



Part I: Interacting in Meaningful Ways	EMERGING	EXPANDING	BRIDGING
<b>A. Collaborative (engagement in dialogue with others)</b>			
<b>1. Exchanging information and ideas:</b> Exchanging Information and ideas with others through oral collaborative conversations on a range of social and academic topics. - SL.K.1, 6; L.K.1, 6	1. Contribute to conversations and express ideas by asking and answering <i>yes-no</i> and <i>wh-</i> questions and responding using gestures, words, and simple phrases.	1. Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.	1. Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.
<b>2. Interacting via written English:</b> Interacting with others in written English in various communicative forms (print, communicative technology, and multimedia) - W.K.6; L.K.1, 6	2. Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of short informational and literary texts that include minimal writing (labeling with a few words), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.	2. Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of informational and literary texts that include some writing (e.g., short sentences), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.	2. Collaborate with the teacher and peers on joint composing projects of informational and literary texts that include a greater amount of writing (e.g., a very short story), using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.
<b>3. Offering opinions:</b> Offering and supporting opinions and negotiating with others in communicative exchanges - SL.K.1, 6; L.K.1, 6	3. Offer opinions and ideas in conversations using a small set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think X.</i> ), as well as open responses.	3. Offer opinions in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think/don't think X. I agree with X.</i> ), as well as open responses, in order to gain and/or hold the floor.	3. Offer opinions in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., <i>I think/don't think X. I agree with X, but . . .</i> ), as well as open responses, in order to gain and/or hold the floor or add information to an idea.
<b>4. Adapting language choices:</b> Adapting language choices to various contexts (based on task, purpose, audience, and text type) - N/A at K	4. No standard for kindergarten.	4. No standard for kindergarten.	4. No standard for kindergarten.
<b>B. Interpretive (comprehension and analysis of written and spoken texts)</b>			
<b>5. Listening actively:</b> Listening actively to spoken English in a range of social and academic contexts - SL.K.1-3	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering <i>yes-no</i> and <i>wh-</i> questions with oral sentence frames and substantial prompting and support.	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering questions with oral sentence frames and occasional prompting and support.	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering detailed questions with minimal prompting and light support.
<b>6. Reading/viewing closely:</b> Reading closely literary and informational texts and viewing multimedia to determine how meaning is conveyed explicitly and implicitly through language - RL.K.1-7, 9,10; RI.K.1-7,9 10; SL.K.2-3; L.K.4, 6	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., parts of a plant), and text elements (e.g., characters) based on understanding of a select set of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with substantial support.	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., how butterflies eat), and text elements (e.g., setting, characters) in greater detail based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support.	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., insect metamorphosis), and text elements (e.g., major events, characters, setting) using key details based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with light support.
<b>7. Evaluating language choices:</b> Evaluating how well writers and speakers use language to support ideas and opinions with details or reasons depending on modality, text type, purpose, audience, topic, and content area - RL.K.3,4,6; RI.K.2,6,8; L.K.4-6	7. Describe the language an author uses to present an idea (e.g., the words and phrases used when a character is introduced) with prompting and substantial support.	7. Describe the language an author uses to present an idea (e.g., the adjectives used to describe a character) with prompting and moderate support.	7. Describe the language an author uses to present or support an idea (e.g., the vocabulary used to describe people and places) with prompting and light support.
<b>8. Analyzing language choices:</b> Analyzing how writers and speakers use vocabulary and other language resources for specific purposes (to explain, persuade, entertain, etc.) depending on modality, text type, purpose, audience, topic, and content area - RL.K.4-5; RI.K.4; L.K.4-6	8. Distinguish how two different frequently used words (e.g., describing an action with the verb <i>walk</i> versus <i>run</i> ) produce a different effect.	8. Distinguish how two different words with similar meaning (e.g., describing an action as <i>walk</i> versus <i>march</i> ) produce shades of meaning and a different effect.	8. Distinguish how multiple different words with similar meaning (e.g., <i>walk, march, strut, prance</i> ) produce shades of meaning and a different effect.
<b>C. Productive (creation of oral presentations and written texts)</b>			
<b>9. Presenting:</b> Expressing information and ideas in formal oral presentations on academic topics - SL.K.4-6; L.K.1, 6	9. Plan and deliver very brief oral presentations (e.g., show and tell, describing a picture).	9. Plan and deliver brief oral presentations on a variety of topics (e.g., show and tell, author's chair, recounting an experience, describing an animal).	9. Plan and deliver longer oral presentations on a variety of topics in a variety of content areas (e.g., retelling a story, describing a science experiment).
<b>10. Composing/Writing:</b> Composing/Writing literary and informational texts to present, describe, and explain ideas and information, using appropriate technology - W.K.1-3,5-8; L.K.1-2,6	10. Draw, dictate, and write to compose very short literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., a description of a dog), using familiar vocabulary collaboratively in shared language activities with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and sometimes independently.	10. Draw, dictate, and write to compose short literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., a description of dogs), collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and with increasing independence.	10. Draw, dictate, and write to compose longer literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., an information report on dogs), collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and independently using appropriate text organization.
<b>11. Supporting opinions:</b> Supporting own opinions and evaluating others' opinions in speaking and writing – W.K.1; SL.K.4, 6; L.K.1-2, 6	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons (e.g., <i>My favorite book is X because X.</i> ) referring to the text or to relevant background knowledge.	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons and some textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., paraphrased examples from text or knowledge of content).	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons with detailed textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., specific examples from text or knowledge of content).
<b>12. Selecting language resources:</b> Selecting and applying varied and precise vocabulary and language structures to effectively convey ideas - W.K.5; SL.K.4, 6; L.K.1, 5-6	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences using a select set of key words.  b) Use a select number of general academic and domain-specific words to add detail (e.g., adding the word <i>spicy</i> to describe a favorite food, using the word <i>larva</i> when explaining insect metamorphosis) while speaking and composing.	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences using complete sentences and key words.  b) Use a growing number of general academic and domain-specific words in order to add detail or to create shades of meaning (e.g., using the word <i>scurry</i> versus <i>run</i> ) while speaking and composing.	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences using increasingly detailed complete sentences and key words.  b) Use a wide variety of general academic and domain-specific words, synonyms, antonyms, and non-literal language to create an effect (e.g., using the word <i>suddenly</i> to signal a change) or to create shades of meaning (e.g., <i>The cat's fur was as white as snow.</i> ) while speaking and composing.



Part II: Learning About How English Works	EMERGING	EXPANDING	BRIDGING
<b>A. Structuring Cohesive Texts</b>			
<p><b>1. Understanding text structure</b> and organization based on purpose, text type, and discipline-</p> <p>RL.K.5; RI.K.5; W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4 L.K.1</p>	<p>1. Apply understanding of how text types are organized (e.g., how a story is organized by a sequence of events) to comprehending and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently.</p>	<p>1. Apply understanding of how different text types are organized to express ideas (e.g., how a story is organized sequentially with predictable stages versus how an informative text is organized by topic and details) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, collaboratively with peers, and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>1. Apply understanding of how different text types are organized predictably (e.g., a narrative text versus an informative text versus an opinion text) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and independently.</p>
<p><b>2. Understanding cohesion</b> and how language resources across a text contribute to the way a text unfolds and flows-</p> <p>RL.K.5; RI.K.5; W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4; L.K.1</p>	<p>2. Apply basic understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using more everyday connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>one time, then</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently.</p>	<p>2. Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a growing number of connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>next, after a long time</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, collaboratively with peers, and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>2. Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a variety of connecting words or phrases (e.g., <i>first/second/third, once, at the end</i>) to comprehending texts and composing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and independently.</p>
<b>B. Expanding &amp; Enriching Ideas</b>			
<p><b>3. Using verbs and verb phrases</b> to create precision and clarity in different text types-</p> <p>W.K.5; SL.K.6; L.K.1,6</p>	<p>3. a) Use frequently used verbs (e.g., go, eat, run) and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. b) Use simple verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past for recounting an experience) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>3. a) Use a growing number of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. b) Use a growing number of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past tense for retelling, simple present for a science description) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>	<p>3. a) Use a wide variety of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. b) Use a wide variety of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple present for a science description, simple future to predict) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>
<p><b>4. Using nouns and noun phrases</b> to expand ideas and provide more detail-</p> <p>W.K.5; SL.K.6; L.K.1,6</p>	<p>4. Expand noun phrases in simple ways (e.g., adding a familiar adjective to describe a noun) in order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.</p>	<p>4. Expand noun phrases in a growing number of ways (e.g., adding a newly learned adjective to a noun) in order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>4. Expand noun phrases in a wide variety of ways (e.g., adding a variety of adjectives to noun phrases) in order to enrich the meaning of phrases/sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>
<p><b>5. Modifying to add details</b> to provide more information and create precision-</p> <p>W.K.5; SL.K.4, 6; L.K.1,6</p>	<p>5. Expand sentences with frequently used prepositional phrases (<i>such as in the house, on the boat</i>) to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.</p>	<p>5. Expand sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar or new activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>5. Expand simple and compound sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>
<b>C. Connecting and Condensing Ideas</b>			
<p><b>6. Connecting ideas</b> within sentences by combining clauses-</p> <p>W.K.1-3,5; SL.K.4, 6; L.K.1,6</p>	<p>6. Combine clauses in a few basic ways to make connections between and join ideas (e.g., creating compound sentences using <i>and, but, so</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.</p>	<p>6. Combine clauses in an increasing variety of ways to make connections between and join ideas, for example, to express cause/effect (e.g., <i>She jumped because the dog barked.</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.</p>	<p>6. Combine clauses in a wide variety of ways (e.g., rearranging complete simple sentences to form compound sentences) to make connections between and join ideas (e.g., <i>The boy was hungry. The boy ate a sandwich. -&gt; The boy was hungry so he ate a sandwich.</i>) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.</p>
<p><b>7. Condensing ideas</b> within sentences using a variety of language resources- N/A at K</p>	<p>7. No standard for kindergarten.</p>	<p>7. No standard for kindergarten.</p>	<p>7. No standard for kindergarten.</p>

<b>Part III: Using Foundational Literacy Skills (RF.K.1-4)</b>	
<p><b>Foundational Literacy Skills: Literacy in an Alphabetic Writing System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Print concepts</li> <li>Phonological awareness</li> <li>Phonics &amp; word recognition</li> <li>Fluency</li> </ul>	<p>See Appendix A for information on teaching reading foundational skills to English learners of various profiles based on age, native language, native language writing system, schooling experience, and literacy experience and proficiency. Some considerations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native language and literacy (e.g., phoneme awareness or print concept skills in native language) should be assessed for potential transference to English language and literacy.</li> <li>Similarities between native language and English should be highlighted (e.g., phonemes or letters that are the same in both languages).</li> <li>Differences between native language and English should be highlighted (e.g., some phonemes in English may not exist in the student's native language; native language syntax may be different from English syntax).</li> </ul>