehension.</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u> Acquire Vocabulary; Context Clues; Synonyms; Antonyms; Shades of Meaning; Multiple-Meaning Words; Analogies; Related Words</p> <p><u>Word Study Readers (examples)</u> Week 3: The Science of Basketball; Oceans; Myths; Cars Then and Now Week 9: Murals; Mystery Writing; Our National Government</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u> Week 1: Compound Words; Related Words; Irregular Plurals Week 13: Inflected Endings; Contractions; Multisyllabic Words</p>

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<p>6.RI.5 Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.</p>	<p><b>TA: Interactive Readers: Text Structure: Cause and Effect (examples)</b>            Week 2: Awesome Ants            Week 11: Kids Saving the Rain Forest; A Trip to Mars            Week 23: Growing Up with a Twin; Riding Waves; Wonders of the Plant World</p> <p><b>Interactive Readers: Text Structure: Compare and Contrast (examples)</b>            Week 1: The Great Pacific Garbage Patch; Pablo Morales, Champion at Work            Week 8: A Good Friend Is Hard to Find; The Power of Perseverance            Week 16: Astronauts; Wilderness Learning; Champion of the Rocks</p> <p><b>iLit Library (examples)</b>            Empowering a Community            The Future is Now            We Need Insects</p>
<p>6.RI.6 Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.</p>	<p><b>TA: Interactive Readers: Identify Author’s Viewpoint</b>            Week 4: The Pressure Is On            Week 30: An Ocean of Plastic            Week 37: Biodiversity in Decline            Week 42: The Youngest Heroes            Week 49: The Legacy of the Olympic Truce</p>

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Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	
<p>6.RI.7 Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Interactive Reader assignments provide an opportunity for students to independently apply grade-level literacy skills to an accessible text.</p> <p>The Interactive Reader includes Reading Checkpoints to assess comprehension. These checkpoints require students to apply close reading strategies as they answer text-dependent questions. Automatic, adaptive feedback is provided if students are off track. Reading Checkpoints also introduce students to the types of questions they’ll encounter on next-generation assessments.</p> <p>Weekly Library Response prompts give students a chance to write about what they are reading. They also provide an opportunity for teachers to monitor student progress.</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers (examples)</u> Week 11: Video Games; Kids Saving the Rain Forest</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u> World Atlas</p>

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<p>6.RI.8 Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.</p>	<p><b>TA: Interactive Readers: Identify Author’s Viewpoint (examples)</b>            Week 4: The Pressure Is On            Week 30: An Ocean of Plastic            Week 37: Biodiversity in Decline</p> <p><b>Interactive Readers: Identify Author’s Purpose (examples)</b>            Week 13: A Brilliant Relationship            Week 20: Peacekeeper; When Disaster Strikes; Speaking for the Wolves</p> <p>In addition, the Check Your Understanding questions for each Interactive Reader allows students to analyze particular points of the text.</p> <p>iLit Library: Students examine a variety of texts including speeches. For examples see: The Gettysburg Address; Aung San Suu Kyl: Freedom Fighter; Out of Many by Barack Obama</p>



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6.RI.9 Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another author.	<p><b>TA:</b> The iLit Library includes over 3000 titles of fiction and informational text. Each level of iLit 20 includes over 200 Interactive Readers covering a variety of high-interest material for students living in the digital age. For examples of texts covering the same subject see:</p> <p><u>Peace and Justice (examples)</u>            Week 20: Peacekeepers            Week 23: Volunteers for Peace            Week 42: Mahatma Gandhi: A Leader in Nonviolence            Week 45: Sonia Sotomayor: A Justice for All            Week 48: Choosing Peace: The Carter Center            iLit Library: Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p><u>Technology (examples)</u>            Week 3: Text Talk            Week 11: Video Games: The Good and the Bad            Week 13: Binge TV            Week 27: Telemedicine            Week 40: Texting on Trial</p>
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	
6.RI.10 By the end of the year, proficiently and independently read and comprehend informational texts and nonfiction in a text complexity range determined by qualitative and quantitative measures appropriate to grade 6.	<p><b>TA:</b> An essential component of <i>iLit 20</i> instruction is independent reading time. Students choose from a digital, leveled library of over 3,000 high-interest fiction and nonfiction texts. Weekly Library Response prompts give students a chance to write about what they are reading. They also provide an opportunity for teachers to monitor student progress. Once students have finished reading, they can submit reviews of each text as well as access reviews and recommendations submitted by other <i>iLit</i> students.</p> <p><u>iLit Library (examples)</u>            Jane of the Jungle            Human Impact!            Ban the Bottle!            Early Warning System</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Writing Standards	
Text Types and Purposes	
6.W.1 Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C
a. Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C: Prewriting & Drafting: Introduction
b. Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Prewriting & Drafting: Introduction & Body
c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C: Drafting: Introduction, Body, and Conclusion; Revising
d. Establish and maintain a formal style.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C: Drafting: Introduction, Body, and Conclusion; Revising
e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C: Drafting: Conclusion; Revising
6.W.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.	<p><b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>In addition, students write a response at the conclusion of each Interactive Reader. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Write a Summary (examples)</u>            Week 4: The Nature Connection            Week 11: Kids Saving the Rain Forest            Week 20: Speaking for the Wolves</p>

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a. Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.	<b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C; Prewriting; Body: Introduction
b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.	<b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C; Prewriting & Drafting: Introduction & Body
c. Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.	<b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C; Prewriting & Drafting: Introduction, Body, & Conclusion
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.	<b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Grammar: Sentence Structure; Types of Sentences  Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C
e. Establish and maintain a formal style.	<b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.	<b>TA:</b> Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C; Drafting: Conclusion
6.W.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C
a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C; Prewriting; Drafting: Introduction

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b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Prewriting; Drafting: Introduction, Body, Conclusion; Revising
c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Prewriting; Drafting: Introduction, Body, & Conclusion
d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Drafting: Introduction, Body, and Conclusion; Revising
e. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.	<b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Drafting: Conclusion; Revising
<b>Production and Distribution of Writing</b>	
6.W.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook composed of the Journal, Word Bank, Class Notes, and My Word provides opportunities for student composition.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Argumentative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>In addition, students write a response at the conclusion of each Interactive Reader. The Library Response Prompts provide over 30 examples of instruction, prompts, and feedback opportunities to use with independent or teacher-directed readings.</p>

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6.W.5 With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 6.)	<p><b>TA:</b> See Prewriting; Drafting: Introduction, Body, Conclusion; Revising; Editing; and Publishing for each activity.</p> <p>Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C            Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C            Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p>
6.W.6 Use technology, including the internet, to type and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to complete a writing task in a single sitting.	<p><b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Argumentative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Library Response Prompt 2: Picture You Share on Social Networking Site</p> <p>In addition, students write a response at the conclusion of each Interactive Reader. The Library Response Prompts provide over 30 examples of instruction, prompts, and feedback opportunities to use with independent or teacher-directed readings.</p>
<b>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</b>	
6.W.7 Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.	<p><b>TA:</b> Teachers can encourage students to conduct research in the iLit Library, Interactive Readers, and Word Readers to complete the Explanatory/ Informative Writing activities.</p>
6.W.8 Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.	<p><b>TA:</b> The iLit Library includes over 3000 fiction and informational texts that can be used for research. The program includes over 300 Interactive Readers and over 100 Word Readers for each Level that includes valuable information for students to use in research activities.</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
6.W.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook composed of the Journal, Word Bank, Class Notes, and My Word provides opportunities for student composition.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <u>Interactive Readers: Write a Summary (examples)</u>            Week 8: Youthville Detroit            Week 18: Bill Gate: Computer Pioneer            Week 31: Growing an Urban Garden</p> <p>The Library Response Prompts provide over 30 examples of instruction, prompts, and feedback opportunities to use with independent or teacher-directed readings. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompts (examples)</u>            Prompt 5: Would You Read Another Book by Same Author?            Prompt 14: What Is the Most Interesting Part of the Text?            Prompt 24: What Scene of Event was Most Important to You?</p>
a. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook composed of the Journal, Word Bank, Class Notes, and My Word provides opportunities for student composition.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> The Library Response Prompts provide over 30 examples of instruction, prompts, and feedback opportunities to use with independent or teacher-directed readings. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompts (examples)</u>            Prompt 5: Would You Read Another Book by Same Author?            Prompt 14: What Is the Most Interesting Part of the Text?            Prompt 24: What Scene of Event was Most Important to You?</p>

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b. Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook composed of the Journal, Word Bank, Class Notes, and My Word provides opportunities for student composition.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <u>Interactive Readers: Write a Summary (examples)</u>            Week 2: Awesome Ants            Week 8: Youthville Detroit            Week 18: Bill Gate: Computer Pioneer            Week 31: Growing an Urban Garden</p>
<b>Range of Writing</b>	
6.W.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook composed of the Journal, Word Bank, Class Notes, and My Word provides opportunities for student composition.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Argumentative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>In addition, students write a response at the conclusion of each Interactive Reader. The Library Response Prompts provide over 30 examples of instruction, prompts, and feedback opportunities to use with independent or teacher-directed readings.</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Speaking and Listening Standards	
Comprehension and Collaboration	
6.SL.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Journal and Class Notes of their Notebooks as starting points for discussions with students who read the same books from the iLit Library of over 3000 titles of high interest fiction and informational texts.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members. If a teacher assigns a class reading, active discussions can examine characterization, setting, plot, main idea, and author’s purpose.</p>
a. Come to discussions prepared having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Journal and Class Notes of their Notebooks as starting points for discussions with students who read the same books from the iLit Library of over 3000 titles of high interest fiction and informational texts.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members. If a teacher assigns a class reading, active discussions can examine characterization, setting, plot, main idea, and author’s purpose.</p>
b. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Journal and Class Notes of their Notebooks as starting points for discussions with students who read the same books from the iLit Library of over 3000 titles of high interest fiction and informational texts.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members.</p>



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<p>c. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Journal and Class Notes of their Notebooks as starting points for discussions with students who read the same books from the iLit Library of over 3000 titles of high interest fiction and informational texts.  <b>TA:</b> At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members. If a teacher assigns a class reading, active discussions can examine characterization, setting, plot, main idea, and author’s purpose.</p>
<p>d. Review the key ideas expressed, draw conclusions, and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.</p>	<p><b>SA:</b> Students can use the Journal and Class Notes of their Notebooks as starting points for discussions with students who read the same books from the iLit Library of over 3000 titles of high interest fiction and informational texts.  <b>TA:</b> At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members. If a teacher assigns a class reading, active discussions can examine characterization, setting, plot, main idea, and author’s purpose.</p>

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<p>6.SL.2 Interpret information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, and orally) and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Each Interactive Reader includes an arrow in the top right corner of the screen that begins a recording of the text. At the conclusion of each Interactive Reader, students create a summary of the written text read aloud. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers (examples)</u>            Week 3: Animal Expressions            Week 4: Anne Frank: Taking a Stand for the Human Spirit            Week 28: Social Media: Law Enforcement’s New Friend</p> <p>In addition, the Word Study Reader and Word Reader includes recorded lessons. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u>            Week 1: Regular Plurals; Related Words            Week 16: Multiple Meaning Words; Synonyms; Latin Roots</p> <p><u>Word Reader (examples)</u>            Week 11: Sound for the Letters <i>wh</i>            Week 16: Consonant Pattern <i>-ng</i></p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
<p>6.SL.3 Delineate a speaker’s argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Each Interactive Reader includes an arrow in the top right corner of the screen that begins a recording of the text. At the conclusion of each Interactive Reader, students create a summary of the written text read aloud. For examples see:</p> <p><u>Interactive Readers (examples)</u>            Week 2: Saving the Colorado River Delta            Week 11: Video Games: The Good and the Bad; Kids Saving the Rain Forest            Week 32: Cesar Chavez: Fighting for Fairness; South Africa’s Peacemaker; A Quiet Hero: The Story of Barbara Johns; Learning the Truth in China</p> <p>In addition, see <u>Interactive Readers: Identify Author’s Viewpoint (examples)</u>            Week 4: The Pressure Is On            Week 30: An Ocean of Plastic            Week 37: Biodiversity in Decline</p>
<b>Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas</b>	
<p>6.SL.4 Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to share their writing assignments with the class. See the Publishing section for Smart Search:</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>In additions students can share their Independent Reading summaries and completed Library Response activities.</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
6.SL.5 Include multimedia components (e.g., graphics, images, music, and sound) and visual displays in presentations to clarify information.	<p><b>TA:</b> Teachers can encourage students to include multimedia components and visual material as they publish their writing pieces.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Argumentative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p>
6.SL.6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. (See grade 6 Language standards 1 and 3 for specific expectations.)	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to share their writing assignments with the class. See the Publishing section for Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Writing; Explanatory/ Informative Writing; Argumentative Writing.</p> <p>At any point in the program, teachers can encourage students to discuss their reading selections with other class members. If a teacher assigns a class reading, active discussions can examine characterization, setting, plot, main idea, and author’s purpose.</p> <p>The iLit Library includes several dramas that can be read aloud or performed by students. For examples see:</p> <p><u><a href="#">iLit Library Dramas (examples)</a></u>  Hamlet  Macbeth  A Doll’s House  Prometheus and the Gift of Fire</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Language Standards	
Conventions of Standard English	
<p>6.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to share their writing assignments with the class. See the Publishing section for Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Writing; Explanatory/ Informative Writing; Argumentative Writing; Writing Opinion Pieces.</p> <p>The Word Study Readers provide short high-interest reading passages. At the conclusion of each selection, the program records students reading aloud part of the text. Teachers can interpret this material to build fluency lessons.</p> <p>In addition, over the course of 50 weeks, the teacher application includes Spelling and Grammar lessons. For examples see the following:</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns; Verbs; Adjectives; Punctuation; Capitalization; Usage.</p> <p>Spelling: Long Vowels; Schwas; Silent Consonants; Plurals; Possessives; Abbreviations</p>
<p>a. Ensure that pronouns are in the proper case (subjective, objective, and possessive).</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Smart Search: Grammar</u> Pronouns</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
b. Use intensive pronouns (e.g., myself, ourselves).	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Smart Search: Grammar</u> Pronouns</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>
c. Recognize and correct inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person.	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Smart Search: Grammar</u> Pronouns</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>
d. Recognize and correct vague pronouns (i.e., ones with unclear or ambiguous antecedents).	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Smart Search: Grammar</u> Pronouns</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
e. Recognize variations from Standard English in their own and others’ writing and speaking, and identify and use strategies to improve expression in conventional language.	<p><b>TA: <u>Smart Search: Spelling</u></b> Words from Many Cultures; Easily Confused Words; Homophones</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u> Week 26: Influence of Arabic on English Weeks 25, 28: Acronyms and Initialisms</p>
6.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	<p><b>TA: Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Revising &amp; Editing</b></p> <p>In addition, over the course of 50 weeks, the teacher application includes Spelling and Grammar lessons. For examples see the following:</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns; Verbs; Adjectives; Adverbs; Conjunctions; Prepositions; Punctuation; Capitalization; Usage.</p> <p>Spelling: Long Vowels; Schwas; Silent Consonants; Syllable Patterns; Inflected Endings; Plurals; Compound Words; Inflected Endings; Homophones; Words from Many Cultures; Possessives; Abbreviations; Related Words</p>
a. Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements.	<p><b>TA: <u>Smart Search: Grammar</u></b> Punctuation</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
<p>b. Use correct spelling.</p>	<p><b>TA:</b> Over the course of 30 weeks, the teacher application includes Spelling and Grammar lessons. For examples see the following:</p> <p>Spelling: Long Vowels; Schwas; Silent Consonants; Syllable Patterns; Inflected Endings; Plurals; Compound Words; Inflected Endings; Homophones; Words from Many Cultures; Possessives; Abbreviations; Related Words</p> <p>In additions see the editing step in all writing process activities.</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C: Editing            Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C: Editing            Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C: Editing</p>



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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
Knowledge of Language	
6.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	<p><b>TA:</b> Students have opportunities to share their writing assignments with the class. See the Publishing section for Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Writing; Explanatory/ Informative Writing; Argumentative Writing; Writing Opinion Pieces.</p> <p>The Word Study Readers provide short high-interest reading passages. At the conclusion of each selection, the program records students reading aloud part of the text. Teachers can interpret this material to build fluency lessons.</p> <p>In addition, over the course of 50 weeks, the teacher application includes Spelling and Grammar lessons. For examples see the following:</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns; Pronouns; Verbs; Adjectives; Punctuation; Sentence Structure; Capitalization; Usage.</p> <p>Spelling: Short Vowels; Long Vowels; Final Syllable Patterns; Schwas; Silent Consonants; Plurals; Possessives; Abbreviations</p>
a. Vary sentence patterns for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style.	<p><b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Grammar: Sentence Structure; Types of Sentences</p> <p>Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Writing: Argumentative Essays A, B, C</p>

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Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards	iLit 20 Grade 6
b. Maintain consistent style and tone.	<p><b>TA:</b> Smart Search: Grammar: Sentence Structure; Types of Sentences</p> <p>Narrative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Narrative Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Explanatory/ Informative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Explanatory Essay A, B, C</p> <p>Argumentative Writing: Smart Search: Writing: Argumentative Essay A, B, C</p>
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
6.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook includes tab for a student generated Word Bank.</p> <p><b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 50 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Word Study Practice and Word Study Readers reinforce decoding and fluency skills, and help build a foundation for effective reading comprehension.</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u> Acquire Vocabulary; Context Clues; Synonyms; Antonyms; Shades of Meaning; Multiple-Meaning Words; Analogies; Related Words</p> <p><u>Word Study Readers (examples)</u> Week 3: The Science of Basketball; Oceans; Myths; Cars Then and Now Week 9: Murals; Mystery Writing; Our National Government</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u> Week 1: Compound Words; Related Words; Irregular Plurals Week 13: Inflected Endings; Contractions; Multisyllabic Words</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
a. Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., audience, auditory, audible).	<p><b>TA:</b> <u>Spelling</u> Base Words; Prefixes; Suffixes; Greek or Latin Word Parts; Affixes and Word Roots</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u> Weeks 5, 13, 14, 16: Suffixes Weeks 7, 8, 11: Latin Roots Weeks 16, 19, 20, 22: Prefixes Week 20: Greek and Latin Roots and Affixes</p>
b. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.	<p><b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 50 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Throughout the Interactive Readers and Word Study Readers students use a variety of vocabulary activities, including context, to determine word meaning.</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u> Context Clues</p>
c. Consult reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.	<p><b>TA:</b> Teachers encourage students to use reference materials to identify the meaning of unknown words.</p> <p><u>Library</u> Dictionary of Geographic Terms Dictionary of Forces, Matter, and Energy</p>
d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	<p><b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 50 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Throughout the Interactive Readers and Word Study Readers students use a variety of vocabulary activities, including context, to determine word meaning.</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u> Context Clues</p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
6.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	<p><b>TA:</b> For related material see the following:  <u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 17: Choose and Describe a Sensory Detail            Prompt 19: How Did You Feel About Your Book Today?            Prompt 27: What Emotion Did You Feel When Reading?</p> <p>In addition, the Library contains a vast collection of titles that can be used to supplement this objective. See the following:</p> <p><i>Romeo and Juliet</i>  <i>Antigone</i>  <i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i>  <i>Macbeth</i>  <i>“But Since You Finally Asked”</i>  <i>“All Good People”</i></p>
a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., personification) in context.	<p><b>TA:</b> For related material see the following:  <u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u>            Shades of Meaning</p> <p><u>Library Response Prompt (examples)</u>            Prompt 17: Choose and Describe a Sensory Detail            Prompt 19: How Did You Feel About Your Book Today?            Prompt 27: What Emotion Did You Feel When Reading?</p> <p>In addition, the Library contains a vast collection of titles that can be used to supplement this objective. See the following:</p> <p><i>Romeo and Juliet</i>  <i>Antigone</i>  <i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i>  <i>Macbeth</i>  <i>“But Since You Finally Asked”</i>  <i>“All Good People”</i></p>

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<b>Arizona’s English Language Arts Standards</b>	<b>iLit 20 Grade 6</b>
b. Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., cause/effect, part/whole, item/category) to better understand each of the words.	<p><b>TA: <u>Vocabulary (examples)</u></b> Analogies; Base Words; Word Associations; Word Roots; Related Words</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice</u> Week 16, 17: Word Families Week 20: Antonyms</p> <p><u>Spelling</u> Related Words</p>
c. Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., stingy, scrimping, economical, un wasteful, thrifty).	<p><u>Word Study Practice</u> Weeks 2, 25, 28, 29: Connotations</p> <p><u>In addition, see the following:</u> <u>Spelling</u> Easily Confused Words; Words from Many Cultures</p>
6.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	<p><b>SA:</b> The Student Notebook includes tab for a student generated Word Bank. <b>TA:</b> <i>iLit 20</i> also offers Word Study instruction for students who need it. Vocabulary lessons are offered during all 50 weeks of the iLit 20 program. Word Study Practice and Word Study Readers reinforce decoding and fluency skills, and help build a foundation for effective reading comprehension.</p> <p><u>Smart Search: Vocabulary (examples)</u> Acquire Vocabulary; Context Clues; Synonyms; Antonyms; Shades of Meaning; Multiple-Meaning Words; Analogies; Related Words</p> <p><u>Word Study Practice (examples)</u> Week 5: Collocations; Suffixes Week 10: Compound Words; Abbreviations; Structure for Parts of Speech</p>