Program or Course Goals: Grades 6-8 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading and Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The grades 6–12 standards on the following pages define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. They correspond to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Grades 6-8:

Topic	College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading	Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies
Key Ideas and Details	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	
	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.	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.
	Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.	Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).



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Craft and Structure	 Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone. Determine the meaning of words and phrases are used in a text, including vocabulary specific domains related to history/social studies. 	
	 5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole. 5. Describe how a text presents information (e.g. sequentially, comparatively, causally). 	ч
	6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text. 6. Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, included avoidance of particular facts).	
Integration of Knowledge and	7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words. 7. Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphotographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.	
Ideas	8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence. 8. Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.	t
	 9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take. 9. Analyze the relationship between a primary are secondary source on the same topic. 	ıd
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently. 10. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6–8 to complexity band independently and proficiently.	
Complexity		



Program or Course Goals: Grades 6-8 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing and Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K–5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K–5 Writing standards. The CCR anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Writing Grades 6-8:

Topic	College and Career Anchor Standards for Reading	Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies
Text Types and Purposes	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey	1. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content. a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the lessons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. 2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/
	complex ideas and information clearly and accurately	experiments, or technical processes.



Page 171 Dublin City Schools Revision Date: 3/13/2013

	through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.	 a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.
	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences.	(See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)
Production and Distribution of Writing	 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. 	 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. 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, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.



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Research to Build and Present Knowledge	7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	7.	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.
Kilowieuge	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
	9.	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	9.	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.
Range of Writing	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 tasks, purposes, and audiences.	10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for 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.



Program or Course Goals: Grades 9-10 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading and Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The grades 6–12 standards on the following pages define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. They correspond to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Grades 9-10:

Topic	College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading in History/Social Studies
Key Ideas and Details	 Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
	 Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
	 Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text. Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.
Craft and Structure	 Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social studies.
	 5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., 5. Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.



Dublin City Schools Revision Date: 3/13/2013

	6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and how they treat the sa	of view of two or more authors for ame or similar topics, including clude and emphasize in their
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.* 8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence. 8. Assess the extent to evidence in a text su	e or technical analysis (e.g., a) with qualitative analysis in print which the reasoning and apport the author's claims.
	 9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take. 9. Compare and contrate several primary and several primary	ast treatments of the same topic in secondary sources.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	texts independently and proficiently. history/social studies	10, read and comprehend s texts in the grades 9–10 text ependently and proficiently.

Program or Course Goals: Grades 9-10 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing and Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K–5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K–5 Writing Standards. The CCR anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former Providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Writing Grades 9-10:

Topic	College and Career Anchor Standards for Reading	Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies
Text Types and Purposes	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.	1. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific Content. a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms



		and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
		e. Provide a concluding statement or section
		that follows from or supports the argument
		presented.
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey	2.	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the
complex ideas and information clearly and accurately		narration of historical events, scientific procedures/
through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of		experiments, or technical processes.
content.		a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is
•••••		to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and
		information into broader categories as
		appropriate to achieving purpose; include
		formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g.,
		charts, tables), and multimedia when useful
		to aiding comprehension.
		b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant,
		and sufficient facts, extended definitions,
		concrete details, quotations, or other
		information and examples appropriate to the
		audience's knowledge of the topic.
		c. Use varied transitions and sentence
		structures to link the major sections of the
		text, create cohesion, and clarify the
		relationships among ideas and concepts.
		d. Use precise language and domain-specific
		vocabulary to manage the complexity of the
		topic and convey a style appropriate to the
		discipline and context as well as to the
		expertise of likely readers.
		e. Establish and maintain a formal style and
		objective tone while attending to the norms
		and conventions of the discipline in which
		they are writing.
		f. Provide a concluding statement or section
		that follows from and supports the
		information or explanation presented (e.g.,
		articulating implications or the significance of
		<u> </u>
		the topic).



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	3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences.	3.	(See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)
Production and Distribution of Writing	4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
·······································	5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
	6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.	6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
Research to Build and Present Knowledge	7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
	9.	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	9.	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing	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 tasks, purposes, and audiences.	 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for 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.
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Program or Course Goals: Grades 11-12 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading and Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The grades 6–12 standards on the following pages define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade. They correspond to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Grades 11-12:

Topic	College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading	Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies
Key Ideas and Details	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to and understanding of the text as a whole.
	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.	 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationship among the key details and ideas.
	Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.	 Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.



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Craft and Structure	4.	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.	4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in <i>Federalist</i> No. 10).
	5.	Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	5.	Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.
	6.	Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.	6.	Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	7.	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.	7.	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
	8.	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	8.	Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
	9.	Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.	9.	Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	10.	Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.	10.	

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Program or Course Goals: Grades 11-12 College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing and Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K–5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K–5 Writing Standards. The CCR anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former Providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Writing Grades 11-12:

Topic	College and Career Anchor Standards for Reading	Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies
Text Types and Purposes	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.	1. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific Content. a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the lessons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.



 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. 	 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. a. Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences. 	3. (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)



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Production and Distribution of Writing	 4. 5. 	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.	 4. 5. 	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
	6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.	6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
Research to Build and Present Knowledge	7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self generated question) or solve a problem; narrow broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating.
	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.	8.	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
	9.	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	9.	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
Range of Writing	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 tasks, purposes, and audiences.	10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for 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.

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