

# The Reading-Writing CONNECTION (K-2)



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# Common Core ELA Shifts

1. Regular practice with complex texts and their academic language
2. Reading, writing, and speaking grounded in evidence from texts, both literary and informational
3. Building knowledge through content-rich nonfiction

[www.corestandards.org](http://www.corestandards.org)

# Common Core ELA Shifts

“The Common Core emphasizes using evidence from texts to present careful analyses, well-defended claims, and clear information. Rather than asking students questions they can answer solely from their prior knowledge and experience, the standards call for students to answer questions that depend on their having read the texts with care.”

[www.corestandards.org](http://www.corestandards.org)

# Common Core ELA Shifts

“Frequently, forms of writing in K-12 have drawn heavily from student experience and opinion, which alone will not prepare students for the demands of college, career, and life. Though the standards still expect narrative writing throughout the grades, they also expect a command of sequence and detail that are essential for effective argumentative and informative writing. The standards’ focus on evidence-based writing along with the ability to inform and persuade is a significant shift from current practice.”

[www.corestandards.org](http://www.corestandards.org)

# CORE CONNECTIONS

The First Job of the  
Florida Standards ELA student

Reader



Reader

# CORE CONNECTIONS

Did I do my job as a reader?

**#1:**  
Did I answer  
the question  
correctly?



**#2:**  
Did I develop  
my answer  
with evidence  
from the  
text?

# CORE CONNECTIONS

The Second Job of the  
Florida Standards ELA student

Writer



Writer

# CORE CONNECTIONS

Did I do my job as a writer?

**#1:** Did I use transitions to link my ideas together smoothly?



**#2:** Did I use some of my own words to add effect?

**#3:**  
Did I use different types of sentences?



# CORE CONNECTIONS

The Third Job of the  
Florida Standards ELA student

Editor



Editor

# CORE CONNECTIONS

Did I do my job as an editor?

**#1: Did I  
correctly spell  
words taken  
from the text?**



**#2: Did I capitalize  
correctly?**

**#3: Did I punctuate correctly?**

# CORE CONNECTIONS

Main Idea = the topic + the point

Examples and details (evidence)  
support (or prove) the point



# CORE CONNECTIONS

**What is the structure of routine writing?**

- **Main Idea = topic + the point**
  - **Transitions**
    - **Evidence and Elaboration**

# Main idea Standards

Kindergarten: With prompting and support, identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

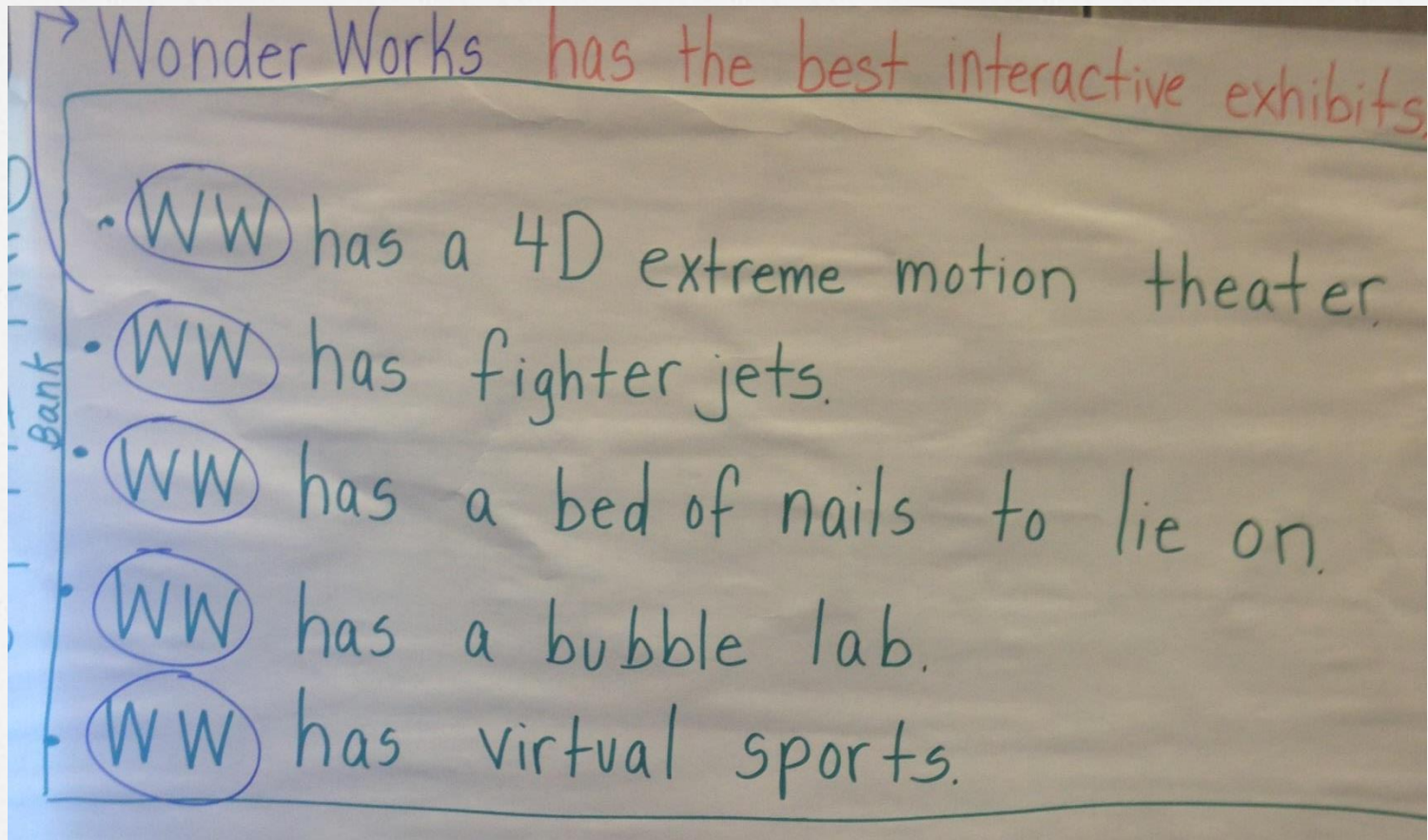
1<sup>st</sup> Grade: Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

2<sup>nd</sup> Grade: Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within the text.

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3<sup>rd</sup> Grade: Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE



# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE

Ripley's has good exhibits, but  
Wonder Works has the best interactive exhibit.  
For example, WW has a <sup>fun</sup> 4D extreme motion  
theater. Also, WW has a bed of nails.  
It is so cool that you can lie on  
the bed of nails! Wonder Works is  
fun for all ages!

# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE

Sea World

is the best  
theme park  
Orlando, FL.

D  
E  
T  
A  
I  
L  
S

- Sea World shows you the icy habitat of penguins.
- Sea World has the One Ocean show featuring Shamu
- Sea World entertains guests with Manta, Kraken, & Journey to Atlantis
- Sea World allows you to interact with turtles, dolphins, seals, manatees & sea lions.
- Sea World cares for animals by rescuing ill & injured animals.



# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions:



What is the meaning of the word "flock" as it is used in the article?

Flock means

The words say

The photograph shows

# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE

word bank

## Let's Practice Modeling a Response

numbers

Straight

Curved

both

formed

Some

different

Numbers are formed in different ways

Topic

the point

evidence

1, 4, 7 are straight  
6, 8, 9 are curved  
2, 5, 10 are both

Numbers are formed in different ways.  
Some numbers are formed using straight  
lines, like 1, 4, and 7. Some numbers  
are formed using curved lines like  
6, 8, and 9.

# KINDERGARTEN EXAMPLE

## Let's Practice Modeling a Response

Word Bank: Vegetables are different colors

Vegetables

Topic

the point

colors

different

colors  
green  
orange  
red  
yellow  
purple

evidence

broccoli and beans are green  
Onions and cabbage are purple  
Tomatoes and peppers are red  
corn and squash are yellow

Vegetables are different colors. Some  
Vegetables are yellow. For example,  
corn and squash are yellow.

# 1st Grade Example

## Let's Practice Modeling a Response

Reader



Martin Luther King, Jr. wanted everyone to be treated equally.

Topic

the point

evidence

go to same bathroom  
go to same school  
Vote

Writer



Martin Luther King Jr. wanted everyone to be treated equally. For example, everyone can use the same bathroom. In addition, we can go to the same school. Last everyone can vote. He wanted all people treated the same way. It didn't matter what color their

skin was.

# 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Example

Many changes occur in the spring. First, grass turns green in the spring. Next, spring is a time for new life. For example, eggs hatch in the spring. In spring, flowers also bloom. Spring is a time

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Example

Directions: Reread the first sentence of the story. What details on pages 16-19 show that Mr. Tanen loves being principal of Lynnhurst School?


Mr. Tanen

loves being principal of Lynnhurst School


- He will give away his ties
- ties with school-things
- smiley face coffee cup
- smiles @ kids who brought \$
- pg. 19 jumping & shouting
- doesn't want to disappoint the children


Mr. Tanen loves being principal of Lynnhurst School. He really cares about the kids and wants them to have a good time at school, so he is willing to sell his ties to raise money for a playground. In his office, he even has a smiley face mug and ties with school-things that show he enjoys his job. You can tell he likes kids because he smiles at them and doesn't want to disappoint them.


# 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Example

**Earth Rocks!** 

There are ~~many~~ three (3) ~~types~~ <sup>grades</sup> of rocks.


 Sedimentary rocks are made of sediments

 Igneous rocks start off hot and then they cool and harden

 Metamorphic rocks change


**Sedimentary rocks:**

- small pieces of sand/clay/shells
- bottom of rivers, lakes, streams
- water presses to make hard

 Sandstone

**Igneous rocks:**

- heat
- start as magma
- cools and hardens
- from volcano lava

 Diorite

**Metamorphic rocks:**

- heat and pressure cause metamorphosis (change)
- start as igneous or sedimentary rocks
- new rock can have different color

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# 2<sup>ND</sup> GRADE EXAMPLE

Reasons that support  
the author's point:

- pg. 338 no brain
- pg. 340 don't worry bc they can't
- pg. 340 float on even when others try to eat you
- pg. 339 ocean currents carry you from place to place
- pg. 339 food gets caught in tentacles
- pg. 341 touch → chemical sting protection
- pg. 338 float up or down

## Author's Point

Jellyfish don't have  
to worry about  
anything.

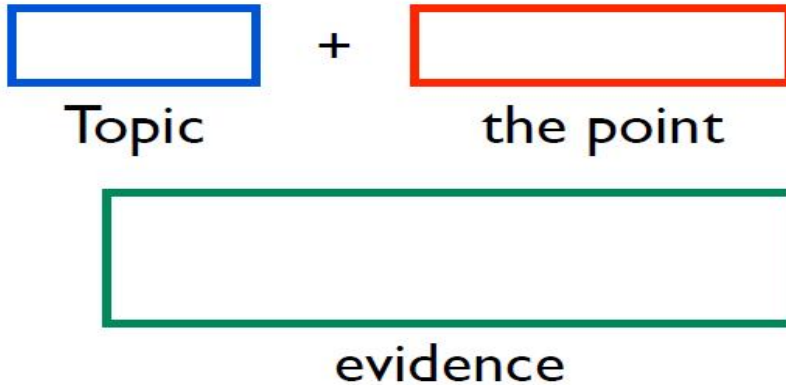
Pgs. 338-341

Jellyfish don't have to worry about anything. The biggest reason they don't have to worry is because they don't have a brain and can't think! They don't even have to worry about swimming because the ocean currents carry them from place to place. Jellyfish also don't have to worry about finding food because food gets caught in their tentacles.



# YOUR TURN!

## Main Idea Paragraph level



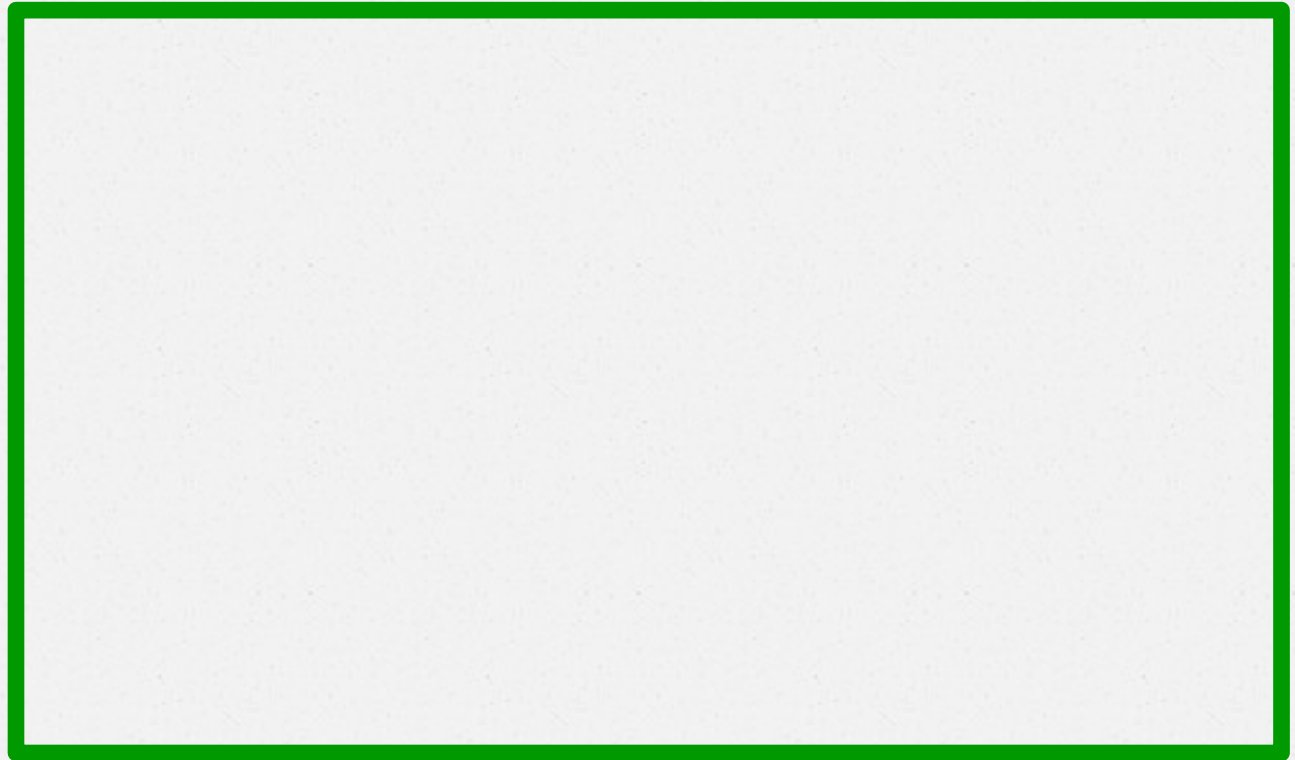
The beaver's tail is broad and flat. When the beaver swims, its tail helps it to steer or go fast. The beaver sometimes slaps the water with its tail—*whap!* This sound means danger. The beaver's tail also helps on land. A beaver can rear up to cut down a tree with its teeth. At these times, a tail helps the beaver to keep its balance. When the beaver carries sticks to build a dam, it walks on two feet—and its tail.

# YOUR TURN!



# YOUR TURN!

A beaver's tail



# YOUR TURN!

A beaver's tail has many uses.



# YOUR TURN!

A beaver's tail has many uses.



- swimming → steer and go fast

# YOUR TURN!

A beaver's tail has many uses.



- swimming → steer and go fast
- slap to show danger

# YOUR TURN!

A beaver's tail has many uses.



- swimming → steer and go fast
- slap to show danger
- land → balance and walking

# YOUR TURN!



A beaver's tail has many uses. When a beaver swims, its tail is like the rudder on a boat. It helps the beaver steer and swim quickly. A beaver also uses its tail to signal danger. Slapping the water with its tail alerts the other beavers that danger is near. On land, a beaver uses its tail to help it balance and walk on two feet. This comes in handy when a beaver needs to cut down a tree or carry sticks to build a dam. A beaver's tail sure is helpful!