<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade-Level Standard</th>
<th>DLM Essential Element</th>
<th>Linkage Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ELA.RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently | ELA.EE.RI.3.5 With guidance and support, use text features including headings and key words to locate information in a text | **Initial Precursor**  
- Can produce some type of communication (body movement, sound, facial expression, or gaze) indicating he or she desires a specific object in his or her immediate environment, such as food or a toy  

**Distal Precursor**  
- Can recognize when he or she encounters familiar people, objects, places, and events  

**Proximal Precursor**  
- Can identify illustrations or tactile graphics/objects that reflect aspects of a familiar text, such as setting, characters, or action if it is a story or a person, place, thing, or idea if it is an informational text  

**Target**  
- Can locate information within an informational text by using the text features including bold, italics, and underlined text, headings, captions, icons, graphics or illustrations, text boxes, table of contents, and glossaries  

**Successor**  
- Can locate information in a text by using the specific text features, which can include bold print, captions, and subheadings |
### How is the Initial Precursor related to the Target?

**Initial Precursor:** Learning to use predictable features in informational texts (e.g., headings, bolded key words) requires students to begin to recognize things that are familiar, predictable, and preferred. Students can work toward this beginning with communicating preferences for objects in the immediate environment. In the context of ELA instruction, teachers can address this using the DLM Familiar Texts aligned with this Essential Element and linkage level. These texts are about familiar contexts (e.g., home, school, or neighborhood) and feature objects associated with familiar routines that occur in those familiar contexts. Teachers can gather the objects or use the images in the text to encourage students to indicate preferences for the objects as they appear in the text.

### How is the Distal Precursor related to the Target?

**Distal Precursor:** Learning to use predictable features in informational texts (e.g., headings, bolded key words) requires students to begin to recognize things that are familiar or predictable. In the context of reading informational texts, students can work on this by engaging in repeated shared reading using texts about events that are familiar. In the context of reading literature, students can work on recognizing and remembering people, objects, places, and events. Using the DLM Familiar Texts aligned with this Essential Element and linkage level, teachers and students can work on this skill while engaging in shared reading about common settings (e.g., home, school) and the people, objects, and events that are associated with those settings.

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A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

**Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Initial Precursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Distal Precursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Proximal Precursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Supporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Successor</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>Untested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ELA.EE.RI.3.5 - With guidance and support, use text features including headings and key words to locate information in a text.

F-55
Can seek objects (expresses interest)

F-141
Can determine similar or different based on physical characteristics

F-142
Can pay attention to object characteristics due to language cues

F-153
Can demonstrate understanding of object words during familiar routines

F-143
Can demonstrate understanding of object names.

F-121
Can identify familiar people, objects, places, and events

ELA-1382
Can name objects in pictures/tactile graphics or name objects used to represent book pictures during a shared reading activity

ELA-1210
Can identify pictures or tactile graphics/objects that go with a familiar text
ELA-1374
Recognize that illustrations or tactile graphics/objects in a text can provide information.

ELA-1377
Recognize that the text features can be used to locate information (e.g., key vocabulary, graphic descriptions, and headings).

ELA-375
Use basic text features to find information.

ELA-747
Can use specific text features, including bold print, captions, and subheadings to locate information.