

# Viewing Standards for Literature (6-8)

## Grade 6 Students

## Grade 7 students

## Grade 8 students

### Key Ideas and Details

1. Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
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.
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.

1. Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
3. Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).

1. Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
3. Analyze how particular elements of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.

### Craft and Structure

1. Determine the meaning of signs and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific sign choice on meaning and tone.
2. 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.
3. Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or signer in a text.

1. Determine the meaning of signs and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of signs (e.g., repeated parameters) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
2. Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, free verse) contributes to its meaning.
3. Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.

1. Determine the meaning of signs and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific sign choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
2. Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.
3. Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or viewer (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.

### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

1. Compare and contrast the experience of viewing a story, drama, or poem to viewing a video or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" when they view the text to what they perceive when they attend or watch.
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. 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.

1. Compare and contrast a story, drama, or poem to its filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.

1. Analyze the extent to which a filmed or live production of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.
2. (Not applicable to literature.)
3. Analyze how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works describing how the material is rendered new.

### Range of Viewing and Level of Text Complexity

1. By the end of the year, view and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 6-8 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

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1. By the end of the year, view and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.