

**Grade 4 English Language Arts Standards Coverage
Reading, Language, and Listening Component**

Reporting Category	Genre	Standards Assessed	Percentage of Assessment
Key Ideas and Details	Literature	LAFS.4.RL.1.1	15-25%
		LAFS.4.RL.1.2	
		LAFS.4.RL.1.3	
	Informational	LAFS.4.RI.1.1	
		LAFS.4.RI.1.2	
		LAFS.4.RI.1.3	
Craft and Structure	Literature	LAFS.4.RL.2.4	25-35%
		Also assesses LAFS.4.RF.3.3	
		LAFS.4.RF.4.4	
		LAFS.4.L.3.4	
		LAFS.4.L.3.5	
		LAFS.4.RL.2.5	
		LAFS.4.RL.2.6	
	Informational	LAFS.4.RI.2.4	
		Also assesses LAFS.4.RF.3.3	
		LAFS.4.RF.4.4	
		LAFS.4.L.3.4	
		LAFS.4.L.3.5	
		LAFS.4.RI.2.5	
		LAFS.4.RI.2.6	
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas	Literature	LAFS.4.RL.3.7	20-30%
		LAFS.4.SL.1.2	
		LAFS.4.RL.3.9	
	Informational	LAFS.4.RI.3.7	
		LAFS.4.SL.1.2	
		LAFS.4.SL.1.3	
		LAFS.4.RI.3.8	
		LAFS.4.RI.3.9	
Language and Editing*	Literature or Informational	LAFS.4.L.1.1	15-25%
		LAFS.5.L.1.2	

***Language and Editing**

Items may ask the student to evaluate and correct errors which focus on grammar and usage or capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Items should assess on-grade-level errors; however, once a Language Standard is introduced, grade-appropriate items may be written to assess continued mastery of standard conventions of English.

**Grade 4 English Language Arts Standards Coverage
Writing Component**

In Grades 4-10, the Florida Standards Assessments (FSA) English Language Arts (ELA) Writing component contributes 10 raw score points to the overall FSA ELA total raw score; however, the raw score is not the most important score when considering a student’s overall performance.

FSA, like other Florida statewide assessments past and present, is not scored using a percent-correct or number-correct scoring method. Students correctly answering the more-difficult items receive more credit than students answering less-challenging items. In other words, the scoring model involves both the number and the difficulty of questions a student answers correctly. As indicated by numerous publications in the field of educational measurement, this type of scoring—pattern scoring—produces a more accurate scale score for individual students than the number-correct scoring method does. Pattern scoring is used widely across this country and around the world because of its accuracy in measuring students’ knowledge and skills. Because each test item, including the writing prompt, has a different effect in scoring depending on its level of challenge, no definitive percentage of a student’s scale score is derived from the FSA ELA Writing component.

Reporting Category	Text Types and Purposes	Standards Assessed
Text-Based Writing	Opinion or Informative/Explanatory	LAFS.4.W.1.1
		LAFS.4.W.1.2
		LAFS.4.W.2.4
		LAFS.4.W.2.5
		LAFS.4.W.3.8
		LAFS.4.W.3.9
		LAFS.4.L.1.1
		LAFS.4.L.1.2
		LAFS.4.L.2.3
		LAFS.4.L.3.4
		LAFS.4.L.3.5
		LAFS.4.L.3.6