ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 1 - Sentence Structure</td><td>Time Span: Mid Aug - Late Sept</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
6.W.1
6.W.2
6.W.4
6.W.5
6.W.9
6.W.10
6.L.1
6.L.2
6.L.3
6.L.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
Notes
Assignments that break down the weekly notes
Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
Short and long essays</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>Put sentences in order
Correct errors with signs
Revise sentences using stronger verbs
Use correct frequently confused words
Choose topic sentences
Distinguish facts from opinions
Choose evidence to support a claim
Identify sensory details
Sentence types
Complete sentences vs. fragments</td><td>Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
Review activities before lessons
Quizzes/Tests
Essays</td></tr>
</table>

● Complete/simple subjects and predicates ● Compound subjects and predicates ● Simple, compound, and complex sentences ● Dependent and independent clauses ● Commas in compound and complex sentences ● Possessives and plural possessives ● Appositives and appositive phrases ● Nonrestrictive elements ● Dashes	
Reflection ● This unit introduces students to sentence structure and helps them understand how the parts of a sentence work together to create clear and effective communication. Learning about sentence components, sentence types, and proper organization provides an important foundation for developing strong writing skills. Students also explore how varying sentence structures can improve the flow, detail, and overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding sentence structure helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful language choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	**Essential Questions:** ● How does sentence structure affect meaning and clarity? ● Why do writers use different types of sentences? ● How does punctuation help readers understand ideas? ● How can precise language improve communication? ● Why is grammar important in formal writing? ● How do transitions and sentence variety improve flow? ● How does vocabulary influence tone and meaning? ● How can writers use conventions to make writing more effective? ● How do writers use evidence to support ideas? ● What makes writing clear and convincing? ● How does organization improve communication? ● Why is revision an important part of the writing process? ● How can details and word choice strengthen writing? ● How do writers adapt their writing for different audiences and purposes? ● How can comparing facts and opinions improve argumentative writing? ● How do strong topic sentences guide readers?

<table>
<tr><td>Informative Essays</td><td>Time Span: Late Sept - Mid Oct</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
6.W.1
6.W.2
6.W.4
6.W.5
6.W.9
6.W.10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students are able to work at their own pace while writing. There are checkpoints put in place so I can check for understanding (especially when completing larger pieces).</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another. Rules and procedures are in place to keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
Notes - powerpoint slides and workbook pages
Assessments - Short and long essays (some done over content from other classes)
DOL (Daily Oral Language) - editing practice</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Material Covered</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Informative/explanatory writing
Argument/opinion writing
Using evidence from texts
Writing organized paragraphs
Revising and editing
Developing introductions and conclusions
Supporting claims with details and examples</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection
This unit introduces students to informative essays and helps them understand how writers organize information to clearly explain a topic.</td><td>Essential Questions:
How do writers develop strong claims and support them with evidence?
How can organization help readers understand ideas?
Why is elaboration important in</td></tr>
</table>

Learning about thesis statements, supporting details, research, and proper organization provides an important foundation for developing strong writing skills. Students also explore how using credible sources, paraphrasing information, and including relevant details can improve the quality and effectiveness of their writing. Understanding informative essays helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful organization and evidence can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	informative writing? ● How do writers use evidence to explain challenges and achievements? ● How can revising improve clarity and effectiveness? ● How does word choice influence a reader's understanding? ● How do writers connect ideas across paragraphs? ● How can writing inspire or inform others?

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 2 - Nouns</td><td>Time Span: Mid Oct - Mid Nov</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
6.L.1 — Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
6.L.3 — Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
Notes
Assignments that break down the weekly notes
Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common nouns
Proper nouns
Concrete nouns
Abstract nouns
Collective nouns
Compound nouns
Singular/plural nouns
Possessive nouns</td><td>Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
Review activities before
Quizzes/Tests
Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection
This unit introduces students to nouns and helps them understand how these important parts of speech function within sentences to create clear and effective communication. Learning about common nouns, proper nouns,</td><td>Essential Questions:
How do different kinds of nouns help writers communicate clearly?
Why is it important to identify and use specific types of nouns?
How do nouns contribute to sentence meaning and structure?
How can precise nouns improve</td></tr>
</table>

abstract nouns, collective nouns, compound nouns, singular/plural nouns, possessive nouns, and how nouns are used provides an important foundation for developing strong grammar and writing skills. Students also explore how choosing specific and meaningful nouns can improve the detail, clarity, and overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding nouns helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful word choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	writing? ● How does understanding noun usage strengthen grammar skills?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Narrative Essays</td><td>Time Span: Mid Nov - Mid Dec</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.W.3 — Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences.
● 6.W.4 — Produce clear and organized writing.
● 6.W.5 — Revise, edit, and strengthen writing.
● 6.W.10 — Write routinely for various tasks and purposes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Narrative structure
● Sequencing events
● Using transitions
● Dialogue formatting
● Sensory details
● Character development
● Strong introductions/conclusions</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to narrative essays and helps them understand how writers use storytelling techniques to share experiences, ideas, and perspectives. Learning about story structure, character development, descriptive</td><td>Essential Questions:
● How do writers use details to develop experiences and events?
● How does dialogue help develop characters and plot?
● Why is organization important in narrative writing?
● How do transitions improve the flow of writing?</td></tr>
</table>

details, and organization provides an important foundation for developing strong writing skills. Students also explore how word choice, dialogue, and personal experiences can improve the depth and effectiveness of their writing. Understanding narrative essays helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful storytelling choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	● How can revision strengthen storytelling?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 3 - Verbs</td><td>Time Span: Early Jan - Mid Feb</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.L.1 — Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage.
● 6.L.3 — Use knowledge of language and conventions effectively.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students' desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Action verbs
● Direct objects
● Indirect objects
● Helping verbs
● Linking verbs
● Verb tenses
● Subject-verb agreement
● Sentence structure
● Punctuation in dialogue</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to verbs and helps them understand how these important parts of speech add action, meaning, and detail to sentences. Learning about action verbs, linking verbs, helping verbs, and verb tenses provides an important foundation for developing strong grammar and</td><td>Essential Questions:
● How do action verbs make writing more effective?
● How do direct and indirect objects complete sentence meaning?
● Why is sentence structure important in communication?
● How can strong verbs improve clarity and detail in writing?
● How do verbs and objects work</td></tr>
</table>

writing skills. Students also explore how using specific and accurate verbs can improve the clarity, voice, and overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding verbs helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful word choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	together to create complete ideas?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 4 - Pronouns</td><td>Time Span: Mid Feb - Mid March</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.L.1 — Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage.
● 6.L.3 — Use knowledge of language and conventions effectively.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Pronouns and antecedents
● Subject and object pronouns
● Possessive pronouns
● Reflexive and intensive pronouns
● Pronoun agreement
● Vague pronouns
● Shifts in pronoun number/person
● Formal vs. informal language</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to pronouns and helps them understand how these important parts of speech are used to improve clarity and variety within sentences. Learning about personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and how pronouns relate to their antecedents provides an important</td><td>Essential Questions:

● How do pronouns improve sentence fluency and avoid repetition?
● Why is pronoun-antecedent agreement important for clarity?
● How can vague pronouns confuse readers?
● How do writers ensure pronouns clearly connect to antecedents?
● How does correct pronoun usage</td></tr>
</table>

foundation for developing strong grammar and writing skills. Students also explore how using pronouns correctly can improve the flow, organization, and overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding pronouns helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful language choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	strengthen communication?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Argumentative Essay</td><td>Time Span: Mid March - Early April</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.W.1 — Write arguments supported with reasons and evidence.
● 6.W.4 — Produce organized writing appropriate to purpose and audience.
● 6.W.5 — Revise and strengthen writing.
● 6.W.9 — Use textual evidence to support ideas.
● 6.W.10 — Write routinely for various purposes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Claim statements
● Text evidence
● Counterclaims
● Logical organization
● Transitions
● Formal tone
● Conclusions
● Revising and editing arguments</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to argumentative essays and helps them understand how writers develop claims and support their ideas with evidence and reasoning. Learning about claims, counterclaims, supporting evidence, and proper</td><td>Essential Questions:
● How do writers support claims effectively?
● Why is evidence important in argumentative writing?
● How does organization strengthen an argument?
● How can revision improve clarity and persuasiveness?</td></tr>
</table>

organization provides an important foundation for developing strong writing and critical thinking skills. Students also explore how using credible sources, addressing different perspectives, and explaining their reasoning can improve the strength and effectiveness of their arguments. Understanding argumentative essays helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful communication and evidence-based thinking can strengthen their ideas in different forms of writing.	● How do writers address different viewpoints respectfully?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 5 - Adjectives and Comparing</td><td>Time Span: Early April - Mid/Late April</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.L.1 — Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage.
● 6.L.3 — Use knowledge of language and conventions effectively.
● 6.L.6 — Acquire and use grade-appropriate academic vocabulary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Adjectives (descriptive, comparative, superlative)
● Articles (a, an, the)
● Demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, those)
● Order of adjectives
● Sensory language
● Strong word choice
● Sentence combining for description
● Editing for clarity and detail</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to adjectives and helps them understand how descriptive words can add detail and meaning to their writing. Learning about adjectives, comparative forms, and superlative forms provides an important foundation for developing</td><td>Essential Questions:
● How do adjectives enhance description and meaning in writing?
● Why are articles important for sentence clarity?
● How do demonstrative adjectives clarify which noun is being described?
● How does precise descriptive language improve communication?</td></tr>
</table>

strong grammar and writing skills. Students also explore how using specific and effective adjectives can improve descriptions, comparisons, and the overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding adjectives and comparing helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful word choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	● How can word choice influence tone and imagery?

ELA/Writing

<table>
<tr><td>Unit 6 - Adverbs</td><td>Time Span: Mid/Late April - Mid May</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Standards Taught
● 6.L.1 — Demonstrate command of standard English grammar and usage.
● 6.L.3 — Use knowledge of language and conventions effectively.
● 6.L.6 — Acquire and use grade-appropriate academic vocabulary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Differentiation</td><td>Classroom Management and Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Students receive a note guide to help them answer questions throughout the lessons, extra time for assignments, notes, quizzes/tests.</td><td>The classroom has students’ desks paired up allowing them to bounce ideas off of one another and for easy partner work. Rules and procedures are basic to help keep the room free of distractions during lecture and worktimes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What will students be doing?</td><td>Prior Knowledge Needed</td></tr>
<tr><td>To assess student understanding, they must complete:
● Notes
● Assignments that break down the weekly notes
● Assessments - quizzes/tests and exit tickets
● Short and long writings</td><td>Prior knowledge is discussed before the beginning of each lesson as a class. Some students carry prior knowledge from past classes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material Covered</td><td>Assessments</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Adverbs of manner, time, place, frequency
● Comparative and superlative adverbs
● Placement of adverbs in sentences
● Adverbs modifying adjectives and other adverbs
● Sentence clarity and word order
● Avoiding awkward or unclear phrasing</td><td>● Daily worksheets and/or activities over the topic material
● Review activities before
● Quizzes/Tests
● Essays</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reflection

● This unit introduces students to adverbs and helps them understand how these important parts of speech add detail and meaning to sentences. Learning about adverbs and how they describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs provides an important</td><td>Essential Questions:
● How do adverbs change or enhance the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs?
● Why is precision in word choice important in writing?
● How do adverbs help clarify time, manner, place, and frequency?
● How does word placement affect the</td></tr>
</table>

foundation for developing strong grammar and writing skills. Students also explore how using specific adverbs can improve the clarity, precision, and overall effectiveness of their writing. Understanding adverbs helps students become more confident writers and recognize how purposeful word choices can strengthen communication in different forms of writing.	meaning of a sentence? ● How can writers use adverbs to improve clarity and style?