

Alternate Eligible Content (AEC) Example

Subject: ELA

Grade: 3

AEC Code: E03AV4.1.2a

AEC: Identify the literal and nonliteral meanings of a word or phrase.

Intent Statement: Use context clues, word knowledge, and/or background knowledge, to find the direct and not direct meaning of a word or phrase.

PA Reporting Category: E03.A Literature Text

PA Core Standards (List all that apply): CC.1.3.3.F Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in grade-level text, distinguishing literal from non-literal meaning as well as shades of meaning among related words. CC.1.3.3.I Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade-level reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies and tools. CC.1.3.3.J Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate conversational, general academic, and domain-specific words and phrases, including those that signal spatial and temporal relationships.

Assessment Anchor: E03.A-V.4 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

Descriptor: E03.A-V.4.1 Demonstrate understanding of vocabulary and figurative language in literature.

Eligible Content: E03.A-V.4.1.2 Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings. a. Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps). b. Distinguish shades of meaning among related words (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).

AEC Coded

- KNOW: Literal. Nonliteral.
- DO: Identify
- CONTEXT: Word or phrase

Definition Notes: Literal Meaning: Involving an interpretation of a text or word at its most basic, nonfigurative meaning. Nonliteral Meaning: Involving the figurative meaning of words or phrases (e.g., metaphors, similes, idioms).

Original Text: Attack of the Leftovers!

<http://www.readworks.org/passages/attack-leftovers>

Most Complex Level

Content Target: Using a modified text, the student will identify a 1 non-literal word/phrase and 1 literal word/phrase from the text.

Example: Students will read or listen to modified text--Nonliteral word/phrase: "sick of", literal word/phrase: "sick"

Text Example:

"We have lots of mashed potatoes!" said Caroline. "I am sick of them," said Stewart. We have been eating them at every meal. "Thanksgiving is over and we want some new food," said the kids. Lots of family came to their house. When everyone left, there was still a lot of food left over. It was everywhere! "No more potatoes, please," said Stewart. Mom had an idea. She took out the mashed potatoes from the fridge. She poured oil in a pan and put in the potatoes. Sizzle, sizzle went the

potatoes. When they were cool, the kids tasted the fried potatoes. Caroline said they tasted like a crispy cloud. They were creamy and fluffy. Left-overs are not the end of the world!

Question Example: **Nonliteral Meaning:** In the story, Caroline and Stewart were “sick of” mashed potatoes. What does “sick of” mean in this story: 1. They wanted to eat more mashed potatoes 2. They did NOT want to eat any more mashed potatoes 3. They had upset stomachs.

Literal Meaning: Sick can also mean something else. If someone is sick, what does this mean? 1. They do not want any more of something. 2. They have a runny nose and stomach ache. 3. They want more of something.

Mid Complexity Level

Content Target: Using greatly modified text and picture supports for understanding, the student will identify the meaning of one non-literal word/phrase and one literal word/phrase from the text

Example: Student will listen to greatly modified text with picture supports

- Literal words/phrases: sick
- Nonliteral word/phrase: “sick of”

Modified Text:

Caroline and her brother Stewart ate mashed potatoes, turkey, stuffing, and gravy for Thanksgiving. They ate mashed potatoes, turkey, stuffing and gravy every day for five days after Thanksgiving. They were sick of eating the same food for five days.



Their mother fried the mashed potatoes in oil. When the oil was hot, the mashed potatoes sizzled. The children liked the fried potatoes. They were crispy and creamy.



Question Example:

In the story, Caroline and Stewart were “sick of” mashed potatoes. Which picture shows what “sick of” means in this text?



**Runny
Nose**



**No more
potatoes**



**More
potatoes**

Question Example:

“Sick” can also mean something else. What else does “sick” mean?



Fried Potatoes



Runny Nose



Mashed Potatoes

Least Complex Level

Content Target: using significantly modified text and a choice of objects/gestures, determine the non-literal meaning of a word.

Example: The student will listen to heavily modified text with picture supports

- Nonliteral word: “sick of”

Text Example:

A boy and a girl ate mashed potatoes every day.



They were sick of eating mashed potatoes.

They did not want to eat any more mashed potatoes.



They asked their mother to cook different food.

They liked the fried potatoes.



Nonliteral meanings:

- In the story, the boy and girl were "sick of" mashed potatoes.
- Which picture shows what that means?

Sick



No more
potatoes



More potatoes

