



CROSSWALK: CCLS AND MATH HABITS OF MIND

	Common Core Expectations	Key Habits of Mind	Notes
Evidence	Cite evidence to support analysis of a text's meaning	<p>Determining Importance – Needed to identify important claims and key pieces of evidence in support of those claims</p> <p>Making connections – Needed to connect evidence to the logic of claim and put evidence in context in a text (i.e. relevance)</p> <p>Synthesizing – Needed to connect evidence together in novel ways and insert evidence within the structure of an essay</p> <p>Questioning – Critical to the process of evaluating the strength of evidence is questioning their relevance and worth</p>	<p>A 'text's meaning' includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas explicitly stated in text • Inferences drawn from the text • Determining when meaning is uncertain
Theme	Determine the central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text	<p>Determining Importance – Needed to identify the central ideas</p> <p>Inferencing – Often central ideas and themes are understated and inferencing is necessary to draw them out</p> <p>Making connections –Connecting ideas to one another and examining how they relate is critical to the process of 'analysis'</p>	<p>Analysis of themes includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How they interact and build on one another • How they relate to an objective summary of the text.
Textual Analysis	<p>Analyze a set of ideas/events and explain how they develop over the course of the text.</p> <p><i>In literature, analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop a story.</i></p>	<p>Making connections –Connecting ideas to one another and examining how they relate is critical to any analysis of development.</p> <p>Determining Importance – Identifying which connections are most relevant and important is a key part of analysis</p> <p>Synthesizing – Creating an explanation requires integrating and synthesizing multiple pieces of analysis</p>	<p>Analysis of ideas/events includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How they interact over the course of a text • How they impact other individuals, events, ideas in the text <p>Choices made 'developing a story' include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulating literary devices • Use of word choice and syntax • Structure of story and medium of expression

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Craft and Structure			
Determining Meaning	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text	<p>Inferencing – Key skill in identifying the meaning of words based on context</p> <p>Determining Importance – Needed to identify the ideas that give context</p> <p>Metacognition – Awareness of areas of confusion can allow you to target them</p>	<p>‘Determining meaning’ of words in a text includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding figurative and technical meanings • Analyzing how an author refines the meaning of a term over the course of a text.
Analyze Structure	<p>Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in a text</p> <p>In literature, analyze how these choices contribute to overall meaning and aesthetic impact.</p>	<p>Making connections –Connecting ideas to one another and examining how they relate is critical to any analysis.</p> <p>Visualizing – Structure is a very visual component of a text and creating schema for understanding organization is crucial</p> <p>Determining Importance – Critical to the process of evaluating effectiveness or determining contributions to meaning</p> <p>Questioning – Critical to the process of evaluating is questioning relevance and worth</p>	<p>‘Structure’ refers to choices in chronology, chapter division, use of cause/effect, problem/solution framework, or any other organizing principles</p> <p>‘Meaning and aesthetic impact’ include how a text makes information clear, convincing, and engaging.</p>
Point of View	Determine an author’s point of view, and analyze how it contributes to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.	<p>Inferencing – Point of View is rarely explicitly stated and must be inferred from context clues, especially in understanding an author’s intention.</p> <p>Questioning – Needed to probe an authors explicit statements and determine how Point of View is effecting the text</p> <p>Making connections –Needed to connect Point of View to author’s intention to claims being made.</p> <p>Determining Importance – Critical to the process of evaluating the extent Point of View impacts meaning</p>	<p>Analyzing point of view includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting important similarities and differences in the point of view • Understanding how different points of view influence how events are described • The ability to distinguish what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant.

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	Integration of Knowledge and Ideas		
Use Multiple Sources	Evaluate multiple sources of information in order to address a question or solve a problem.	<p>Determining Importance – Needed in any process of evaluation, critical here to determine the relevance and worth of a source of information.</p> <p>Synthesizing – Needed to integrate information from multiple sources to address questions or solve problems</p> <p>Making connections –Critical to any analysis, needed here to connect information and determine similarities and differences</p>	<p>Multiple sources of information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different media or formats • Multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem in literature
Understand Argument	Explain and evaluate the reasoning in texts	<p>Determining Importance – Needed to assess validity of reason and relevance of evidence</p> <p>Questioning – Crucial to assessing knowledge claims is the ability to ask questions that tease at their parts</p> <p>Metacognition – Determining self-understanding of a logical argument, including its effectiveness on you, the reader, is critical to unpacking and analyzing it</p> <p>Making connections –Connecting evidence to claims and context is needed to evaluate reasoning</p>	<p>Evaluating the reasoning in a text includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing whether the reasoning is valid • Assessing whether the evidence is relevant and sufficient • Identifying false statements and fallacious reasoning <p>High level work will focus on seminal texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of constitutional principles • Use of legal reasoning • Works of public advocacy such as The Federalist Papers, presidential addresses
Assess Same Theme in Multiple Contexts	Integrate information from several texts on the same topic to write about a single subject	<p>Making connections – Critical to identifying common features and approaches, and analyzing differences</p> <p>Synthesizing – Needed to integrate information from multiple texts</p> <p>Determining Importance – Needed to identify the most relevant information for analysis and integration</p>	<p>Integrating information from texts includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying themes, purposes, and rhetorical features of those text • Understanding how an author transforms source material • Examining how texts from the same period treat similar topics • Comparing stories in the same genre in their approaches to similar topics.

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	Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity		
Range	Read literary works and nonfiction at the high end of text complexity band independently	<p>Metacognition – Understanding competency and degree of proficiency when reading a given text complexity is crucial to comfort and advancement</p> <p>Questioning – Determining what makes a high level text is crucial to navigating one</p>	