

Colorado, Grade 8

Colorado Strand/Standard	Focus of Colorado Standard	For More Information
Oral Expression and Listening		
1	Communication skills and interviewing techniques are required to gather information and to develop and deliver oral presentations	SL1 pp. 158–163 SL4 pp. 176–181 SL6 pp. 188–193
2	A variety of response strategies clarifies meaning or messages	SL2 pp. 164–169 SL3 pp. 170–175
Reading for All Purposes		
1	Quality comprehension and interpretation of literary texts demand self-monitoring and self-assessment	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–19 R5 pp. 34–39 R6 pp. 40–47 R9 pp. 64–71 R10 pp. 72–77
2	Quality comprehension and interpretation of informational and persuasive texts demand self-monitoring and self-assessment	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–19 R3 pp. 20–25 R6 pp. 40–47 R8 pp. 56–63 R9 pp. 64–71 R10 pp. 72–77
3	Context, grammar, and word choice influence the understanding of literary, persuasive, and informational texts	R3 pp. 20–25 R4 pp. 26–33 R5 pp. 34–39
Writing and Composition		
1	Stylistic devices and descriptive details in literary and narrative texts are organized for a variety of audiences and purposes and evaluated for quality	W3 pp. 100–109 W4 pp. 110–115 W5 pp. 116–121
2	Ideas and supporting details in informational and persuasive texts are organized for a variety of audiences and purposes and evaluated for quality	W1 pp. 82–89 W2 pp. 90–99 W4 pp. 110–115 W5 pp. 116–121
3	Editing writing for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity is an essential trait of a well-written document	L1 pp. 198–203 L2 pp. 204–209
Research and Reasoning		
1	Individual research projects begin with information obtained from a variety of sources, and is organized, documented, and presented using logical procedures	W7 pp. 128–133 W8 pp. 134–139 W9 pp. 140–147
2	Common fallacies and errors occur in reasoning	SL3 pp. 170–175
3	Quality reasoning relies on supporting evidence in media	SL4 pp. 176–181 SL5 pp. 182–187