

Viewing Standards for Literature (3-5)

Grade 3 Students

Grade 4 students

Grade 5 students

Key Ideas and Details

1. Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
2. Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message, lesson, or moral and explain how it is conveyed through key details in the text.
3. Describe characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explain how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.

1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
2. Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.
3. Describe in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, signs, or actions).

1. Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
2. Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the signer in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
3. Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

Craft and Structure

1. Determine the meaning of fingerspelled words, signs, and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
2. Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when signing about a text, using terms such as first part, beginning, chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.
3. Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

1. Determine the meaning of signs and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology and other literature.
2. Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., handshapes, numbers, patterns, rhyme, rhythm) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, dialogue, descriptions, stage directions) when signing about a text.
3. Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

1. Determine the meaning of signs and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors, similes, and hyperboles.
2. Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
3. Describe how a narrator's point of view influences how events are described.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

1. Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations or visual backgrounds contribute to what is conveyed by the signs in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories created by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in videos from a series).

1. Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

1. Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., cinematography, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.

Range of Viewing and Level of Text Complexity

1. By the end of the year, view and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 2-3 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

1. By the end of the year, view and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, in the grades 4-5 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

1. By the end of the year, view and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 4-5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.