

Colorado, Grade 11

Colorado Strand/Standard	Focus of Colorado Standard	For More Information
Oral Expression and Listening		
1	Verbal and nonverbal cues impact the intent of communication	NA
2	Validity of a message is determined by its accuracy and relevance	SL1 pp. 138–143 SL2 pp. 144–149 SL3 pp. 150–155
Reading for All Purposes		
1	Complex literary texts require critical reading approaches to effectively interpret and evaluate meaning	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–17 R3 pp. 18–23 R4 pp. 24–29 R6 pp. 36–41 R7 pp. 42–47 R9 pp. 54–59 R10 pp. 60–65
2	Ideas synthesized from informational texts serve a specific purpose	R1 pp. 6–11 R2 pp. 12–17 R3 pp. 18–23 R4 pp. 24–29 R5 pp. 30–35 R8 pp. 48–53 R9 pp. 54–59 R10 pp. 60–65
3	Knowledge of language, including syntax and grammar, influence the understanding of literary, persuasive, and informational texts	L3 pp. 190–195 L4 pp. 196–201 L5 pp. 202–207 L6 pp. 208–213
Writing and Composition		
1	Stylistic and thematic elements of literary or narrative texts can be refined to engage or entertain an audience	W3 pp. 86–91
2	Elements of informational and persuasive texts can be refined to inform or influence an audience	W1 pp. 70–77 W2 pp. 78–85
3	Writing demands ongoing revisions and refinements for grammar, usage, mechanics, and clarity	L1 pp. 178–183 L2 pp. 184–189 W4 pp. 92–97 W5 pp. 98–103 W6 pp. 104–109
Research and Reasoning		
1	Self-designed research provides insightful information, conclusions, and possible outcomes	W7 pp. 110–115 W8 pp. 116–121 W9 pp. 122–127
2	An author's reasoning is the essence of legitimate writing; complex situations require critical thinking across disciplines	NA
3	Evaluating quality reasoning includes the value of intellectual character such as humility, empathy, and confidence	NA