Illinois State Board of Education
English Language Arts
Common Core Shift Training

Hosted by
ISBE Content Area Specialists
Purposes and Outcomes

- Review layout of ELA standards
- Introduce CCSS Shifts as outlined by PARCC
- Discuss design of workshop
- Express end of day logistics
Why Change?

For the **students** of course!
College and Career Readiness (CCR) Standards

(32 Anchor Standards)

Overarching standards for each of four strands that are further defined by grade-specific standard

- **Reading** – 10 standards
- **Writing** – 10 standards
- **Speaking and Listening** – 6 standards
- **Language** – 6 standards
ELA Common Core Format

Reading Standards for Literature 6–CCR
Following are the standards progressions for grades 6–CCR, which relate to their Common Core counterparts. Each standard is represented by a different color, with each standard having an explanation of what the text says explicitly as well as to draw inferences from the text.

Grade 6 students are able to:

1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as to draw inferences from the text.
2. Articulate how a theme or central idea develops over the course of a text.
3. Describe how the plot constructs a series of episodes that delimit a problem to be solved and how the problem requires characters to change, revise plans, or face challenges as they move toward a resolution.

Grade 7 students are able to:

1. Cite more than one source of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as to draw inferences from the text.
2. Infer themes not explicitly stated in a text and provide the evidence on which those inferences are based.
3. Describe shifts in time or location over the course of a novel or play and explain how elements of the setting reinforce the theme or other aspects of the work.

Craft and Structure

4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in the text, including connotative meanings, and analyze how an author's choice of specific words in a text contributes to understanding events, characters, and ideas.
5. Compare a poem with a conventional structure, such as a sonnet, to a free verse poem, considering such factors as meter and rhyme scheme.
6. Compare and contrast the viewpoints or perspectives of different characters in a narrative or drama.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. Analyze how illustrations, diagrams, or multimedia elements contribute to the meaning of print and digital texts, including graphic novels or multimedia presentations of fiction.
8. Describe the reasoning and rhetoric one character uses to persuade another character.
9. Compare similar ideas and themes (e.g., oppositions of dark and light, the struggle for power) as well as character types and patterns of events in myths, creation stories, and other traditional literature from different cultures.

Range and Level of Complex Texts

10. Demonstrate the capacity to read literature independently in the grades 6–8 text complexity band; read texts at the high end of the range with scaffolding as needed.
11. Demonstrate the capacity to read literature independently in the grades 9–10 text complexity band; read "stretch" texts in the grades 9–10 text complexity band with scaffolding as needed.
ELA Shifts → CCSS Implementation
The CCSS Shifts Build Toward College and Career Readiness for All Students

Engage with Complex Text
- Text Complexity
- Close Reading
- Academic Vocabulary

Extract and Employ Evidence
- Text Dependent Questions
- Writing to Sources
- Narrative Writing

Build Knowledge
- ELA
- Content Area Literacy
- Informational Text
1. **Complexity:** Regular practice with complex text and its academic language.

**Engage with Complex Text**
2. **Evidence**: Reading and writing grounded in evidence from text, literary and informational.
3. **Knowledge**: Building knowledge through content rich nonfiction.
Nine Specific Advances in the PARCC ELA/Literacy Assessment Demanded by the Three Core Shifts...
The CCSS Shifts Build Toward College and Career Readiness for All Students

- Engage with Complex Text
- Extract and Employ Evidence
- Build Knowledge

Text Complexity
Close Reading
Academic Vocabulary
1. PARCC builds a staircase of text complexity to ensure students are on track each year for college and career reading.

2. PARCC rewards careful, close reading rather than racing through passages.

3. PARCC systematically focuses on the words that matter most—not obscure vocabulary, but the academic language that pervades complex texts.
The CCSS Shifts Build Toward College and Career Readiness for All Students

Engage with Complex Text -> Extract and Employ Evidence -> Build Knowledge

Text Dependent Questions
Writing to Sources
Narrative Writing
4. PARCC focuses on students rigorously citing evidence from texts throughout the assessment (including selected-response items).

5. PARCC includes questions with more than one right answer to allow students to generate a range of rich insights that are substantiated by evidence from text(s).

6. PARCC requires writing to sources rather than writing to de-contextualized expository prompts.

7. PARCC also includes rigorous expectations for narrative writing, including accuracy and precision in writing in later grades.
The CCSS Shifts Build Toward College and Career Readiness for All Students

Engage with Complex Text → Extract and Employ Evidence → Build Knowledge

ELA
Content Area Literacy
Informational Text
8. PARCC assesses not just ELA but a full range of reading and writing across the disciplines of science and social studies.

9. PARCC simulates research on the assessment, including the comparison and synthesis of ideas across a range of informational sources.
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Build Knowledge
- ELA
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Possible Kit Uses

• Professional Development Opportunities
• Professional Development Library
• Kit Augmentation to fit your areas needs
www.isbe.net

• Professional Learning Series
• Capture the Core Newsletters
• Learning Progression
• PARCC Model Guides