Standard Progression

Anchor Standard: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.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.	
RL.K.5	Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems)
RL.1.5	**Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.**
RL.2.5	**Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.**
RL3.5	**Refer to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describe how each successive part builds on earlier sections.**
RL.4.5	**Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.**
RL.5.5	**Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem**
RL.6.5	**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.**
RL.7.5	Analyze how a **drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.**
RL.8.5	**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.**
RL.9-10.5	**Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.**
RL.11-12.5	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure **specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.**