



Louisiana
STUDENT
STANDARDS
CONNECTORS FOR
ENGLISH LEARNERS (ELS)



GRADES NINE-TEN
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 **DEPARTMENT of**
EDUCATION
Louisiana Believes

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DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 LOUISIANA CONNECTORS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

The Louisiana Connectors for English language learners were informed by WestEd and the Understanding Language Initiative at Stanford University with input by hundreds of parents and teachers from across the state. The new set of English Language Proficiency (ELP) Connectors developed for K, 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-8, and 9-12 grades, highlight and amplify the critical language, knowledge about language, and skills using language that are aligned to Louisiana Student Standards and that are necessary for English learners (ELs) to be successful in schools.

The 10 Connectors (expectations) highlight a strategic set of language functions (what students do with language to accomplish content-specific tasks) and language forms (vocabulary, grammar, and discourse specific to a particular content area or discipline) which are needed by ELs as they develop competence in the practices associated with English language arts (ELA) & literacy, mathematics, and scienceⁱ. The five English Language Proficiency (ELP) levels for each of the Connectors address the question, **“What might an EL’s language use look like at each ELP level as he or she progresses toward independent participation in grade-appropriate activities?”**

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Potential

ELs have the same potential as native speakers of English to engage in cognitively complex tasks. Regardless of ELP level, all ELs need access to challenging, grade-appropriate curriculum, instruction, and assessment and benefit from activities requiring them to create linguistic output (Ellis, 2008a; 2008b). Even though ELs will produce language that includes features that distinguish them from their native-English-speaking peers, “it is possible [for ELLs] to achieve the standards for college-and-career readiness” (NGA Center & CCSSO, 2010b, p. 1).

2. Funds of Knowledge

ELs’ primary languages and other social, cultural, and linguistic background knowledge and resources (i.e., their “funds of knowledge” [Moll, Amanti, Neff, & Gonzalez, 1992]) are useful tools to help them navigate back and forth among their schools and their communities’ valuable resources as they develop the social, cultural, and linguistic competencies required for effective communication in English. In particular, an awareness of culture should be embedded within curriculum, instruction, and assessment provided to ELs since “the more one knows about the other language and culture, the greater the chances of creating the appropriate cultural interpretation of a written or spoken text” (National Standards in Foreign Language Education Project, 2006, p. 37).

3. Diversity in EL Progress in Acquiring English Language Proficiency

A student’s ability to demonstrate proficiency at a particular ELP level will depend on context, content-area focus, and developmental factors. Thus, a student’s designated ELP level represents a typical current performance level, not a fixed status. An English language proficiency level does not identify a student (e.g., “Level 1 student”), but rather identifies what a student knows and can do at a particular stage of English language development, for example, “a student at Level 1” or “a student whose listening performance is at Level 1.” Progress in acquiring English may vary depending upon program type, age at which entered program, initial English proficiency level, native language literacy, and other factors (Bailey & Heritage, 2010; Byrnes & Canale, 1987; Lowe & Stansfield, 1988). Within these ELP Connectors, we assume simultaneous development of language and content-area knowledge, skills, and abilities. ELs do not need to wait until their ELP is sufficiently developed to participate in content area instruction and assessment.

“Research has shown that ELLs can develop literacy in English even as their oral proficiency in English develops (Bunch, Kibler, & Pimentel, 2013, p. 15).

4. Scaffolding

ELs at all levels of ELP should be provided with scaffolding in order to reach the next reasonable proficiency level as they develop grade-appropriate language capacities, particularly those that involve content-specific vocabulary and registers. The type and intensity of the scaffolding provided will depend on each student's ability to undertake the particular task independently while continuing to uphold appropriate complexity for the student.

5. Students with Limited or Interrupted Formal Education

ELs with limited or interrupted formal education must be provided access to targeted supports that allow them to develop foundational literacy skills in an accelerated time frame (DeCapua & Marshall, 2011). "Reading: Foundational Skills" (NGA Center & CCSSO, 2010).

6. Special Needs

ELs with disabilities can benefit from English language development services (and it is recommended that language development goals be part of their Individualized Education Plans [IEPs]). Educators should be aware that these students may take slightly different paths towards English language proficiency.

7. Access Supports and Accommodations

Based on their individual needs, all ELs, including ELs with disabilities, should be provided access supports and accommodations for assessments, so that their assessment results are valid and reflect what they know and can do. Educators should be aware that these access supports and accommodations can be used in classroom instruction and assessment to ensure that students have access to instruction and assessment based on the ELP Connectors. When identifying the access supports and accommodations that should be considered for ELs and ELs with IEPs or 504 plans during classroom instruction and assessment, it is particularly useful to consider EL needs in relation to receptive and productive modalities. (See footnote in Table 2 for more information.)

8. Multimedia, Technology, and New Literacies

New understandings around literacy (e.g., visual and digital literacies) have emerged around use of information and communication technologies (International Reading Association, 2009). Relevant, strategic, and appropriate multimedia tools and technology, aligned to the ELP Connectors, should be integrated into the design of curriculum, instruction, and assessment for ELs.

DESIGN FEATURES OF THE CONNECTORS

The 10 ELP Connectors are designed for collaborative use by English language development (ELD) and content area teachers in both English language development and content-area instruction. Explicit recognition that language acquisition takes place across the content areas fosters collaboration among educators and benefits ELs' learning experiences.

At present, second language development is seen largely as the responsibility of the ESL/ELD teacher, while content development as that of the subject area teacher. Given the new [content] standards' explicitness in how language must be used to enact disciplinary knowledge and skills, such a strict division of labor is no longer viable. Content area teachers must understand and leverage the language and literacy practices found in science, mathematics, history/social studies, and the language arts to enhance students' engagement with rich content and fuel their academic performance.

ESL/ELD teachers must cultivate a deeper knowledge of the disciplinary language that EL students need, and help their students to grow in using it. Far greater collaboration and sharing of expertise are needed among ELD teachers and content area teachers at the secondary level. At the elementary level, far greater alignment and integration are needed across ELD and subject matter learning objectives, curriculum, and lesson plans that teachers in self-contained classrooms prepare and deliver (Understanding Language Initiative, 2012, p. 2).

The levels 1–5 descriptors for each of the 10 ELP Connectors describe targets for EL performance by the **end** of each ELP level at a particular point in time. However, students may demonstrate a range of abilities within each ELP level. By describing the end of each ELP level for each ELP Connector, the levels 1–5 descriptors reflect a linear progression across the proficiency levels of an aligned set of knowledge, skills, and abilities. This is done for purposes of presentation and understanding; actual second language acquisition does not necessarily occur in a linear fashion within or across proficiency levels.

An EL at any given point along his or her trajectory of English learning may exhibit some abilities (e.g., speaking skills) at a higher proficiency level, while at the same time exhibiting other abilities (e.g., writing skills) at a lower proficiency level. Additionally, a student may successfully perform a particular skill at a lower proficiency level but need review at the next higher proficiency level when presented with a new or more complex type of text. As a reminder, by definition, EL status is a temporary status. Thus, an English language proficiency level does not identify a student (e.g., “a Level 1 student”), but rather identifies what a student know and can do at a particular stage of English language development (e.g., “a student at Level 1” or “a student whose listening performance is at Level 1”).

Organization of the ELP Connectors

For the purposes of clarity, the 10 ELP Connectors are organized according to a schema that represents each Connector’s importance to ELs’ participation in the practices called for by college-and-career-ready ELA & Literacy, mathematics, and science standards (G. Bunch, personal communication, August 15, 2013; Bunch, Kibler, & Pimentel, 2013).

Table 1. Organization of the ELP Connectors in Relation to Participation in Content-Area Practices

1	construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing
2	participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, 2 ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions
3	speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics
4	construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence
5	Conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems
6	analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing
7	adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing
8	determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text
9	create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text
10	make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade- appropriate speech and writing

Connectors 1 through 7 involve the language necessary for ELLs to engage in the central content-specific practices associated with ELA & Literacy, mathematics and science. They begin with a focus on extraction of meaning and then progress to engagement in these practices.

Connectors 8 through 10 hone in on some of the more micro-level linguistic features that are undoubtedly important to focus on, but only in the service of the other seven

The ELP Connectors are interrelated and can be used separately or in combination. (In particular, as shown above, Standards 8–10 support the other seven standards.) The standards do not include curriculum statements, nor do they privilege a single approach to the teaching of social and expressive communication or the teaching of grammar; instead, the Connectors and descriptors for each proficiency level leave room for teachers, and curriculum developers to determine how each ELP Connector and descriptor should be reached and what additional topics should be addressed.

Alternate Organization of the ELP Connectors

The ELP Connectors might also be framed in relation to narrower domains of listening, speaking, reading, and writing and also in relation to broader receptive¹, productive, and interactive modalities. The interactive modalities category allows for emphasis on the need for ELs to meaningfully engage with their peers during content area instruction. (Connectors 9 and 10 address the linguistic structures of English and are framed in relation to the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA Language domain.)

Modalities	Domains	Corresponding ELP Connector
Receptive² modalities: This mode refers to the learner as a reader or listener/viewer working with ‘text’ whose author or deliverer is not present.	Listening and Reading	1 construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational through grade-appropriate listening, reading and viewing
		8 determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text
Productive Modalities: The mode places the learner as speaker and writer for a ‘distant’ audience, one with whom interaction is not possible or limited. The communication is set for a specified audience, has purpose, and generally abides by rules of genre or style. It is a planned or formalized speech act or written document, and the learner has an opportunity to draft, get feedback, and revise, before publication or broadcast. (Phillips, 2008, p. 96)	Speaking and Writing	3 speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics
		4 construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence
		7 adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing
Interactive modalities: Collaborative use of receptive and productive modalities. This mode refers to the learner as a speaker/listener [and] reader/writer. It requires two-way interactive communication where negotiation of meaning may be observed. The exchange will provide evidence of awareness of the socio-cultural aspects of communication as language proficiency develops. (Phillips, 2008, p. 96)	Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing	2 participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, 2 ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions
		5 Conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems
		6 analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing

¹ The terms receptive and productive language functions were used for the ELP standards schema, rather than the newer American Council of Foreign Language Teaching (ACTFL) terms used in Phillips (2008), in keeping with the functional language terms used in the CCSO (2012) ELPD Framework (which employs the earlier ACTFL terminology).

² The ability to communicate via multiple modes of representation (e.g., non-verbal communication, oral, pictorial, graphic, textual) may be especially important for ELs with certain types of disabilities. When identifying the access supports and accommodations that should be considered for ELs and ELs with IEPs or 504 plans, it is particularly useful to consider ELL needs in relation to broader receptive, productive, and interactive modalities when listening, speaking, reading, or writing are not the explicit focus of the construct(s) being instructed or assessed.

Connectors 1 and 2

Grades Nine - Twelve

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.1	<p>An EL can...</p> <p>construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade appropriate listening, reading, and viewing</p>	<p>use a very limited set of strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify a few key words and phrases in oral communications and simple oral and written texts. 	<p>use an emerging set of strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the main topic • retell a few key details in oral presentations and simple oral and written texts. 	<p>use a developing set of strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine the central idea or theme in oral presentations and written texts • explain how the theme is developed by specific details in the texts • summarize part of the text. 	<p>use an increasing range of strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine two central ideas or themes in oral presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a simple text. 	<p>use a wide range of strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determine central ideas or themes in presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a text.
9-12.2	<p>An EL can...</p> <p>participate in grade appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics • present information • respond to simple yes/no questions and some wh- questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics and texts • present information and ideas • respond to simple questions and wh- questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on familiar topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of others • express his or her own ideas • ask and answer relevant questions • add relevant information and evidence • restate some of the key ideas expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of others • express his or her own ideas clearly • support points with specific and relevant evidence • ask and answer questions to clarify ideas and conclusions • summarize the key points expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in extended conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of substantive topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of others • express his or her own ideas clearly and persuasively • refer to specific and relevant evidence from texts or research to support his or her ideas • ask and answer questions that probe reasoning and claims • summarize the key points and evidence discussed.

Connectors 3 and 4

Grades Nine - Twelve

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.3	<p>An EL can...</p> <p>speak and write about grade appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.</p>	<p>with support (including modeled sentences),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> communicate information about familiar texts, topics, and experiences. 	<p>with support (including modeled sentences),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deliver short oral presentations compose written narratives or informational texts about familiar texts, topics, experiences, or events. 	<p>with support (including modeled sentences),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deliver short oral presentations compose written informational texts develop the topic with a few details about familiar texts, topics, or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deliver oral presentations compose written informational texts develop the topic with some relevant details, concepts, examples, and information integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> deliver oral presentations compose written informational texts fully develop the topic with relevant details, concepts, examples, and information integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.
9-12.4	<p>An EL can...</p> <p>construct grade appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> express an opinion about a familiar topic. 	<p>construct a claim about familiar topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce the topic give a reason to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about familiar topics introduce the topic provide sufficient reasons or facts to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about a variety of topics introduce the topic provide logically ordered reasons or facts that effectively support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a substantive claim about a variety of topics introduce the claim distinguish it from a counterclaim provide logically ordered and relevant reasons and evidence to support the claim and to refute the counter-claim provide a conclusion that summarizes the argument presented.

Connectors 5 and 6

Grades Nine - Twelve

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.5	An EL can... conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from a few provided print and digital sources label collected information, experiences, or events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from provided print and digital sources summarize data and information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out short research projects to answer a question gather information from multiple provided print and digital sources evaluate the reliability of each source paraphrase key information in a short written or oral report include illustrations, diagrams, or other graphics provide a list of sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use search terms effectively evaluate the reliability of each source integrate information into an organized oral or written report cite sources appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question or solve a problem gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use advanced search terms effectively evaluate the reliability of each source analyze and integrate information into a clearly organized oral or written text cite sources appropriately.
9-12.6	An EL can... analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify a point an author or a speaker makes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the main argument an author or speaker makes identify one reason an author or a speaker gives to support the argument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the reasons an author or a speaker gives to support a claim cite textual evidence to support the analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyze the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts or speeches, including documents of historical and literary significance, determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and cite textual evidence to support the analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyze and evaluate the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts, including documents of historical and literary significance, determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and cite specific textual evidence to thoroughly

Connectors 7 and 8

Grades Nine - Twelve

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.7	An EL can... adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognize the meaning of some words learned through conversations, reading, and being read to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices to task and audience with emerging control use some frequently occurring general academic and content specific words in conversation and discussion. 	adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with developing ease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use an increasing number of general academic and content-specific words and expressions in speech and written text show developing control of style and tone in oral or written text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience use a wider range of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrases adopt and maintain a formal style in speech and writing, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with ease use a wide variety of complex general academic and content specific words and phrases employ both formal and more informal styles effectively, as appropriate.
9-12.8	An EL can... determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text	relying heavily on context, visual aids, and knowledge of morphology in their native language, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognize the meaning of a few frequently occurring words, simple phrases, and formulaic expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events. 	using context, visual aids, reference materials, and knowledge of morphology in their native language, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of frequently occurring words, phrases, and expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events. 	using context, some visual aids, reference materials, and a developing knowledge of English morphology (e.g., affixes and root words), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases and frequently occurring expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events. 	using context, increasingly complex visual aids, reference materials, and an increasing knowledge of English morphology, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language, and a growing number of idiomatic expressions in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events 	using context, complex visual aids, reference materials, and consistent knowledge of English morphology, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language (e.g., irony, hyperbole), and idiomatic expressions in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.

Connectors 9 and 10

Grades Nine - Twelve

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.9	An EL can... create clear and coherent grade appropriate speech and text.	with support (including context and visual aids) and non-verbal communication, • communicate basic information about an event or topic • use a narrow range of vocabulary and syntactically simple sentences with limited control.	with support (including modeled sentences), • recount a short sequence of events in order, and • introduce an informational topic • provide one or two facts about the topic • use common linking words to connect events and ideas (e.g., first, next, because) with emerging control.	• recount a sequence of events, with a beginning, middle, and end • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts and details • use common transitional words and phrases to connect events, ideas, and opinions (e.g., after a while, for example, as a result) • provide a conclusion with developing control	• recount a longer, more detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with a clear sequential or chronological structure • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use a variety of more complex transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement with increasingly independent control.	• recount a complex and detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with an effective sequential or chronological order • introduce and effectively develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use complex and varied transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement
9-12.10	An EL can... make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade appropriate speech and writing.	with support (including modeled sentences), • recognize and use a small number of frequently occurring nouns, noun phrases, verbs, conjunctions, and prepositions • understand and respond to simple questions.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use frequently occurring verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions • produce simple and compound sentences.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use simple phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional) • use simple clauses (e.g., independent, dependent, relative, adverbial) • produce and expand simple, compound and a few complex sentences.	• use increasingly complex phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial and participial, prepositional, and absolute) • use increasingly complex clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.	• use complex phrases and clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Grades 9-12: Louisiana Connectors For English Learners: At-a-Glance

ELP Connector		By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
9-12.1	An ELL can . . . construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing.	use a very limited set of strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify a few key words and phrases in oral communications and simple oral and written texts.	use an emerging set of strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">identify the main topicretell a few key details in oral presentations and simple oral and written texts.	use a developing set of strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine the central idea or theme in oral presentations and written textsexplain how the theme is developed by specific details in the textssummarize part of the text.	use an increasing range of strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine two central ideas or themes in oral presentations and written textsanalyze the development of the themes/ideascite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysissummarize a simple text.	use a wide range of strategies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine central ideas or themes in presentations and written textsanalyze the development of the themes/ideascite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysissummarize a text.
9-12.2	An ELL can . . . participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topicspresent informationrespond to simple yes/no questions and some wh-questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics and textspresent information and ideasrespond to simple questions and wh-questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on familiar topics, texts, and issuesbuild on the ideas of othersexpress his or her own ideasask and answer relevant questionsadd relevant information and evidencerestate some of the key ideas expressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of topics, texts, and issuesbuild on the ideas of othersexpress his or her own ideas clearlysupport points with specific and relevant evidenceask and answer questions to clarify ideas and conclusionssummarize the key points expressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">participate in extended conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of substantive topics, texts, and issuesbuild on the ideas of othersexpress his or her own ideas clearly and persuasivelyrefer to specific and relevant evidence from texts or research to support his or her ideasask and answer questions that probe reasoning and claimssummarize the key points and evidence discussed.
9-12.3	An ELL can . . . speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">communicate information about familiar texts, topics, and experiences.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">deliver short oral presentationscompose written narratives or informational texts about familiar texts, topics, experiences, or events.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">deliver short oral presentationscompose written informational textsdevelop the topic with a few details about familiar texts, topics, or events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">deliver oral presentationscompose written informational textsdevelop the topic with some relevant details, concepts, examples, and informationintegrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">deliver oral presentationscompose written informational textsfully develop the topic with relevant details, concepts, examples, and informationintegrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.
9-12.4	An ELL can . . . construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">express an opinion about a familiar topic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">construct a claim about familiar topicsintroduce the topicgive a reason to support the claimprovide a concluding statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">construct a claim about familiar topicsintroduce the topicprovide sufficient reasons or facts to support the claimprovide a concluding statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">construct a claim about a variety of topicsintroduce the topicprovide logically ordered reasons or facts that effectively support the claimprovide a concluding statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">construct a substantive claim about a variety of topicsintroduce the claimdistinguish it from a counter-claimprovide logically ordered and relevant reasons and evidence to support the claim and to refute the counter-claimprovide a conclusion that summarizes the argument presented.
9-12.5	An ELL can . . . conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">gather information from a few provided print and digital sourceslabel collected information, experiences, or events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">gather information from provided print and digital sourcessummarize data and information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">carry out short research projects to answer a questiongather information from multiple provided print and digital sourcesevaluate the reliability of each sourceparaphrase key information in a short written or oral reportinclude illustrations, diagrams, or other graphicsprovide a list of sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a questiongather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sourcesuse search terms effectivelyevaluate the reliability of each sourceintegrate information into an organized oral or written reportcite sources appropriately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question or solve a problemgather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sourcesuse advanced search terms effectivelyevaluate the reliability of each sourceanalyze and integrate information into a clearly organized oral or written textcite sources appropriately.
9-12.6	An ELL can . . . analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">identify a point an author or a speaker makes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">identify the main argument an author or speaker makesidentify one reason an author or a speaker gives to support the argument.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">explain the reasons an author or a speaker gives to support a claimcite textual evidence to support the analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">analyze the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts or speeches, including documents of historical and literary significance,determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, andcite textual evidence to support the analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">analyze and evaluate the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts, including documents of historical and literary significance,determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, andcite specific textual evidence to thoroughly support the analysis.
9-12.7	An ELL can . . . adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">recognize the meaning of some words learned through conversations, reading, and being read to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">adapt language choices to task and audience with emerging controluse some frequently occurring general academic and content-specific words in conversation and discussion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with developing easeuse an increasing number of general academic and content-specific words and expressions in speech and written textshow developing control of style and tone in oral or written text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audienceuse a wider range of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrasesadopt and maintain a formal style in speech and writing, as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with easeuse a wide variety of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrasesemploy both formal and more informal styles effectively, as appropriate.
9-12.8	An ELL can . . . determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text.	relying heavily on context, visual aids, and knowledge of morphology in their native language, <ul style="list-style-type: none">recognize the meaning of a few frequently occurring words, simple phrases, and formulaic expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.	using context, visual aids, reference materials, and knowledge of morphology in their native language, <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine the meaning of frequently occurring words, phrases, and expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.	using context, some visual aids, reference materials, and a developing knowledge of English morphology (e.g., affixes and root words), <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases and frequently occurring expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.	using context, increasingly complex visual aids, reference materials, and an increasing knowledge of English morphology, <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language, and a growing number of idiomatic expressions in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.	using context, complex visual aids, reference materials, and consistent knowledge of English morphology, <ul style="list-style-type: none">determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language (e.g., irony, hyperbole), and idiomatic expressions in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.
9-12.9	An ELL can . . . create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text.	with support (including context and visual aids) and non-verbal communication, <ul style="list-style-type: none">communicate basic information about an event or topicuse a narrow range of vocabulary and syntactically simple sentences with limited control.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">recount a short sequence of events in order, andintroduce an informational topicprovide one or two facts about the topicuse common linking words to connect events and ideas (e.g., first, next, because) with emerging control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">recount a sequence of events, with a beginning, middle, and endintroduce and develop an informational topic with facts and detailsuse common transitional words and phrases to connect events, ideas, and opinions (e.g., after a while, for example, as a result)provide a conclusion with developing control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">recount a longer, more detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with a clear sequential or chronological structureintroduce and develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidenceuse a variety of more complex transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideasprovide a concluding section or statement with increasingly independent control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">recount a complex and detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with an effective sequential or chronological orderintroduce and effectively develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidenceuse complex and varied transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideasprovide a concluding section or statement.
9-12.10	An ELL can . . . make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade-appropriate speech and writing.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">recognize and use a small number of frequently occurring nouns, noun phrases, verbs, conjunctions, and prepositionsunderstand and respond to simple questions.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">use frequently occurring verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctionsproduce simple and compound sentences.	with support (including modeled sentences), <ul style="list-style-type: none">use simple phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional)use simple clauses (e.g., independent, dependent, relative, adverbial)produce and expand simple, compound and a few complex sentences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">use increasingly complex phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial and participial, prepositional, and absolute)use increasingly complex clausesproduce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">use complex phrases and clausesproduce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Support Resources and Tools

As ELs learn and practice English in the classroom, they simultaneously interact with grade-level academic content. The ELP Connectors describe higher expectations for ELs by integrating language development with appropriate academic content by grade. The Connectors describe how language is used to meet the rigorous content demands in each grade and how ELs progress toward English language proficiency.

Feature	#	ELP Connector	Modality "channel" of Communication	Domain			
				Listening Comp.	Oral Production	Reading Comp.	Written Production
Language Necessary for Engagement in Content Area Practices FUNCTION	3	speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics	Productive - planned or formalized speech act or written document, and the learner has an opportunity to draft, get feedback, and revise, before publication or broadcast.		X		X
	4	construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence					
	7	adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing					
	2	participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions	Interactive - emphasizes the need for ELs to meaningfully engage with their peers, instructors, and source materials during content area instruction	X	X	X	X
	5	conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems					
	6	analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing					
	1	construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing	Receptive - reader and listener/viewer working with authentic written or oral documents where language input is meaningful and content laden	X	X		
Micro-Linguistics Features- FORMS	8	determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text	Connectors 8 through 10 address the linguistic structures of English and are framed in relation to the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA Language domain.				
	9	create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text					
	10	make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade appropriate speech and writing					

Design Features of the Correspondences

Design Features of the Correspondences with English Language Arts/Literacy, Mathematics, and Science Standards

To ensure the ELP Connectors specify the language that all ELs must acquire in order to successfully engage with Louisiana Students Standards in ELA & Literacy, mathematics, and science, two methods of correspondence mappings have been conducted for these ELP Connectors:

1. Correspondences with the Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics and Science Standards Practices

Following the guidance found in the *CCSSO Framework for English Language Proficiency Development Standards Corresponding to the Common Core State Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards* (the “[CCSSO ELPD Framework](#)”) (CCSSO, 2012), one set of correspondences was created for the language demands associated with the mathematics, science, and ELA practices. The [Louisiana Standards for Mathematics](#), a.k.a. mathematical practices and the [Louisiana Student Standards for Science](#), a.k.a. science practices. A set of ELA “Practices” was created for the [Louisiana Student Standards for ELA](#) since they did not include specific practices in their original form. (All three groups of practices are shown in Figure 1 below).

2. Correspondences with the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA & Literacy Standards

A second type of correspondence analysis was conducted to show the relationship between the ELP Connectors and the language demands found in the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA & Literacy³. This second set of correspondences is particularly useful as the ELP Connectors and the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA & Literacy Standards have a similar internal construction (based on reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language).

What are the practices?

The term *practices* refers to behaviors which developing student practitioners should increasingly use when engaging with the content and growing in content-area maturity and expertise throughout their elementary, middle, and high school years. The term “practices” is used rather than “processes” or “inquiry skills” to emphasize that engaging in [discipline-specific] investigation requires not only skill but also knowledge that is specific to each practice (NRC, 2012, p. 30).

The practices identified within the Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics and Science are key parts of the standards themselves⁴. Because the Louisiana Student Standards for ELA & Literacy does not explicitly identify key practices and core ideas in its original form, an analogous set of ELA “Practices” was created through a close analysis of the priorities contained within the ELA standards themselves (CCSSO, 2012, p. 16). Relationships and convergences among the mathematics, science, and ELA practices are shown in Figure 1.

³The K–5 standards focus on reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language across the curriculum, reflecting the fact that most or all of the instruction students in these grades receive comes from one teacher; grades 6–12 are covered in two content area-specific sections, the first for English language arts teachers and the second for teachers of history/social studies, science, and technical subjects.

⁴States who are applying for flexibility regarding specific requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, must have ELP Standards that correspond to the state’s college-and-career-ready standards

Design Features of the Correspondences

Why are no correspondence analyses shown between the ELP Connectors and the Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematical and Science Core Ideas?

In coordination with the ELPD Framework authors, the WestEd ELP Standards development team followed the ELPD Framework method for ELP Standards-to-Content Standards correspondences. This method is based on an analysis of the language demands found within the mathematics, science, and ELA practices. (See Section 2.3 Standards Match.) The ELPD Framework correspondence approach of focusing on the practices is a useful way to approach ELP Standards correspondences with mathematics [and science because . . . The content of mathematics is not as fundamentally different from English language proficiency as much as it is a different granularity. Mathematics content is more interrelated and web-like and less hierarchic and linear than mathematicians used] to think. If we think of the Mathematical Practices (MP) [the *Standards for Mathematical Practice*] as the reading and writing (R&W) of mathematics and the content standards (C) as the literature (L) —

MP : C :: R&W : L, or, equivalently, MP : R&W :: C : L

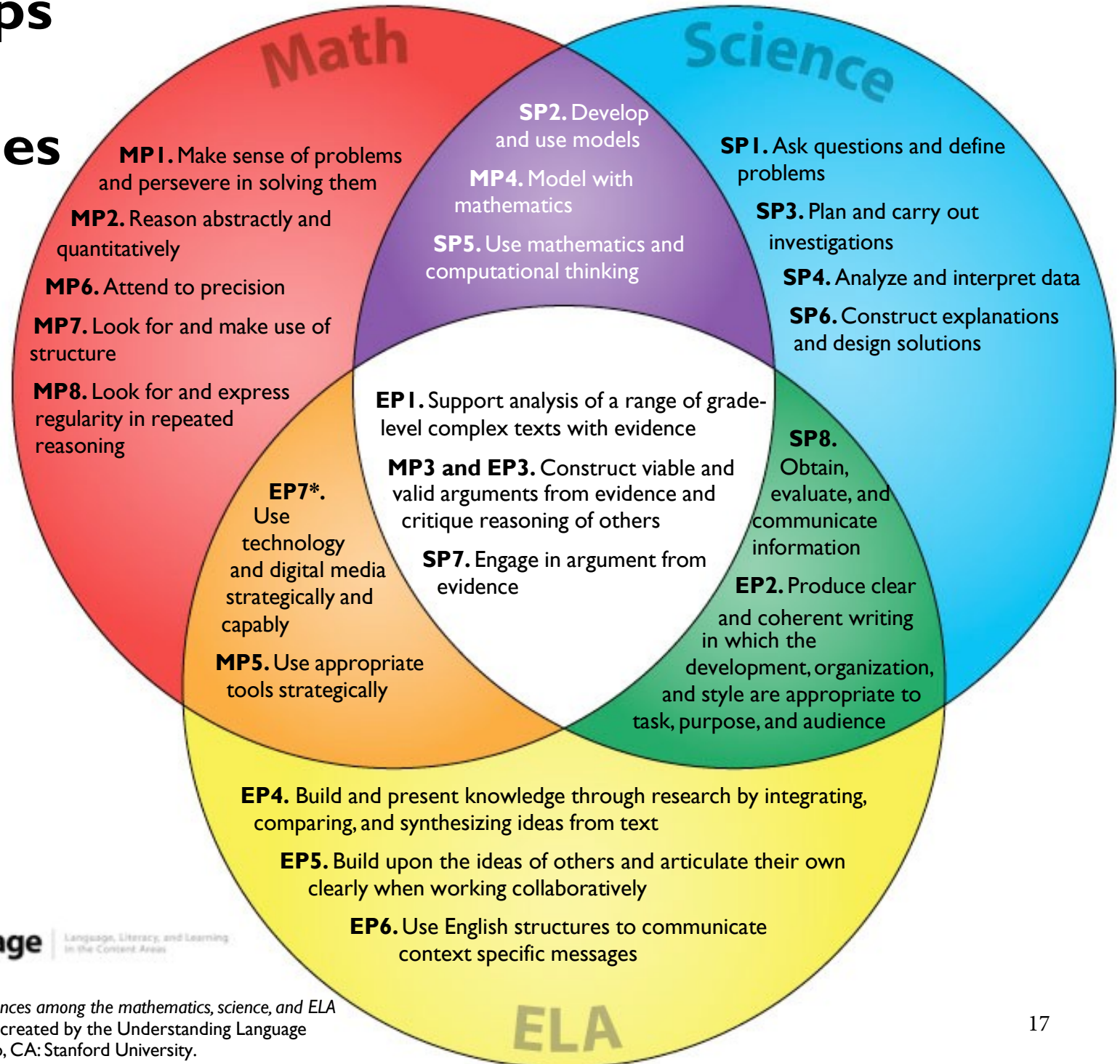
— then it makes more sense to correspond to the *Standards for Mathematical Practice* (R&W) as opposed to the *Standards for Mathematical Content* (C) (P. Daro, personal communication, July 19, 2013).

How do the practices interrelate?

The Understanding Language Initiative Venn diagram shown in Figure 1 (Cheuk, 2013) depicts the relationships and convergences among the *student actions* described by the practices.⁵ For example, the central overlap of the three circles highlights the central role of evidence in the Louisiana Student Standards. In comparison, the ELP Connectors address the types of *language proficiency* that ELs need as they engage in content-area practices (and, therefore, may show slightly different groupings of practices with each ELP Connector than the groupings shown in Figure 1). “By explicitly calling attention to these practices, state ELP Connectors [can be designed to] cultivate higher order thinking skills in ELLs and target their ability to comprehend and communicate about complex text” (CCSSO, 2012, p. 16).

⁵ See the “Found in” section of Figure 1 for information on the sources for this diagram. Background: The ELA “Practices” in the Venn diagram were originally based on an analysis of the CCSS for ELA student capacity portraits (Source 2a). For the purposes of the ELP Standards, the ELA “Practices” shown in the Venn diagram were reframed in relation to the particular ELA “Practices” created for the ELPD Framework (Source 2b)

Relationships and Convergences



Found in Louisiana Student Standards for:

1. ELA
2. Math
3. Science

K-12 Practices Matrix

Use the **K-12 Practices Matrix** to identify a practice and its corresponding ELP Connector.

Practices	ELP Connectors									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ELA “Practice s” (EP)										
EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex text with evidence.	EP1	EP1	EP1		EP1			EP1		
EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization and style are appropriate to task, purpose and audience.			EP2	EP2		EP2	EP2		EP2	EP2
EP3. Construct varied arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.	EP3			EP3		EP3				
EP4. Build and present knowledge through research by integrating, comparing and synthesizing ideas from texts.	EP1	EP1	EP1		EP1			EP1		
EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own when working collaboratively.			EP2	EP2		EP2	EP2		EP2	EP2
EP6. Use English structures to communicate content-specific messages.	EP3			EP3		EP3				
Mathematical Practices (MP)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving Them.	MP1	MP1	MP1		MP1	MP1		MP1	MP1	
MP2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.										
MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.				MP3		MP3			MP3	
MP4. Model with mathematics.										
MP5. Use appropriate tools strategically.										
MP6. Attend to precision.		MP6	MP6	MP6			MP6			MP6
MP7. Look for and make use of structure.										
MP8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.										
Science Practices (SP)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SP1. Ask questions and define problems.	SP1					SP1	SP1	SP1		
SP2. Develop and use models.										
SP3. Plan and carry out investigations.					SP3					
SP4. Analyze and interpret data.		SP4		SP4						
SP5. Use mathematics and computational thinking.										
SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.		SP6	SP6		SP6	SP6	SP6			
SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.				SP7		SP7			SP7	
SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.		SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8	SP8

Grade Nine-Ten ELA Standards Matrix

Use the **Grade Nine-Ten ELA Standards Matrix** to identify a Louisiana Student Standards for ELA and its corresponding ELP Connector. Click on the ELP Connector number to go to the ELP Connector within this document. The reference codes for ELA Standards are a simplified version of those used in the Louisiana Student Standards documents; in particular, the grade level code was deleted since a teacher will be reading the matrix that pertains to her/his grade level.

ELP Connectors		Corresponding LA Student Standards for ELA				
		RL	RI	W	SL	L
1	construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing	1,2,3,7	1,2,3,7		2	
2	participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions			6	1	
3	speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics			2,3	4	
4	construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence			1	4	6
5	conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems			7,8,9	4	
6	analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing		8	1b	3	6
7	adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing			5	6	6
8	determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text	4	4			4,5
9	create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text			1c, 2c, 3c, 4	4,6	
10	make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade appropriate speech and writing					1,3

Legend for Domains

RL Reading for Literature	SL Speaking and Listening
RI Reading for Informational Texts	L Language
W Writing	

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.1	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing . . .	use a very limited set of strategies to: • identify a few key words and phrases in oral communications and simple oral and written texts.	use an emerging set of strategies to: • identify the main topic • retell a few key details in oral presentations and simple oral and written texts.	use a developing set of strategies to: • determine the central idea or theme in oral presentations and written texts • explain how the theme is developed by specific details in the texts • summarize part of the text.	use an increasing range of strategies to: • determine two central ideas or themes in oral presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a simple text.	use a wide range of strategies to: • determine central ideas or themes in presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a text.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence. EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others. EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts. EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.		MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.		SP1. Ask questions and define problems.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
Literature RL.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text. RL.3. Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme. RL.7. Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in treatment (eg., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i>). Informational Text RI.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text. RI.3. Analyze how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them. RI.7. Analyze various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person’s life story in both print and multimedia), determining which details are emphasized in each account. RL.1., RI.1. Cite relevant and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text. SL.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.2	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics • present information • respond to simple yes/no questions and some wh-questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics and texts • present information and ideas • respond to simple questions and wh-questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on familiar topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of Others • express his or her own ideas • ask and answer relevant questions • add relevant information and evidence • restate some of the key ideas expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of Others • express his or her own ideas clearly • support points with specific and relevant evidence • ask and answer questions to clarify ideas and conclusions • summarize the key points expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in extended conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of substantive topics, texts, and issues • build on the ideas of Others • express his or her own ideas clearly and persuasively • refer to specific and relevant evidence from texts or research to support his or her ideas • ask and answer questions that probe reasoning and claims • summarize the key points and evidence discussed.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p>	<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>MP6. Attend to precision.</p>	<p>SP4. Analyze and interpret data.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>			
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>W.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.</p> <p>SL.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grades 9-10 topics, texts, and issues</i>, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas. b. Work with peers to set rules for collegial discussions and decision-making (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views), clear goals and deadlines, and individual roles as needed. c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions. d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views and understanding and make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented. 					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.3	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics . . .	with support (including modeled sentences), • communicate Information about familiar texts, topics, and experiences.	with support (including modeled sentences), • deliver short oral presentations • compose written narratives or informational texts about familiar texts, topics, experiences, or events.	with support (including modeled sentences) • deliver short oral presentations • compose written informational texts • develop the topic with a few details about familiar texts, topics	• deliver oral presentations • compose written informational texts • develop the topic with some relevant details, concepts, examples, and information • integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.	• deliver oral presentations • compose written informational texts • fully develop the topic with relevant details, concepts, examples, and information • integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence. EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.		MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP6. Attend to precision.		SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
W.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. a. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).					
W.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. a. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, mood, tone, events, and/or characters. c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole. d. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. e. Provide a conclusion (when appropriate to the genre) that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.					
SL.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9.12.4	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> express an opinion about a familiar topic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about familiar topics introduce the topic give a reason to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about familiar topics introduce the topic provide sufficient reasons or facts to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about a variety of topics introduce the topic provide logically ordered reasons or facts that effectively support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a substantive claim about a variety of topics introduce the claim distinguish it from a counter-claim provide logically ordered and relevant reasons and evidence to support the claim and to refute the counter-claim provide a conclusion that summarizes the argument presented.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p> <p>EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.</p>	<p>MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others</p> <p>MP6. Attend to precision.</p>	<p>SP4. Analyze and interpret data.</p> <p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>			
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>W.1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. <p>SL.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.</p> <p>L.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.5.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from a few provided print and digital sources label collected information, experiences, or events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from provided print and digital sources summarize data and information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out short research projects to answer a question gather information from multiple provided print and digital sources evaluate the reliability of each source paraphrase key information in a short written or oral report include illustrations, diagrams, or other graphics provide a list of sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use search terms Effectively evaluate the reliability of each source integrate information into an organized oral or written report cite sources appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question or solve a problem gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use advanced search terms effectively evaluate the reliability of each source analyze and integrate information into a clearly organized oral or written text cite sources appropriately.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p> <p>EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>		<p>SP3. Plan and carry out investigations.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>W.7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p> <p>W.8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>SL.4. Draw relevant evidence from grade-appropriate literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>a. Apply grades 9-10 Reading standards to literature (e.g., "Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work [e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare]").</p> <p>b. Apply grades 9-10 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., "Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning").</p>					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.6.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify a point an author or a speaker makes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the main argument an author or speaker makes • identify one reason an author or a speaker gives to support the argument. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the reasons an author or a speaker gives to support a claim • cite textual evidence to support the analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts or speeches, including documents of historical and literary significance, • determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and • cite textual evidence to support the analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze and evaluate the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts, including documents of historical and literary significance, • determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and • cite specific textual evidence to thoroughly support the analysis.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.</p>		<p>SP1. Ask questions and define problems.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>RI.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identify false statements and fallacious reasoning.</p> <p>W.1b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>SL.3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p> <p>L.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p>					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.7.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing . . .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognize the meaning of some words learned through conversations, reading, and being read to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices to task and audience with emerging control use some frequently occurring general academic and content-specific words in conversation and discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with developing ease use an increasing number of general academic and content-specific words and expressions in speech and written text show developing control of style and tone in oral or written text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience use a wider range of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrases adopt and maintain a formal style in speech and writing, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with ease use a wide variety of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrases employ both formal and more informal styles effectively, as appropriate.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.		MP6. Attend to precision.		SP1. Ask questions and define problems. SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
W.5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a different approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1-3 up to and including grades 9-10.) SL.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts, audiences, and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. L.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.8.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text . . .	relying heavily on context, visual aids, and knowledge of morphology in their native language • recognize the meaning of a few frequently occurring words, simple phrases, and formulaic expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.	using context, visual aids, reference materials, and knowledge of morphology in their native language, • determine the meaning of frequently occurring words, phrases, and expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.	using context, some visual aids, reference materials, and a developing knowledge of English morphology (e.g., affixes and root words), • determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases and frequently occurring expressions in texts about familiar topics, experiences, o	using context, increasingly complex visual aids, reference materials, and an increasing knowledge of English morphology, • determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language, and a growing number of idiomatic expressions n texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.	using context, complex visual aids, reference materials, and consistent knowledge of English morphology, • determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language (e.g., irony, hyperbole), and idiomatic expressions in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence. EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.		MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.		SP1. Ask questions and define problems. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
Literature					
RL.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).					
L.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grades 9-10 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase. b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., <i>analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy</i>). c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology. d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary). 					
L.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text. b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations. 					
Informational Text					
RI.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.9. By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text..</p>	<p>with support (including context and visual aids) and non-verbal communication,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate basic information about an event or topic • use a narrow range of vocabulary and syntactically simple sentences <p>with limited control.</p>	<p>with support (including modeled sentences),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a short sequence of events in order, and • introduce an informational topic • provide one or two facts about the topic • use common linking words to connect events and ideas (e.g., <i>first, next, because</i>) <p>with emerging control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a sequence of events, with a beginning, middle, and end • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts and details • use common transitional words and phrases to connect events, ideas, and opinions (e.g., <i>after a while, for example, as a result</i>) • provide a conclusion <p>with developing control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a longer, more detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with a clear sequential or chronological structure • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use a variety of more complex transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement <p>with increasingly independent control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a complex and detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with an effective sequential or chronological order • introduce and effectively develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use complex and varied transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.</p>		<p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>W.1c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>W.2c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>W.3c. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole.</p> <p>W.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1-3 above.)</p> <p>SL.4. Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.</p> <p>SL.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts, audiences, and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p>					

Grade Nine-Ten

ELP.9-12.10.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade-appropriate speech and writing . . .	with support (including modeled sentences) • recognize and use a small number of frequently occurring nouns, noun phrases, verbs, conjunctions, and prepositions • understand and respond to simple questions.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use frequently occurring verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions • produce simple and compound sentences.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use simple phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional) • use simple clauses (e.g., independent, dependent, relative, adverbial) • produce and expand simple, compound and a few complex sentences.	• use increasingly complex phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial and participial, prepositional, and absolute) • use increasingly complex clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences	• use complex phrases and clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.		MP6. Attend to precision.		SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>L.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Use parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p> <p>L.3* Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <p>a. Write and edit work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., <i>MLA Handbook</i>, <i>Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA)</i>, <i>Turabian's Manual for Writers</i>) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10 Literacy in Content Area Standards Matrix

Use the **Grade 9-10 Literacy in Content Area Matrix** to identify a Literacy Standard and its corresponding ELP Connector. Click on the ELP Connector number to go to the ELP Connector within this document. The reference codes for ELA Standards are a simplified version of those used in the Louisiana Student Standards documents; in particular, the grade level code was deleted since a teacher will be reading the matrix that pertains to her/his grade level.

ELP Connectors		Corresponding LA Student Standards for ELA				
		RH	RST	WHST	SL	L
1	construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing	1,2,3,7	1,2,3,7		2	
2	participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions			6	1	
3	speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics			2	4	
4	construct grade-appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence			1	4	6
5	conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems			7,8,9	4	
6	analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing	8	8	1b	3	6
7	adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing			5	6	6
8	determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text	4	4			4,5
9	create clear and coherent grade-appropriate speech and text			1c,2c,4	4,6	
10	make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade appropriate speech and writing					1,3

Legend for Domains

RH Reading in History/Social Studies	SL Speaking and Listening
RST Reading in Science and Technical Subjects	L Language
WST Writing in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects	

Grade 9-10: Connector 1 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.1.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade-appropriate listening, reading, and viewing . . .	use a very limited set of strategies to: • identify a few key words and phrases in oral communications and simple oral and written texts.	use an emerging set of strategies to: • identify the main topic • retell a few key details in oral presentations and simple oral and written texts.	use a developing set of strategies to: • determine the central idea or theme in oral presentations and written texts • explain how the theme is developed by specific details in the texts • summarize part of the text.	use an increasing range of strategies to: • determine two central ideas or themes in oral presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a simple text.	use a wide range of strategies to: • determine central ideas or themes in presentations and written texts • analyze the development of the themes/ideas • cite specific details and evidence from the texts to support the analysis • summarize a text.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them</p>		<p>SP1. Ask questions and define problems.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>History/Social Studies</p> <p>RH.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.</p> <p>RH.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.</p> <p>RH.3 Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.</p> <p>RH.7 Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.</p> <p>SL.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.</p>			<p>Science/Technical Subjects</p> <p>RST.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.</p> <p>RST.2 Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; trace the text’s explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate summary of the text.</p> <p>RST.3 Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks, attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.</p> <p>RST.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form(e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.</p>		

Grade 9-10: Connector 2 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.2.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>participate in grade-appropriate oral and written exchanges of information, ideas, and analyses, responding to peer, audience, or reader comments and questions . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics present information respond to simple yes/no questions and some wh-questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in short conversational and written exchanges on familiar topics and texts present information and ideas respond to simple questions and wh-questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on familiar topics, texts, and issues build on the ideas of Others express his or her own ideas ask and answer relevant questions add relevant information and evidence restate some of the key ideas expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of topics, texts, and issues build on the ideas of Others express his or her own ideas clearly support points with specific and relevant evidence ask and answer questions to clarify ideas and conclusions summarize the key points expressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in extended conversations, discussions, and written exchanges on a range of substantive topics, texts, and issues build on the ideas of Others express his or her own ideas clearly and persuasively refer to specific and relevant evidence from texts or research to support his or her ideas ask and answer questions that probe reasoning and claims summarize the key points and evidence discussed.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>MP6. Attend to precision.</p>		<p>SP4. Analyze and interpret data.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>WHST.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.</p>			<p>SL.1* Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</p> <p>a. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</p> <p>b. Work with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and deadlines, and establish individual roles as needed.</p> <p>c. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.</p> <p>d. Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>		

Grade 9-10: Connector 3 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.3.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
An EL can . . . speak and write about grade-appropriate complex literary and informational text and topics . . .	Level 1 with support (including modeled sentences), • communicate information about familiar texts, topics, and experiences	Level 2 with support (including modeled sentences), • deliver short oral Presentations • compose written narratives or informational texts about familiar texts, topics, experiences, or events	Level 3 with support (including modeled sentences), • deliver short oral Presentations • compose written informational texts • develop the topic with a few details about familiar texts, topics, or events.	Level 4 • deliver oral presentations • compose written informational texts • develop the topic with some relevant details, concepts, examples, and information • integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.	Level 5 • deliver oral presentations • compose written informational texts • fully develop the topic with relevant details, concepts, examples, and information • integrate graphics or multimedia when useful about a variety of texts, topics, or events.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence. EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience.		MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP6. Attend to precision.		SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>WHST.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p> <p>SL.4* Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 4 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.4.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	<p>Level 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> express an opinion about a familiar topic. 	<p>Level 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about familiar topics introduce the topic give a reason to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<p>Level 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about familiar topics introduce the topic provide sufficient reasons or facts to support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<p>Level 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a claim about a variety of topics introduce the topic provide logically ordered reasons or facts that effectively support the claim provide a concluding statement. 	<p>Level 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct a substantive claim about a variety of topics introduce the claim distinguish it from a counterclaim provide logically ordered and relevant reasons and evidence to support the claim and to refute the counter-claim provide a conclusion that summarizes the argument presented.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p> <p>EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.</p>		<p>MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.</p> <p>MP6. Attend to precision.</p>		<p>SP4. Analyze and interpret data</p> <p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades Nine-Ten Louisiana Student Standards for ELA :					
<p>WHST.1 Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.</p> <p>a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.</p> <p>SL.4* Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.</p> <p>L.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 5 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.5.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>conduct research and evaluate and communicate findings to answer questions or solve problems . . .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from a few provided print and digital sources label collected information, experiences, or events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gather information from provided print and digital sources summarize data and information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out short research projects to answer a question gather information from multiple provided print and digital sources evaluate the reliability of each source paraphrase key information in a short written or oral report include illustrations, diagrams, or other graphics provide a list of sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use search terms Effectively evaluate the reliability of each source integrate information into an organized oral or written report cite sources appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out both short and more sustained research projects to answer a question or solve a problem gather and synthesize information from multiple print and digital sources use advanced search terms effectively evaluate the reliability of each source analyze and integrate information into a clearly organized oral or written text cite sources appropriately.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p> <p>EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>		<p>SP3. Plan and carry out investigations.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>WHST.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p> <p>WHST.8 Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>WHST.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.</p> <p>SL.4* Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 6 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.6.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
An EL can . . . analyze and critique the arguments of others orally and in writing . . .	Level 1 • identify a point an author or a speaker makes.	Level 2 • identify the main argument an author or speaker makes • identify one reason an author or a speaker gives to support the argument.	Level 3 • explain the reasons an author or a speaker gives to support a claim • cite textual evidence to support the analysis.	Level 4 • analyze the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts or speeches, including documents of historical and literary significance, • determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and • cite textual evidence to support the analysis.	Level 5 • analyze and evaluate the reasoning and use of rhetoric in persuasive texts, including documents of historical and literary significance, • determine whether the evidence is sufficient to support the claim, and • cite specific textual evidence to thoroughly support the analysis.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>EP3. Construct valid arguments from evidence and critique the reasoning of others.</p> <p>EP4. Build and present knowledge from research by integrating, comparing, and synthesizing ideas from texts.</p> <p>EP5. Build upon the ideas of others and articulate his or her own ideas when working collaboratively.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p> <p>MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.</p>		<p>SP1. Ask questions and define problems.</p> <p>SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions.</p> <p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>History/Social Studies RH.8 Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claims.</p> <p>WHST.1b Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>SL.3* Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.</p> <p>L.6. Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.</p> <p>Science/Technical Studies RST.8 Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 7 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.7.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An EL can . . . adapt language choices to purpose, task, and audience when speaking and writing...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognize the meaning of some words learned through conversations, reading, and being read to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices to task and audience with emerging control use some frequently occurring general academic and content-specific words in conversation and discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with developing ease use an increasing number of general academic and content-specific words and expressions in speech and written text show developing control of style and tone in oral or written text. 	adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use a wider range of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrases adopt and maintain a formal style in speech and writing, as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adapt language choices and style according to purpose, task, and audience with ease use a wide variety of complex general academic and content-specific words and phrases employ both formal and more informal styles effectively, as appropriate.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience. EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.		MP6. Attend to precision.		SP1. Ask questions and define problems. SP6. Construct explanations and design solutions. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
WHST.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. S6* Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. L.6* Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression. * Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects					

Grade 9-10: Connector 8 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.8	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
<p>An EL can . . .</p> <p>determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text . . .</p>	<p>relying heavily on context, visual aids, and knowledge of morphology in their native language,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognize the meaning of a few frequently occurring words, simple phrases, and formulaic expressions <p>in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.</p>	<p>using context, visual aids, reference materials, and knowledge of morphology in their native language,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of frequently occurring words, phrases, and expressions <p>in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.</p>	<p>using context, some visual aids, reference materials, and a developing knowledge of English morphology (e.g., affixes and root words),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases and frequently occurring expressions <p>in texts about familiar topics, experiences, or events.</p>	<p>using context, increasingly complex visual aids, reference materials, and an increasing knowledge of English morphology,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language, and a growing number of idiomatic expressions <p>in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.</p>	<p>using context, complex visual aids, reference materials, and consistent knowledge of English morphology,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine the meaning of general academic and content-specific words and phrases, figurative and connotative language (e.g., irony, hyperbole), and idiomatic expressions <p>in texts about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.</p>
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP1. Support analyses of a range of grade-level complex texts with evidence.</p> <p>EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</p>		<p>SP1. Ask questions and define problems.</p> <p>SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>History/Social Studies</p> <p>RH.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social science.</p> <p>L.4* Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.</p> <p>a. Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word’s position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).</p> <p>c. Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.</p> <p>d. Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p> <p>L.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>a. Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.</p> <p>b. Analyze nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.</p> <p>Science/Technical Subjects</p> <p>RST.4 Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 9–10 texts and topics.</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 9 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-10.9.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an EL can . . .				
	<p>Level 1</p> <p>with support (including context and visual aids) and non-verbal communication,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate basic information about an event or topic • use a narrow range of vocabulary and syntactically simple sentences <p>with limited control.</p>	<p>Level 2</p> <p>with support (including modeled sentences),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a short Sequence of events in order, and • introduce an informational topic • provide one or two facts about the topic • use common linking words to connect events and ideas (e.g., <i>first, next, because</i>) • provide a conclusion <p>with emerging control.</p>	<p>Level 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a sequence of events, with a beginning, middle, and end • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts and details • use common transitional words and phrases to connect events, ideas, and opinions (e.g., <i>after a while, for example, as a result</i>) <p>with developing control.</p>	<p>Level 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a longer, more detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with a clear sequential or chronological structure • introduce and develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use a variety of more complex transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement <p>with increasingly independent control.</p>	<p>Level 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recount a complex and detailed sequence of events or steps in a process, with an effective sequential or chronological order • introduce and effectively develop an informational topic with facts, details, and evidence • use complex and varied transitions to link the major sections of text and speech and to clarify relationships among events and ideas • provide a concluding section or statement.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
<p>EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p>		<p>MP1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP3. Construct viable arguments and critique reasoning of others.</p>		<p>SP7. Engage in argument from evidence. SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.</p>	
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>WHST.1c Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>WHST.2c Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>WHST.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>SL.4* Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.</p> <p>SL.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Grade 9-10: Connector 10 (w/Literacy in Content Area Correspondences)

ELP.9-12.10.	By the end of each English language proficiency level, an ELL can . . .				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
An ELL can . . . make accurate use of standard English to communicate in grade-appropriate speech and writing . . .	with support including modeled sentences • recognize and use a small number of frequently occurring nouns, noun phrases, verbs, conjunctions, and prepositions • understand and respond to simple questions.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use frequently occurring verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions • produce simple and compound sentences.	with support (including modeled sentences), • use simple phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional) • use simple clauses (e.g., independent, dependent, relative, adverbial) • produce and expand simple, compound and a few complex sentences.	• use increasingly complex phrases (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverbial and participial, prepositional, and absolute) • use increasingly complex clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.	• use complex phrases and clauses • produce and expand simple, compound, and complex sentences.
when engaging in one or more of the following content-specific practices:					
EP2. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.		MP6. Attend to precision.		SP8. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information.	
EP6. Use English structures to communicate context-specific messages.					
when engaging in tasks aligned with the following Grades 9–10 Literacy in Content Area Standards:					
<p>L.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. a. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested. b. Resolve issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., <i>Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary of English Usage</i>, <i>Garner’s Modern American Usage</i>) as needed.</p> <p>L.3* Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.</p> <p>* Strongly applies to literacy in history/social studies and science/technical subjects</p>					

Proficiency Level Descriptors for English Language Proficiency Connectors

The purpose of this Proficiency Level Descriptors⁶ for English Language Proficiency Standards document is to complement, rather than replace, the ELP Connectors. This document provides summary definitions and more detailed descriptions of what ELs' language forms⁷ might look like as ELs gain proficiency with the strategic set of language functions⁸ outlined in the ELP Connectors. Following a glossary of key terms, the document concludes with an appendix that provides background information about the contexts in which the PLDs are situated.

Proficiency Level Descriptor Summaries

In general, PLDs provide “descriptions of the level of English language knowledge and skills required of each [proficiency] level” (Perie, 2008, p. 15). When designing the ELP Standards, the language forms outlined in the PLDs were embedded throughout the grade-level/grade-span ELP Connectors according to the grade-appropriate expectations that had been placed in each ELP Connector.

High level summaries of the PLDs provide an overview in relation to:

1. the degree of control of English that ELs typically show as they participate in grade-appropriate classroom-based activities involving the strategic language functions outlined in the ELP Connectors; and
2. what the forms of ELs' language-related performance typically look like.

Table 1. High Level Summaries of Forms Embedded within the ELP Connectors

	By the end of each ELP level, an ELL can...				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Proficiency Level Descriptors Summaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show limited control of English when participating in grade-appropriate classroom activities • convey simple information, using simply constructed phrases and sentences with a limited range of vocabulary 	show emerging control of English when participating in grade-appropriate classroom activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convey briefly sequenced and/or simply detailed information, using combinations of simple sentence structures and simple vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show developing control of English when participating in grade-appropriate classroom activities • use related paragraphs to convey related events, ideas, and/or opinions, using frequently occurring complex sentence structures and a developing vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show increasingly independent control of English when participating in grade-appropriate classroom activities • convey related events, ideas, and/or opinions, using multiple related paragraphs with increasingly complex, descriptive sentence structures and a wide vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show independent control of English when participating in grade-appropriate classroom activities • convey a complex sequence of events, ideas, opinions, and/or steps in a process, using a wide variety of complex and sophisticated, descriptive sentence structures and a wide vocabulary

⁶ A note on the use of the term Proficiency, rather than Performance, in this phrase: The ELP Connectors focus on proficiency levels rather than performance levels. For consistency with the ELP connectors, this document uses the term Proficiency Level Descriptors, rather than Performance Level Descriptors as had been suggested in Perie (2008), a journal article that primarily focuses on creating PLDs for content-area assessments. The descriptors detailed in this document address five ELP levels; the uppermost ELP level is part of the calculation of whether a student is fully English proficient.

⁷ As used in the ELP Connectors, the term language forms refers to vocabulary, grammar, and discourse specific to a particular content area or discipline. As used in the ELP connectors, the term language functions refers to what students do with language to accomplish content-specific tasks.

Additionally, once a student is considered English proficient for the purposes of EL assessment and eligibility for EL services, the student will continue to develop English language skills beyond involvement in an English language development program. Development of language skills is an ongoing process that continues throughout one’s lifetime.

Detailed Proficiency Level Descriptors

The progressions shown in Table 2 provide more detailed information on the language forms which were embedded in ELP Standards according to grade-appropriate expectations. They show an increasingly sophisticated use and control of language forms at the discourse, sentence, and vocabulary levels, as ELLs develop use and control of the language functions needed to participate in content-specific practices (Bailey, Reynolds Kelly, Heritage, Jones & Bernstein-Blackstock, 2013; Bailey & Heritage, 2008; Cook, White, Castro, Patton, & Bird, 2012; Valdes, Walqui, Kibler, & Alvarez, 2012).

During development, the PLDs in Table 2 were framed in relation to the “high-leverage characteristics” (Bailey, et al., 2013 p. 84) needed for addressing the language demands found within CCR standards, at the discourse, sentence, and vocabulary ⁹levels. Bailey and colleagues (2013) clarify that “Analogous to Stevens et al.’s (2009) notion of a hypothetical learning trajectory, linguistic hallmarks present the trajectory of individual linguistic and discourse features” (p.74) helping to delineate steps taken along the progression of English language development. Based on the authors’ preliminary analyses of pilot data, characteristics for discourse, sentence, and vocabulary levels include:

1. **Discourse level:** level of control over organization, cohesion, and overall stamina
2. **Sentence level:** sophistication of sentence structure
3. **Vocabulary level:** sophistication of vocabulary (e.g., range and specificity), including expansion of word groups and grammatical forms

Table 2. Detailed Proficiency Level Descriptors for Forms Embedded within the ELP Connectors¹⁰

	By the end of each ELP level, an ELL can...				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Discourse Level What is the amount of content-specific language that can be quickly processed or easily produced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple information about an event, experience, and/or topic • short sentences composed of simple or predictable phrases or sentences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a brief sequence of events in order and/or introduction of a topic with supporting details • multiple, related, simple sentences containing content-area descriptions in grade-appropriate text or word problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related events, ideas, and/or opinions (may retrace or restart an explanation being received or produced) • related paragraphs on grade-appropriate content-area texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • related events, ideas, and/or opinions (developing ability to receive or provide a more elaborated explanation) • multiple paragraphs containing a variety of sentences on grade-appropriate content-area text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complex sequences of events, ideas, opinions, and/or steps in a process (demonstrates stamina in receiving or providing an elaborated explanation} • multiple paragraphs, chapters, and essays on grade-appropriate content-area text

⁹ Referred to as the “word” level in Bailey & Heritage, 2008; Bailey, et al., (2013).

¹⁰ As a reminder: See the grade-level/grade-span ELP Connectors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited (i.e., initial) cohesion among sentence structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loose cohesion of information and/or ideas using frequently occurring linking words, accomplished by repetition of words or phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing application of an increasing range of temporal and linking words and phrases to connect and organize events, ideas, and opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasingly accurate application of transitional words and phrases to connect and organize events, ideas, and opinions (yet may struggle with naturalness of phrasing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accurate application of a variety of linking words and phrases to connect and organize ideas, information, or events
<p>Sentence Level</p> <p>How much information is packed within a sentence structure (clause) or sentence?</p>	<p>syntactically simple sentences including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb tenses such as present, present progressive, simple future (going to), simple past • modifiers such as adjectives, adverbs • simple grammatical constructions (e.g. commands, some wh questions, declaratives) • common social and instructional patterns or forms 	<p>combinations of simple sentence structures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb tenses such as past tense (irregular), past progressive, simple future • modifiers such as frequently occurring prepositions, adjectives, adverbs • repetitive phrases and sentence patterns across content areas 	<p>descriptive sentences characterized by frequently occurring complex sentence structures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb tenses such as present perfect • modifiers such as subordinating conjunctions, and prepositional phrases • simple, compound and some complex grammatical constructions (e.g., (independent, dependent, relative, and adverbial) across content areas 	<p>descriptive sentences characterized by increasingly complex sentence structures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb tenses such as past perfect • modifiers such as phrases and clauses within a sentence (recognizing and correcting most misplaced and dangling modifiers) • expanded simple compound, and complex sentence patterns characteristic of content areas 	<p>descriptive sentences characterized by wide variety of sophisticated sentence structures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb tenses such as passive voice and subjunctive • modifiers such as phrases and clauses within a sentence (recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers) • a wide range of idiomatic and unique sentence patterns characteristic of content areas
<p>Vocabulary Level</p> <p>What is the range and specificity of words, phrases, and expressions used?</p>	<p>a limited (i.e., initial) range of simple vocabulary including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very frequently occurring words and phrases (everyday terms, cognates, and expressions with clear, easily demonstrated referents) 	<p>a simple vocabulary including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frequently occurring words and phrases 	<p>a developing vocabulary including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words and phrases in spoken and written forms in a growing number of contexts, such as specific content-area terms, cognates, and expressions 	<p>a wider vocabulary including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a increasing proportion of less frequently occurring words and phrases; increasing use of vivid words and phrases 	<p>a wide vocabulary including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a larger proportion of vivid, less frequently occurring words and phrases

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small number of frequently occurring words, phrases, and formulaic expressions based on literal definition of words • frequently occurring pronouns used with initial control (and occasional misapplications) • nonverbal communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one to two forms of words and phrases based on specific context, such as social, instructional, and general terms, cognates, and expressions across content areas • frequently occurring pronouns used with increasing precise control • a few transparent idioms (i.e., expressions in which literal meaning is clearly linked to figurative meaning) that are grammatically simple in form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an emerging awareness of how to create new words from familiar words (i.e., electricity from electric), collocations (i.e., habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words, with a frequency greater than chance) and multiple-meaning words • relative pronouns (e.g., who, whom, which, that), relative adverbs (e.g., where, when, why) • transparent idioms with developing grammatical complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple meanings of words and phrases across contexts, such as specific and technical content-related terms, cognates, and expressions and some content-specific collocations • an increasing number of intensive pronouns to add emphasis to a statement (e.g., myself, ourselves) • semi-transparent idioms (i.e., expressions in which the link between literal and figurative meaning is less obvious) with increasing grammatical and figurative complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precise derivations of words and phrases regardless of context, such as general, specific, technical, and abstract content-related vocabulary, cognates, content-specific collocations, and figurative language • precise use of intensive pronouns • opaque idioms (i.e., expressions with an undetectable link between literal and figurative language) with grammatical and metaphorical complexity
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A Note on Tables 1 and 2

The Levels 1–5 descriptors in Table 1 and Table 2 describe targets for EL performance by the end of each ELP level. However, students may demonstrate a range of abilities within and across each ELP level; second language acquisition does not necessarily occur in a linear fashion within or across proficiency levels. Differences in abilities within ELP levels are based upon ELs’ native language proficiency, their academic background in their first language, and their individual differences. For the purposes of presentation and understanding, the Levels 1–5 descriptors describe proficiency at the end of each ELP level in terms of a linear progression across the proficiency levels of an aligned set of knowledge, skills, and abilities.

At any given point along their trajectories of English learning, ELs may exhibit some abilities (e.g., speaking skills) at a higher proficiency level while exhibiting other abilities (e.g., writing skills) at a lower proficiency level. Additionally, a student may successfully perform a particular task at a lower proficiency level but need review at the next highest proficiency level when presented with a new or more complex type of task. Since, by definition, EL status is a temporary status, an ELP level does not categorize a student (e.g., “a Level 1 student”), but, rather, identifies what a student knows and can do at a particular stage of ELP (e.g., “a student at Level 1” or “a student whose listening performance is at Level 1”).

A Note on Scaffolding

While many ELP standards' PLDs include references to scaffolding, the PLDs shown in this document do not include reference to scaffolding in relation to ELP levels. As outlined in Guiding Principle 4 of the ELP Standards, it is recommended that scaffolding should not be framed only as support to be provided to ELs with lower levels of ELP, and it is important to avoid encouraging or reinforcing static notions of what students can or cannot do at various levels of ELP. **Guiding Principle 4 states:**

ELs at all levels of ELP should be provided with scaffolding in order to reach the next reasonable proficiency level as they develop grade-appropriate language capacities, particularly those that involve content-specific vocabulary and registers. The type and intensity of the scaffolding provided will depend on each student's ability to undertake the particular task independently while continuing to uphold appropriate complexity for the student. (CCSSO, 2013, p. 4; emphasis added)

It is important that educators use a more nuanced approach to scaffolding (Walqui, Bunch, Kibler, & Pimentel, 2013). Scaffolding can be provided to students throughout the process of ELP, not just at the lower ELP levels.

Students at every level of English language proficiency will engage in some academic tasks that require little or no scaffolding because the students have already mastered the requisite skills and language; other tasks that require moderate scaffolding because the students can carry out some aspects of the task independently but require linguistic or other support for other aspects; and tasks that require substantial scaffolding because they entail cognitively and linguistically unfamiliar and challenging content or skills. (Walqui et al., 2013, p. 5; emphasis in original)

Cognitively Undemanding (BICS)

Following Directions Face-to-Face Conversation Buying something (popcorn, soda) Oral Presentations Content Classes; Art, Music, P.E.	A	Telephone Conversation Note on the Refrigerator Written Directions, Instructions (No diagrams or illustrations)	C
Context Embedded		Context Reduced	
Demonstrations, Experiments A-V Assisted Lessons Basic Math Computations Plane Geometry Projects and Activities Health Instruction Social Studies Science Experiments	B	Standardized Tests LEAP; ACT; EOC Reading / Writing Math Concepts and Applications Explanations of New Abstract Concepts Lecture with few Illustrations Social Science Texts Mainstream English Texts Most Content Classes	D

SCAFFOLDS PROVIDED

Cognitively Demanding (CALP)

The horizontal axis of the BICS/CALP matrix represents a continuum from 'context-embedded' to 'context-reduced', ranging from the situation in which the learner uses external clues and information, such as facial gestures, real objects and pictorial representation to enable understanding, to the other extreme where the learner must rely on linguistic cues, and knowledge about language and text to understand meanings. The vertical axis relates to the degree of active cognitive involvement in a task, moving from tasks that are not very demanding to increasing cognitively challenging activities. So, an activity in the upper left corner (cognitively undemanding and context-embedded) such as face to face conversations might be appropriate for a beginner, but tasks in the lower right corner (more cognitively demanding and context-reduced) such as writing a standardized test, would be a task for advanced learners. Cummins' model has proved helpful in identifying and developing appropriate tasks for bilingual pupils. For example, in preparing tasks for a newly arrived second language learner, teachers might start with contextualized tasks and practical activities that are of low cognitive demand, such as naming items or a simple matching exercise. More proficient learners would require contextual support, but would need more cognitively demanding tasks.

The ultimate goal is to take students from quadrant A, where they have conversational skills but still need context clues to comprehend well, to quadrant D where they will have success with cognitively demanding tasks without context clues.

How do you do that?

The answer lies in quadrant B where students receive instruction in cognitively demanding grade level tasks but still have the support from specially designed instruction to assist them with understanding. This is why Sheltered English instruction is so important for the student who is limited in English, and why teachers must provide context rich instruction.

Also, it is important to understand that a student may exhibit language which appears fluent in general conversational settings, but who may still have difficulty in academic settings. He may have the basic fluency to be successful with cognitively undemanding tasks but may lack the literacy required for academically and cognitively demanding activities. The teacher needs to be aware of the needs of the English Language Learner in order to design the instruction with all of the supports needed. With that support in place the student will eventually be able to move into quadrant D activities with great success.

The English Language Proficiency Connectors are written as pathways to the Louisiana Student Standards. The ELP Connectors are designed to supplement the Louisiana Student Standards to ensure that English learners (ELs) develop proficiency in both the English language and the concepts and skills contained in Louisiana Student Standards.

This section contains language functions and forms that native English speakers acquire mostly before entering school or naturally at home. These language functions and forms, however, need to be explicitly taught to English learners (ELs). They may be taught to ELs at all grade levels, and as the need and context arises.

Forms of a language deal with the internal grammatical structure of words. The relationship between *boy* and *boys*, for example, and the relationship (irregular) between *man* and *men* would be **forms** of a language.

A language **function** refers to the purpose for which speech or writing is being used.

In speech these include:

- giving instructions
- introducing ourselves
- making requests

In academic writing we use a range of specific functions in order to communicate ideas clearly. These include:

- describing processes
- comparing or contrasting things or ideas, and
- classifying objects or ideas

The contrast between **form** and **function** in language can be illustrated through a simple medical analogy. If doctors studied only a limited portion of the human system, such as anatomical form, they would be unable to adequately address their patient's needs. To fully treat their patients, physicians must understand the purposes of the human body and the relationships between organs, cells, and genes (Pozzi, 2004). Similarly, ELLs need to understand both the **form** (structure) and the **function** (purpose) of the English language in order to reach higher levels of proficiency.

Pozzi, D. C. (2004). *Forms and Functions in Language: Morphology, Syntax*. Houston, TX: College of Education, University of Houston

ADAPTED FROM: www.ode.state.or.us/teachlearn/standards/elp/files/all.doc.

Language Function	Examples of Language Forms
Expressing needs and likes	Indirect/ direct object, subject/ verb agreement, pronouns
Describing people, places, and things	Nouns, pronouns, adjectives
Describing spatial and temporal relations	Prepositional phrases
Describing actions	Present progressive, adverbs
Retelling/relating past events	Past tense verbs, perfect aspect (present and past)
Making predictions	Verbs: future tense, conditional mode
Asking Informational Questions	Verbs and verb phrases in questions
Asking Clarifying Questions	Questions with increasing specificity
Expressing and Supporting Opinions	Sentence structure, modals (will, can, may, shall)
Comparing Contrasting	Adjectives and conjunctions, comparatives, superlatives, adverbs Comparative adjectives
Summarizing Persuading	Increasingly complex sentences with increasingly specific vocabulary Verb forms
Literary Analysis	Sentence structure, specific vocabulary
Cause and Effect	Verb forms
Drawing Conclusions	Comparative adjective
Defining Explaining	Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives Verb forms, declarative sentences, complex sentences, adverbs of manner
Generalizing	Abstract nouns, verb forms, nominalizations
Evaluating	Complex sentences; increasing specificity of nouns, verbs, and adjectives
Interpreting	Language of propaganda, complex sentences, nominalizations
Sequencing	Adverbs of time, relative clauses, subordinate conjunctions
Hypothesizing and speculating	Modals (would, could, might), compound tenses (would have been)

ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS AND GRAMMATICAL FORMS ALL GRADES

1. Language Function: Expressing Needs and Likes					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS:
<p>Students demonstrate minimal comprehension of general meaning; gain familiarity with the sounds, rhythms and patterns of English. Early stages show no verbal responses while in later stages one or two word responses are expected. Students respond in single words and phrases, which may include subject or a predicate. Many speech errors are observed. <i>(bear, brown)</i></p>	<p>Students demonstrate increased comprehension of general meaning and some specific meaning; use routine expressions independently and respond using phrases and simple sentences, which include a subject and predicate. Students show basic errors in speech. <i>(The bear is brown. He is eating.)</i></p>	<p>Students demonstrate good comprehension of general meaning; increased comprehension of specific meaning; responds in more complex sentences, with more detail using newly acquired vocabulary to experiment and form messages. <i>(The brown bear lived with his family in the forest.)</i></p>	<p>Students demonstrate consistent comprehension of general meaning; good understanding of implied meaning; sustain conversation, respond with detail in compound and complex sentences; actively participate using more extensive vocabulary, use standard grammar with few random errors. <i>(Can bears live in the forest if they find food there?)</i></p>	<p>Students' comprehension of general and implied meaning, including idiomatic and figurative language. Students initiate and negotiate using appropriate discourse, varied grammatical structures and vocabulary; use of conventions for formal and informal use. <i>(Would you like me to bring pictures of the bear that I saw last summer?)</i></p>	
<p>One or two-word answers (nouns or yes/no) to questions about preferences, (e.g., <i>two, apples, or tree</i>)</p>	<p>Simple sentences with subject/verb/object. <i>"I like/don't like—(object)—." "I need a /some — (object)—."</i></p>	<p>Elaborated sentences with subject/verb/object</p>	<p>Sentences with subject/verb/object and dependent clause</p>	<p>Complex sentences, perhaps with tags or embedded questions</p>	<p>Sentence Structure: The basic sentence structures that we use to express needs and likes are foundations to the more complex sentence structure we use for academic purposes.</p>

2. Language Function: Describing People, Places and Things					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Common nouns and adjectives	Simple sentences with the verb to be, using common nouns and adjectives. <i>The (my, her) _____ is/are _____. A (it) has/have _____.</i>	Elaborated sentences has/have/had or is/are/were with nouns and adjectives	Compound sentences with more specific vocabulary (nouns, adjectives)	Complex sentences with more specific vocabulary (nouns, adjectives)	Nouns Pronouns and Adjectives: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language with nouns, pronouns and adjectives.

3. Language Function: Describing Location					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Demonstrated comprehension of total physical response commands, including prepositions (e.g., <i>on, off, in, out, inside, outside</i>)	Simple sentences with prepositional phrases (e.g., <i>next to, beside, between, in front of, in back of, behind, on the left/right, in the middle of, above, below, under</i>)	May include two prepositional phrases with more difficult prepositions (e.g., <i>in front of, behind, next to</i>)	Complex sentences with phrases using prepositions (e.g., <i>beneath, within</i>)	Complex sentences with phrases using prepositions (e.g., <i>beneath, within</i>)	Prepositional Phrases: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language with prepositional phrases.

4. Language Function: Describing Action					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Demonstrate comprehension (perform or describe actions)	Present progressive	Variety of verb tenses and descriptive adverbs	Adverb clauses telling <i>how, where, or when</i>	Adverb clauses telling <i>how, where, or when.</i>	Present Progressive, Adverbs: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language skills with present progressive and adverbs.

5. Language Function: Retelling/Relating Past Events					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Single words in response to past tense question	Simple sentences with past progressive ____ (pronoun) _____ was/were _____-ing.	Simple sentences with regular and irregular past tense verbs "Yesterday/Last _____/On _____ day (pronoun) ed (prep. phrase or other direct object)." First _____ and then _____. Finally _____.	Compound sentences using past tense and adverb	Present progressive/past perfect tense with specialized prepositions _____ have/has been _____-ing since/for	Past Tense Verbs: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language with past tense verbs.

6. Language Function: Making Predictions					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
In response to questions, may respond by circling, pointing, and so on, or answer with one or two words	The _____ is/are going to _____.	The _____ will _____.	Conditional (could, might) mood in complex sentences	Conditional (could, might) mood in complex sentences	Verbs: Future Tense, Conditional Mood: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language with future tense verbs and conditional mood.

7. Language Function: Asking Informal Questions					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Simple questions about familiar or concrete subjects	Present or present progressive tense questions with <i>to be</i>	Who, what, where, why questions with <i>do</i> or <i>did</i>	Detailed questions with <i>who, what, when, where, why</i> and <i>how</i>	Detailed questions with expanded verb phrase	Verbs and Verb Phrases in Questions: Students learn to understand and generate oral and written language with verbs and verb phrases in questions.

8. Language Function: Asking Clarifying Questions					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Not Applicable	Formula questions clarifying classroom procedures, rules and routines	Formula questions clarifying classroom procedures, rules and routines	A variety of fairly specific questions clarifying procedures or content	Varied, specific questions clarifying procedures or content	Questions with Increasing Specificity

9. Language Function: Expressing and Supporting Opinions					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
I like/don't like _____ (concrete topics).	I think/agree with (don't) _____.	I think/agree with (don't) _____ because _____.	In my opinion _____ should _____ because/so _____.	Complex sentences using modals and clauses	Sentence Structure

10. Language Function: Comparing					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Single words or phrases in response to concrete comparison questions	Sentences with subject/verb/adjective showing similarities and differences	Subject/verb/adjective, <i>but</i> _____. Adjective with –er or –est	Varied sentence structures with specific comparative adjectives and phrases	Complex sentence structure with specific comparative language	Adjectives and Conjunctions

11. Language Function: Contrasting					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
	Sentences with subject/verb/adjective showing similarities and differences	Subject/verb/adjective <i>like</i> ____ <i>but</i> subject/verb/adjective	Subject/verb/adjective, <i>Both</i> subject/verb, <i>but</i>	Approximately used idiomatic phrases and contrasting words (e.g., <i>whereas</i> , and <i>in contrast</i>)	Comparative Adjectives

12. Language Function: Summarizing						
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS	
	Simple sentences with key nouns, adjectives, and verbs	Compound sentences with <i>and</i> / <i>but</i>	Conjunctions that summarize (<i>to conclude</i> , <i>indeed</i> , <i>in summary</i> , <i>in short</i>)	Conjunctions that summarize (<i>in aed</i> , <i>therefore</i> , <i>consequently</i>)	Increasingly Sentences Increasingly Vocabulary	Complex with Specific

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS and FORMS

13. Language Function: Persuading					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
		Imperative verb forms	Complex sentences with future and conditional	Complex sentences with varied verb forms and tag questions, idiomatic expressions or embedded clauses	Verb Forms

14. Language Function: Literary Analysis					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Single words for character and setting	Simple sentences (subject/verb/adjective) (subject/verb/object)	Compound sentences with <i>and, because, before, after</i>	Descriptive language in more complex sentences	Specific descriptive language in complex sentences	Sentence Structure and Specific Vocabulary

15. Language Function: Cause and Effect Relationship					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
	Answer cause and effect question with a simple response	Descriptive sentences with past tense verbs	Complex sentences with past tense verbs	Conditional: If _____ had/hadn't _____ would/wouldn't have	Verb Forms

16. Language Function: Draw Conclusions					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
		Comparative adjectives with past tense verbs in simple sentences	Comparative adjectives with conjunctions such as <i>although, because, that</i>	Comparative adjectives with idiomatic phrases and passive voice	Comparative Adjectives

17. Language Function: Defining					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Patterned responses: <i>A table is furniture/ A boy is a person.</i>	Simple terms, aspects of concrete and familiar objects, regular nouns singular and plural, personal pronouns, present tense, simple sentences	Connected text including irregular nouns, personal, possessive pronouns and adjectives with some irregular past tense verbs	Concrete and abstract topics using irregular nouns, singular and plural, personal and possessive pronouns and adjectives	Clear, well-structured, detailed language on complex subjects, showing controlled use of nouns, pronouns, adjectives	Nouns, Abstract Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives: Students learn to define concrete and abstract objects/concepts with correct nouns, pronouns, and adjectives

18. Language Function: Explaining					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Main points in familiar idea or problem with some precision using simple indicative verb forms in simple declarative sentences (<i>Large oaks grew in the park/ The length of the room is 40 feet.</i>)	Explain simple, straightforward information of immediate relevance, using regular verbs and adverbs of manner in declarative sentences and compound sentences (<i>Maria planted the petunia seeds carefully.</i>)	Get across important points using declarative, compound and complex sentences, regular and irregular verb forms Complex: <i>As I came home, I stopped at the store.</i> Compound: <i>The children who came in early had refreshments, but those who came late had none.</i>	Get across which point he/she feels is most important using regular and irregular verb forms, adverbs of manner and compound-complex sentences. Adverbs of manner: <i>The children who sang loudly got a cookie, but those who didn't sing had none.</i>	Main points in familiar idea or problem with some precision using simple indicative verb forms in simple declarative sentences (<i>Large oaks grew in the park/ The length of the room is 40 feet</i>)	Verb Forms- Indicative verb (<i>makes a statement of fact</i>), Declarative Sentences, Complex Sentences, Adverbs of Manner: Students learn to develop and use explanations using appropriate verb forms, declarative and complex sentences and adverbs of manner.

19. Language Function: Generalizing					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
		Imperativemode: expresses command (<i>Take me home. Stay there.</i>) Collectivenouns name, as a unit, the members of a group (<i>herd, class, jury, congregation</i>).	Indicative mode: makes a statement of fact (<i>The temperature is low.</i>) Abstract nouns: name things or ideas that people cannot touch or handle (<i>beauty, honesty, comfort, love</i>).	Subjunctivemode: expressing a condition contrary to fact or expressing a doubt (<i>If only he were here.</i>)	Nouns–Common, Collective and Abstract Nouns; Verb Forms: Nouns–Common, Collective and Abstract Nouns; Verb Forms:

20. Language Function: Evaluating					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Adjectives that point out particular objects (<i>that wagon, those toys, each person, every girl</i>) Number adjectives: (<i>two men, ten ships, the third time, the ninth boy</i>)	Adjectives used to limit: (<i>few horses, much snow, little rain</i>)	Evaluatesimpledirect exchange of limited information on familiar and routine matters using simple verbs and adjectives. Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs: both – and; not only – but also (<i>Neither the teacher nor the students could solve the problem.</i>)	Qualify opinions and statements precisely in relation to degrees of certainty/uncertainty, belief/doubt, likelihood, etc.	Convey finer, precise shades of meaning by using, with reasonable accuracy, a wide range of qualifying devices, such as adverbs that express degree (<i>This class is too hard.</i>); clauses expressing limitations (<i>This is a school van, but it is only used for sports.</i>); and complex sentences	Complex Sentences; Increasing Specificity of Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives; Correlative Conjunctions: Students learn to understand and use complex sentences using very specific nouns, verbs and adjectives.

21. Language Function: Interpreting					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Interpret a single phrase at a time, picking up familiar names, words, and basic phrases <i>(D’Onofrio chocolates are the best.)</i>	Interpret short, simple texts containing the highest frequency vocabulary	Interpret short, simple texts on familiar matters of a concrete type, which consist of high frequency every day or school-related language	Interpret a wide range of long and complex texts, appreciating subtle distinctions of style and implicit as well as explicit meaning	Interpret critically virtually all forms of the written language including abstract, structurally complex, or highly colloquial non-literary writings	Language of Propaganda, Complex Sentences: Students learn to identify and interpret the language of propaganda and use complex sentences.

22. Language Function: Sequencing					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Subject <i>(The girl who was sick went home.)</i> Natural sequencing	Direct object <i>(The story that I read was long.)</i> Indirect object <i>(The man to whom I gave the present was absent.)</i>	Prepositional object <i>(I found the book that John was talking about.)</i>	Possessive <i>(I know the woman whose father is visiting.)</i> Subordinate conjunctions used to join two grammatical parts of equal rank <i>(Although he worked hard, he did not finish his homework.)</i>	Object of comparison <i>(The person whom Susan is taller than is Mary.)</i>	Adverbs of time, Relative clauses, and Subordinate conjunctions: Students learn sequencing using adverbs of time, relative clauses and subordinate conjunctions.

23. Language Function: Hypothesizing and Speculating					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
		Auxiliary verbs that indicate futurity: <i>will</i> and <i>shall</i>	Auxiliary verb indicating desire or intent: <i>would</i>	Auxiliary verbs include modal verbs, which may express possibility: <i>may, might, can, could.</i>	Modals (<i>would, could, might</i>), Compound tenses (<i>would have been</i>): Students learn to hypothesize and speculate using modals and compound tenses.

24. Language Function: Summarizing					
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	TARGET FORMS
Copy out short texts; can copy out single words and short texts	Paraphrase short written passages in a simple fashion, using the original text wording and ordering; pick out and reproduce key words and phrases or short sentences from a short text within the learner's limited competence and experience	Summarize extracts from news items, interviews or documentaries containing opinions, argument and discussion; summarize the plot and sequence of events in a poem or play; collate short pieces of information from several sources and summarize them for someone else	Summarize a wide range of factual and imaginative texts, commenting on and discussing contrasting points of view and the main themes	Summarize information from different sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation of the overall result	Modals (<i>would, could, might</i>), Compound tenses (<i>would have been</i>): Students learn to summarize and speculate using modals and compound tenses.

QUESTIONS TO ASK:

- What linguistic challenges will the lesson/text present? (**Function and/or Form**)
- What vocabulary/language structure (**Forms**) needs pre-teaching so students can comprehend and participate?
- What level of differentiation (scaffolds provided) must be done so that students can participate independently (listening, speaking, reading, writing)?

KEEP IN MIND:

- EL students may appear proficient as they talk about personal topics, but will develop difficulty when they are required to listen, speak, read and write in academic content areas.
- We can help ELs develop academic proficiency by teaching the language they need to complete a required task.
- Attempt to increase academic demands while decreasing language demands.

LANGUAGE DEMANDS (OBJECTIVE):

1. What is the content knowledge (objective) being presented in the lesson?
2. What is the purpose for which the language is being used? (**language function**)
 - express needs/likes
 - describe
 - retell
 - predict
 - compare/contrast
 - summarize
 - question
 - explain
 - persuade
 - cause/effect
 - define
 - sequence
 - convince
 - label
 - demonstrate
 - classify
 - provide
 - use
 - apply
 - determine
 - justify
 - discuss
 - apply
 - suggest

(Not an exhaustive list)

3. What will students do to accomplish the above purpose (language skills)?

Listen

Speak

Read

Write

Types of Language Demands

Receptive- demands that refer to the language students **must understand** in order to complete task

Productive- demands that refer to language students **must use** to complete task

Interactive- kind of productive demands that involve **two-way interactive communication** and negotiation of meaning

4. What vocabulary/concepts are essential for students to engage in the lesson? What is the content-area vocabulary that students need to use, produce, process and/or understand?

5. What **form** (grammar or language structure) could be addressed in lesson or student will need to complete task?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forming questions • nouns • pronouns • adjectives • adverbs • verb tense • use of “s” • subject-verb agreement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sentence structure • punctuation • pronouns • If____, then statements • comparisons • contractions • plurals • more than, less than |
|---|--|

(Not an exhaustive list)

6. What activity/assignment will the students be responsible for? What supports (graphic organizer, pictures sentence/paragraph frames; manipulatives, book on tape, native English speaking partner, etc.) will the students need to independently complete the task?

Write down everything that students need to demonstrate, know, or do in order to successfully complete task(s) in terms of...

Content Knowledge	Analytical Skills	Language	
		Function	Form

D. Crosby-Ruskosky and S. Huse, 2011. * adapted from Rothenberg & Fischer 2007. Pozzi, D.C. (2004) Forms and functions of language: Morphology, syntax.

GLOSSARY

Cognate: A word that has the same linguistic derivation as another; from the same original word or root. Examples of cognates in Indo-European languages are the words *night* (English), *nuit* (French), *Nacht* (German), *nacht* (Dutch), etc., derived from the Proto-Indo-European (PIE) **nókʷts*, "night"; the Hebrew *שלום shalom*, the Arabic *للمس salām*, and the Amharic *selam* ("peace") are also cognates, derived from Proto-Semitic **šalām-*.

False cognates are words that are commonly thought to be related (have a common origin), but that linguistic examination reveals are unrelated. The words *embarrassed* (self-conscious, humiliated) in English and *embarazada* (pregnant) in Spanish are examples of false cognates.

Coherence: A central, main theme or topic maintained across multiple sentences. One test of coherence is that sentences cannot be reordered without changing meaning.

Cohesion: Intra- and inter-sentence language connections made by using cohesive devices (e.g., pronoun or synonym replacement, logical connectors, conclusions that refer to prior content).

Collocation: The grouping of two or more words together with a frequency greater than chance. Such terms as "crystal clear," "middle management," "nuclear family," and "cosmetic surgery" are examples of collocated pairs of words.

Content-specific: Specific to a given discipline, content area, domain, or subject area. (Within the literature and among researchers, the term "discipline-specific" is more commonly used.) CCSSO (2012) defines it as "the language used, orally or in writing, to communicate ideas, concepts, and information or to engage in activities in particular subject areas (e.g., science)" (p. 107).

Context: This term is derived from Latin, meaning "a joining together" of external sources of information (schemas) with internal concepts (e.g., memories). It is also defined as a frame (e.g., background information, schema) that surrounds an event being examined and provides resources for appropriate interpretation (Duranti & Goodwin, 1992). As Fillmore observed, "When you pick up a word, you drag along with it a whole scene" (Fillmore, 1975, p. 114). Cummins (2000) describes effects of context on communication:

- **Context-embedded communication:** Participants can actively negotiate meaning (e.g., by providing feedback that the message has not been understood), and the language is supported by a wide range of meaningful interpersonal and situational cues.
- **Context-reduced communication:** Participants rely primarily on linguistic cues to meaning, and thus, successful interpretation of the message depends heavily on knowledge of the language itself

Control: As used in the ELP Standards, refers to the degree to which a student may use a particular form with stability and precision.

For example, independent control occurs when “In more sophisticated explanations, children have little or no difficulty simultaneously employing many complex and sophisticated linguistic devices [see **Linking words**], and their explanations require little effort from a listener to understand the steps or process being explained” (Bailey, 2013, p. 13).

Culture: (a) Different tools, thoughts, and experiences associated with a particular community of practice or certain situations (Brown, Collins, & Duguid, 1989); or (b) “an adaptive *process* [as opposed to an object that one might hold] that accumulates partial solutions to frequently encountered problems” (Hutchins, 1995, p. 354). “Human growth and creativity tend to occur not within separate and isolated cultures, but within their meeting and intermixture” (Wax, 1993, p. 108).

Descriptive sentences: Sentences in which the speaker/writer is able to describe or paint an exact picture in the listener’s or reader’s mind of what the speaker/writer wants to convey. Unlike a simple sentence (e.g., “The cat ran”), a descriptive sentence uses adjectives and adverbs as well as complex sentence construction (dependent, adverbial clauses, prepositional phrases, etc.) (e.g., “The big fat white cat ran quickly along the edge of the garden” which could be expanded to “It was astonishing, although not surprising, to observe that Mr. Dewey’s big fat white cat could run along the edge of the garden so quickly when there was a ferocious dog in close pursuit”).

Discourse: Language used in a particular context, such as the academic discourse of a science classroom compared to the social discourse of the playground. Different types of discourse call for different vocabulary, phrases, structures, and language registers. According to Gee (1999), language is always used from a perspective and always occurs within a context; there is no neutral use of language.

ELPD Framework: *The Framework for English Language Proficiency Development Standards Corresponding to the Common Core State Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards* (CCSSO, 2012), which provides guidance to states on how to use the expectations of the Common Core State Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards as tools for the creation and evaluation of ELP standards.

English language proficiency (ELP): “A socially constructed notion of the ability or capacity of individuals to use language for specific purposes” (CCSSO, 2012, p. 107). Also referred to by some as English language development (ELD), ELP embodies the belief that language development is ongoing. Multiple pathways to ELP are possible, but the end goal for students’ progress in acquiring English is to ensure full participation of ELLs in school contexts.

EP: ELA “Practices,” which describe ways in which developing student practitioners of ELA should increasingly engage with the subject matter as they grow in content-area maturity and expertise throughout their elementary, middle, and high school years. [The practices](#) are student actions, not teaching practices. Developed for the ELPD Framework by CCSS for ELA writer Susan Pimentel as analogous to the existing mathematics and science & engineering practices, but not found in the original CCSS for ELA.

Evidence: Facts, figures, details, quotations, or other sources of data and information that provide support for claims or analyses and that can be evaluated by others. Evidence should appear in a form, and be derived from a source, that is widely accepted as appropriate to a particular discipline, such as details or quotations from a text in the study of literature or experimental results in the study of science. (See [Appendix A of the CCSS for ELA & Literacy](#).)

Formulaic expressions: Expressions produced in accordance with a mechanically followed rule or style. In the initial stages of English language acquisition, formulaic expressions are learned as a “chunk” in reference to familiar topics or objects in the immediate environment. Examples of formulaic expressions used during the initial phase of English language acquisition in schools include “go to the bathroom,” “stand in line,” and other habitually-used phrases. These prefabricated units are important because they serve as a bridge to connect vocabulary and grammar. Cowie (1998) argues that formulaic expressions are a crucial step in helping student move towards the acquisitions of idioms and the development of native-like proficiency.

Frequently occurring words and phrases: As used in the ELP Standards, this refers to words and phrases used commonly in the classroom and to everyday language used in schools. It is important to note that this does *not* refer to the [Top 100 High-Frequency Words](#) (e.g., “the,” “a,” “and,” “but”). The term “basic” is not used in the ELP Standards because a term that is basic to one person may not be basic to another; acquisition of specific words and phrases depends on exposure and experiences.

Grade appropriate: As used in the ELP Standards, this refers to level of content and text complexity in relation to CCR standards’ requirements for a particular grade level or grade span. (See [Appendix A of the CCSS for ELA & Literacy](#) and [Defining the Core](#).)

Idioms: An idiom is an expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its component words but has a meaning of its own. Usually that meaning is derived from the history of the language and culture in which it is used. Students’ acquisition of idioms progresses from literal meanings to figurative and metaphorical meanings.

- **Transparent idioms** are expressions in which the literal meaning is clearly linked to the figurative meaning, e.g., *give the green light, break the ice.*
- **Semi-transparent idioms** are expressions in which the link between literal and figurative meaning is less obvious, e.g., *beat a dead horse, save one’s breath.*
- **Opaque idioms** are expressions with an undetectable link between literal and figurative language, e.g., *pull one’s leg, kick the bucket.*

Inflectional ending: A short suffix added to the end of a word to alter its meaning. In this document, the term refers to endings such as -s, -es, -ing, and -ed.

Inflectional forms: The forms of a word that include alteration of the word to indicate singular or plural, verb tense, and verb aspect. Inflected or inflectional forms also include irregular verbs (e.g. sing – sang – sung) and irregular plural nouns (e.g. mouse – mice).

Informational text: Text with a primary purpose to inform the reader about the natural or social world (includes explanatory text). See [Appendix A of the CCSS ELA & Literacy Standards](#).

Nonverbal communication: As used in the ELP Standards, this term refers the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless (mostly visual) cues between people. Examples of nonverbal communication in the ELP Standards may include gestures, nods, thumbs up or down, or facial expressions.

Organize: In the ELP Standards, refers to discourse that conveys temporal, causal, categorical, or other logical relationships that are consistent with the author’s apparent purpose in conveying information, narrating a story, making a persuasive argument, or some other emergent discourse form.

Productive language skills: Skills involved in producing language in spoken or written form. This modality “places the learner as speaker [and/or] writer for a ‘distant’ audience (one with whom interaction is not possible or is limited). The communication is set for a specified audience, has purpose, and generally abides by rules of genre or style. It is a planned or formalized speech act or written document, and the learner has an opportunity to draft, get feedback, and revise it before publication or broadcast” (Phillips, 2008, p. 96).

Receptive language skills: Skills involved in interpreting and comprehending spoken or written language. This modality “refers to the learner as a reader [and/or] listener/viewer working with ‘text’ whose author or deliverer is not present or accessible. It presumes that the interaction is with authentic written or oral documents where language input is meaningful and content laden. The learner brings background knowledge, experience, and appropriate interpretive strategies to the task, to promote understanding of language and content in order to develop a personal reaction” (Phillips, 2008, p. 96).

Referent: The thing that a word or phrase denotes or stands for; examples may include abstractions or physical examples.

Recognize: As used in the ELP Standards, this verb refers to instances when a student might recognize the meaning of the words, using verbal communication or non-verbal communication.

Registers: Distinguishable patterns of communication based upon well-established language practices, such as the language used in subject-area classrooms. Registers are a “recognizable kind of language particular to specific functions and situation. A well-known non-academic example is *sports announcer talk*” (Ferguson, 1983, p. 155).

Research projects:

- **Short research project:** An investigation intended to address a narrowly tailored query in a brief period of time, as in a few class periods or a week of instructional time.
- **More sustained research project:** An investigation intended to address a relatively expansive query using several sources over an extended period of time, as in a few weeks of instructional time.

Scaffolding: As defined in [Appendix A of the CCSS ELA & Literacy Standards](#), this refers to guidance or assistance provided to students by a teacher, another adult, or a more capable peer, enabling the students to perform tasks that they otherwise would not be able to perform alone, with the goal of fostering the students' capacity to perform the tasks on their own later on. Pedagogically, a scaffold is the support offered to students so that they can successfully engage in activity beyond their current ability to perform independently. Specific scaffolds temporarily support the development of understandings as well as disciplinary (and language) practices. Once the development takes place, the scaffolds are removed and new ones may be erected, if needed, to support new needed developmental work. For more information, see Walqui et al. (2013).

Sentence structures: As used in the ELP Standards and the Proficiency Level Descriptors, language structures include simple, compound, complex sentences, and the range of other language structures.

Simple: As used in the ELP Standards, this generally refers to the grammatical structure of a phrase, sentence, or text relative to its complexity or density. A "simple" sentence may use subject+verb+object construction without any embellishments.

Source: As used in the ELP Standards, this refers to speech or text used largely for informational purposes, as in research.

SP: The NGSS *Science and Engineering Practices*. The practices describe the behaviors that scientists engage in as they investigate and build models and theories about the natural world and the key set of engineering practices that engineers use as they design and build models and systems. The *Science and Engineering Practices* "describe behaviors that scientists engage in as they investigate and build models and theories about the natural world" (NGSS, 2013). As noted in [Appendix F of the NGSS](#) (NGSS Lead States, 2013), chapter three of the [Science Framework for K-12 Science Education](#) (NRC, 2012) provides background on the development of the *Science and Engineering Practices*. For more information and examples, see [Bybee \(2011\)](#).

Variety of topics: As used in the ELP Standards this refers to a range of topics that may be either familiar or unfamiliar to the student (i.e., requiring support to build the student's background knowledge or particular context knowledge).

Visual aids: As used in the ELP Standards, this refers to pictures, realia (objects used in real life), sketches, diagrams, labeled pictures, and picture dictionaries.

Vocabulary: A set of words, phrases, or expressions, within a language, that is familiar to a person. (See the PLDs for specific vocabulary expectations by the end of each ELP level.)

- **Academic vocabulary** (see also [Appendix A of the CCSS for ELA & Literacy](#), p. 33):
General academic words and phrases: Vocabulary common to written texts but not commonly a part of speech; as used in the ELP Standards, analogous to Tier Two words and phrases. Bailey & Heritage (2010) refer to this as "school navigational language."

- **Content-specific words and phrases:** Words and phrases appropriate to the topic or specific to a particular field of study. Sometimes referred to as “terms.” (*Terms* are words and phrases that are given specific meanings in specific contexts.) Bailey & Heritage (2010) refer to this as “curriculum content language.” As defined in [Language standard 6](#) of Louisiana Student Standards for ELA, this refers to grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, analogous to Tier Three words. (However, the ELP Connectors do not suggest that vocabulary taught to ELLs should be limited to only that defined by the CCSS.)
 - [Three Tiers of Vocabulary:](#)
 - Tier One: Words acquired through everyday speech, usually learned in the early grades.
 - Tier Two: Academic words that appear across all types of text. These are often precise words that are used by an author in place of common words (e.g., “gallop” instead of “run”). They change meaning with use.
 - Tier Three: Domain-specific words that are specifically tied to content (e.g., “Constitution,” “lava”). These are typically the types of vocabulary words that are included in glossaries, highlighted in textbooks, and addressed by teachers. They are considered difficult words that are important to understanding content.
 - **Frequently occurring vocabulary:** This includes common words and phrases, as well as idiomatic expressions.
 - **Social vocabulary/language:** Cummins (2000) refers to this as “surface proficiency” and, in earlier iterations of his work, as Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills (BICS).

Wh- questions: “Who,” “what,” “where,” “when,” “why,” and “how” questions.

With prompting and support/with (some) guidance and support: See **Scaffolding**.

English

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