

# Reading Assessed Indicators

## 6th Grade

Assessed Indicator	Description
1.3.1	▲ determines the meaning of words or phrases by using context clues (e.g., definitions, restatements, examples, descriptions) from sentences or paragraphs.
1.3.4	▲ determines meaning of words through knowledge of word structure (e.g., contractions, ▲root words, ▲prefixes, ▲suffixes).
1.3.5	▲ identifies and determines the meaning of figurative language including ▲similes, ▲metaphors, ▲analogies, hyperbole, onomatopoeia, personification, and idioms.
1.4.2	▲ understands the purpose of text features (e.g., title, ▲graphs/charts and maps, ▲table of contents, ▲pictures/illustrations, ▲boldface type, ▲italics, ▲glossary, ▲index, ▲headings, ▲subheadings, topic and summary sentences, ▲captions) and uses such features to locate information in and to gain meaning from appropriate-level texts.
1.4.5	▲ uses information from the text to make inferences and draw conclusions.
1.4.6	▲ analyzes how text structure (e.g., sequence, problem-solution, comparison-contrast, description, cause-effect) helps support comprehension of text.
1.4.7	▲ compares and contrasts varying aspects (e.g., topics, characters' traits, themes, problem-solution, cause-effect relationships) in one or more appropriate-level texts.
1.4.8	▲ explains cause-effect relationships in appropriate-level narrative, expository, technical, and persuasive texts.
1.4.9	▲ uses paraphrasing and organizational skills to summarize information (e.g., stated and implied main ideas, main events, important details) from appropriate-level narrative, expository, persuasive, and technical texts in logical order.
1.4.10	▲ identifies the topic, main idea(s), supporting details, and theme(s) in appropriate-level texts.
1.4.11	▲ identifies and describes the author's purpose and basic techniques the author uses to achieve that purpose.
1.4.14	▲ identifies or describes evidence that supports conclusions in persuasive text.
1.4.15	▲ distinguishes between fact and opinion, and recognizes propaganda (e.g., advertising, media), bias, and stereotypes in various types of appropriate-level texts.
2.1.1	▲ describes different aspects of major and minor characters (e.g., their physical traits, personality traits, feelings, actions, motives) and explains how those aspects influence characters' interactions with other characters and elements of the plot, including resolution of the major conflict.
2.1.2	▲ identifies and describes the setting (e.g., environment, time of day or year, historical period, situation, place) and explains the importance of the setting to the story or literary text.
2.1.3	▲ identifies major and minor events related to the conflict in a story (e.g., problem or conflict, climax, resolution) and explains how one event gives rise to another.