

# Colorado, Grade 5

Colorado Strand/Standard	Focus of Colorado Standard	For More Information
<b>Oral Expression and Listening</b>		
1	Effective communication requires speakers to express an opinion, provide information, describe a process, and persuade an audience	SL4 pp. 152–157 SL5 pp. 158–163 SL6 pp. 164–169
2	Listening strategies are techniques that contribute to understanding different situations and serving different purposes	SL1 pp. 134–139 SL2 pp. 140–145 SL3 pp. 146–151
<b>Reading for All Purposes</b>		
1	Literary texts are understood and interpreted using a range of strategies	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–17 R3 pp. 18–23 R4 pp. 24–29 R5 pp. 30–35 R6 pp. 36–41 R7 pp. 42–47 R9 pp. 54–59 R10 pp. 60–65
2	Ideas found in a variety of informational texts need to be compared and understood	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–17 R3 pp. 18–23 R4 pp. 24–29 R5 pp. 30–35 R6 pp. 36–41 R7 pp. 42–47 R8 pp. 48–53 R9 pp. 54–59 R10 pp. 60–65
3	Knowledge of morphology and word relationships matters when reading	RF3 pp. 214–219 RF4 pp. 220–225 L3 pp. 186–191 L4 pp. 192–197
<b>Writing and Composition</b>		
1	The recursive writing process contributes to the creative and unique literary genres for a variety of audiences and purposes	W3 pp. 82–87
2	The recursive writing process creates stronger informational and persuasive texts for a variety of audiences and purposes	W1 pp. 70–75 W2 pp. 76–81
3	Conventions apply consistently when evaluating written texts	W4 pp. 88–93 W5 pp. 94–99 W6 pp. 100–105 L1 pp. 174–179 L2 pp. 180–185
<b>Research and Reasoning</b>		
1	High-quality research requires information that is organized and presented with documentation	W7 pp. 106–111 W8 pp. 112–117
2	Identifying and evaluating concepts and ideas have implications and consequences	W9 pp. 118–123