



## ***Common Core Standards and Global Competency Alignment: Anchor Standards***

World Savvy Classrooms, which include the Media and Arts Program and the World Savvy Challenge are aligned to Common Core State Standards. In each of the projects, students conduct specific research, use complex text, collect and decipher data, and present their ideas to a broader audience. In that learning process, students are working on and meeting specific *ELA Anchor Standards and Math Practice Standards*. Below is a sample of Common Core Math and ELA-literacy, science and social studies standards that strongly align with the work that students do in a World Savvy Classroom. World Savvy Program Associates work directly with teachers to align specific standards to their particular class.

## ***Common Core Standards and Global Competency Alignment: ELA***

### ***ELA – Reading***

#### **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas**

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.7](#) Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.8](#) Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

#### **Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity**

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.10](#) Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

#### **Craft and Structure**

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.6](#) Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text

#### **Key Ideas and Details**

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.1](#) Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.2](#) Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

### ***ELA – Writing***

#### **Text Types and Purposes**

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.1](#) Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.2](#) Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.



## Production and Distribution of Writing

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.4](#) Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.5](#) Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.6](#) Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

## Research to Build and Present Knowledge

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.7](#) Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.8](#) Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.9](#) Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

## ELA – Speaking

### Comprehension and Collaboration

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.2](#) Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.3](#) Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

### Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.4](#) Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.5](#) Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.

## ELA - History, Social Studies

### Key Ideas and Details

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.



## Craft and Structure

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.4](#) Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.4](#) Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.4](#) Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines *faction* in *Federalist* No. 10).

## Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.7](#) Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.9](#) Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.7](#) Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.9](#) Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.7](#) Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.9](#) Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.

## ELA – Science

### Key Ideas and Details

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.6-8.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.9-10.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.1](#) Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.

## Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.6-8.7](#) Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table).



- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.6-8.8](#) Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment based on research findings, and speculation in a text.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.9-10.7](#) Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.9-10.8](#) Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.7](#) Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
- [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RST.11-12.8](#) Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.

### **Common Core Standards and Global Competency Alignment: Math**

#### **CCSS.Math.Practice.MP2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

Mathematically proficient students make sense of quantities and their relationships in problem situations. They bring two complementary abilities to bear on problems involving quantitative relationships: the ability to decontextualize—to abstract a given situation and represent it symbolically and manipulate the representing symbols as if they have a life of their own, without necessarily attending to their referents—and the ability to contextualize, to pause as needed during the manipulation process in order to probe into the referents for the symbols involved. Quantitative reasoning entails habits of creating a coherent representation of the problem at hand; considering the units involved; attending to the meaning of quantities, not just how to compute them; and knowing and flexibly using different properties of operations and objects.

#### **CCSS.Math.Practice.MP3** Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

Mathematically proficient students understand and use stated assumptions, definitions, and previously established results in constructing arguments. They make conjectures and build a logical progression of statements to explore the truth of their conjectures. They are able to analyze situations by breaking them into cases, and can recognize and use counterexamples. They justify their conclusions, communicate them to others, and respond to the arguments of others. They reason inductively about data, making plausible arguments that take into account the context from which the data arose. Mathematically proficient students are also able to compare the effectiveness of two plausible arguments, distinguish correct logic or reasoning from that which is flawed, and—if there is a flaw in an argument—explain what it is. Elementary students can construct arguments using concrete referents such as objects, drawings, diagrams, and actions. Such arguments can make sense and be correct, even though they are not generalized or made formal until later grades. Later, students learn to determine domains to which an argument applies. Students at all grades can listen or read the arguments of others, decide whether they make sense, and ask useful questions to clarify or improve the arguments.



#### **CCSS.Math.Practice.MP4 Model with mathematics.**

Mathematically proficient students can apply the mathematics they know to solve problems arising in everyday life, society, and the workplace. In early grades, this might be as simple as writing an addition equation to describe a situation. In middle grades, a student might apply proportional reasoning to plan a school event or analyze a problem in the community. By high school, a student might use geometry to solve a design problem or use a function to describe how one quantity of interest depends on another.

Mathematically proficient students who can apply what they know are comfortable making assumptions and approximations to simplify a complicated situation, realizing that these may need revision later. They are able to identify important quantities in a practical situation and map their relationships using such tools as diagrams, two-way tables, graphs, flowcharts and formulas. They can analyze those relationships mathematically to draw conclusions. They routinely interpret their mathematical results in the context of the situation and reflect on whether the results make sense, possibly improving the model if it has not served its purpose.