NEW LANGUAGE ARTS PROGRESSIONS (ESL/New Language)

Common Core content and style	e Anchor Standard (RI.6) e of a text.	MAIN ACADEMIC DEMAND Assess Author's Point of View			
	e Grade 4 Standard (RI.4 ame event or topic; describe t	GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND Compare and Contrast First- and Second-Hand Accounts of an Event or Topic			
5 Levels of Language Development	Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
	When acquiring	a new language, using grade	level texts and appropriate sup	ports, students are able to:	
VE	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize pretaught words and phrases on a T-chart to identify first- and second- hand accounts of the same topic, as text is read in partnership and/or teacher- led small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on a T-chart to identify first- and second- hand accounts of the same topic, as text is read in partnership and/or small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed T-chart to identify first- and second- hand accounts of the same topic, as text is read in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize sentences on a T-chart to identify first- and second- hand accounts of the same topic, as text is read in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize information on a self- created T-chart, independently, to identify first- and second-hand accounts of the same topic, as text is read in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings
ALLANDER ANLANDER ANLANDER Literacy Links	pretaught words and phrases on a Venn diagram to compare and contrast first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on a Venn diagram to compare and contrast first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed Venn diagram to compare and contrast first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize sentences on a Venn diagram, after teacher modeling, to compare and contrast first- and second- hand accounts of an event or topic	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>information on a self-</i> <i>created Venn diagram,</i> <i>independently,</i> to compare and contrast first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic
	in the <i>new and/or the home language</i> .	in the new and/or the home language.	in the new and, occasionally, in the home language.	in the <i>new language</i> .	in the <i>new lar</i>



L	Levels of anguage velopment	Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
PRODUCTIVE	Velopment Oracy and Literacy Links	(Beginner) Speaking-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words and phrases and the previously completed graphic organizers to complete sentence starters that describe the differences and similarities between first- and second-hand accounts of a topic or event, when speaking in partnership and/or teacher- led small groups Writing-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words and phrases to complete a cloze paragraph that compares and contrasts first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	(Low Intermediate) Speaking-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases and the previously completed graphic organizers to complete sentence starters that describe the differences and similarities between first- and second-hand accounts of a topic or event, when speaking in partnership and/or small groups Writing-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases to write two or more paragraphs that compare and contrast first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	(High Intermediate) Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a word bank to describe the differences and similarities between first- and second-hand accounts of a topic or event, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings Writing-Centered Activity: Use a word bank and the previously completed graphic organizers to develop a short essay that compares and contrasts first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use the <i>previously completed</i> <i>graphic organizers</i> to describe the differences and	(Proficient) Speaking-Centered Activity: Use <i>information</i> , <i>independently</i> , to describe the differences and similarities between first- and second-hand accounts of a topic or event, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings Writing-Centered Activity: Use <i>information</i> , <i>independently</i> , to develop a multiple paragraph essay that compares and contrasts first- and second-hand accounts of an event or topic
		in the <i>new and/or the home language</i> .	in the <i>new and/or the home language</i> .	in the <i>new and</i> , occasionally, in the home language.	in the <i>new language</i> .	in the <i>new language</i> .



Common Core Grade 4 Standard (RI.4.6): Compare and contrast a first account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the i		GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND Compare and Contrast First- and Second-Hand Accounts of an Event or Topic						
 Linguistic Demands: The following are examples in English that may vary based on the language of instruction. In the first three levels (entering, emerging and transitioning), students can approach these linguistic demands in the new and/or home language. Identify pronouns that indicate first- and second-hand accounts (e.g., first-hand accounts use I, me; second-hand accounts use third person, he/they). Use compare-and-contrast words and phrases (e.g., same, different, but, similar, whereas, however) to compare first- and second-hand events. 								
Example to Address the Linguistic Demands								
Text Excerpt		Teacher Directions						
Text 1 (First-hand account)	 In a mini lesson, small group or whole class conversations, discuss how a first- and second-hand source can be identified by the use of pronouns: Text 1—First-hand account: Identify nouns and associated pronouns (bold) 							
Interview with Neil Armstrong: First Man to Walk on the Moon								
In my view, the emotional moment was the landing. That was human contact with the moon, the landing It was at the time when we landed that we were there, we were in the lunar environment, the lunar gravity. That, in my view, was the emotional high. And the business of getting down the ladder to me was much less significant. Text 2 (Second-hand account) High above there is the Moon, cold and quiet, no air, no life, but glowing in the sky. Here below there are <i>three men</i> who close themselves in special clothes, <i>who</i> —click—lock hands in heavy gloves, <i>who</i> —click—lock heads in large round helmets. It is summer here in Florida, hot, and near the sea. But now <i>these men</i> are dressed for colder, stranger places. <i>They</i> walk with stiff and awkward steps in suits not made for Earth. <i>They</i> have studied and practiced and trained, and said good-bye to family and friends. If all goes well, <i>they</i> will be gone for one week, gone where no one has been. <i>Their</i> two small spaceships are Columbia and Eagle Text 1 Retrieved from http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/25/apollo-11-neil-armstrong_n1830571.html) Text 2 Floca, B. (2009). <i>Moonshot: The flight of Apollo 11.</i> New York: Atheneum. (From Appendix B, CCSS, p. 56.)	 moon). Text 2—Second-ha (<i>italics</i>) (e.g. <i>three</i>) Use compare-and-c The first- and second 	at indicate the topic of the text (e.g., the landing on the nd account: Identify the nouns and associated pronouns <i>men, who, they</i>) that reflect that this is a secondhand account. contrast words to explain the differences in the accounts (e.g., nd-hand events are similar because; Even though both _, they differ in that).						

