"Speak a new language so that the world will be a new world." -Rumi

Department of English as a Second Language

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Advanced English as a Second Language

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Mission Statement

We commit to inspiring and empowering all students in Randolph schools to reach their full potential as unique, responsible and educated members of a global society.

Affirmative Action Statement Equality and Equity in Curriculum

The Randolph Township School district ensures that the district's curriculum and instruction are aligned to the state's standards. The curriculum provides equity in instruction, educational programs and provides all students the opportunity to interact positively with others regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, affectional or sexual orientation, gender, religion, disability or socioeconomic status.

N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.7(b): Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973; N.J.S.A. 10:5; Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972

EDUCATIONAL GOALS VALUES IN EDUCATION

The statements represent the beliefs and values regarding our educational system. Education is the key to self-actualization, which is realized through achievement and self-respect. We believe our entire system must not only represent these values, but also demonstrate them in all that we do as a school system.

We believe:

- The needs of the child come first
- Mutual respect and trust are the cornerstones of a learning community
- The learning community consists of students, educators, parents, administrators, educational support personnel, the community and Board of Education members
- A successful learning community communicates honestly and openly in a non-threatening environment
- Members of our learning community have different needs at different times. There is openness to the challenge of meeting those needs in professional and supportive ways
- Assessment of professionals (i.e., educators, administrators and educational support personnel) is a dynamic process that requires review and revision based on evolving research, practices and experiences
- Development of desired capabilities comes in stages and is achieved through hard work, reflection and ongoing growth

Introduction

The primary goal of Randolph Township Schools' English as a Second Language (ESL) curriculum is to deepen student understanding of the language and culture of their new homeland. This curriculum is intended to provide our linguistically and culturally diverse students with the foundation for their success in our schools and community. It enables students who are non-native speakers of English to effectively use content knowledge and skills to develop within their new linguistic community. With academic language development and successful social communication as its goals, the ESL program addresses the needs of its growing population of English Language Learners (ELLs) from around the globe.

This curriculum aligns the WIDA (World Class Instructional Design and Assessment) standards and the NJ Student Learning Standards within the Understanding by Design framework. It integrates the six levels of English language proficiency within the language domains of listening, speaking, reading and writing. According to WIDA, its English language development standards represent the social, instructional, and academic language that students need to engage with peers, educators, and the curriculum in schools in the following areas: Social and Instructional, Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. These five areas provide the foundation of this curriculum.

The Advanced ESL program at Randolph Middle School provides instruction in English to non-native speakers of English who have progressed past the intermediate level of English fluency and have achieved an advanced level as determined by a state mandated language assessment.

The curriculum will expand and synthesize upon what the students have already learned. The overarching goal will be toward attaining near-peer ability in listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Students will continue to read and write a variety of texts in English, approaching grade level difficulty. As they continue to develop these skills, the students will have the opportunity to become active participants in our school community, while meeting with academic and social success.

Placement in Advanced ESL is based on scores from a state mandated language assessment along with ESL teacher recommendation.

Curriculum Pacing Chart

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	UNIT NUMBER	CONTENT - UNIT OF STUDY
2 weeks	I	Being a Part of Our School Community
6weeks	II	Homes Around the World
7 weeks	III	Art of Expression
7 weeks	IV	Discovering the Past
7 weeks	V	Our Living Planet
7 weeks	VI	Finding Your True Self

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Unit I: Getting Started in a New Academic Setting

TRANSFER: Students will be able to recognize their rights and responsibilities in a school community.		
STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA: Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.	A school is a community with members and resources to support students.	What are the characteristics of a school community?
Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.	A member of a community has rights and responsibilities within that community.	What are the rights and responsibilities of our school community?
NJSLA: RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.	A community has different characteristics. A school community has different members	(based on ELP levels in Appendix A) Identify what constitutes a community. Differentiate between a school
RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	and resources to help students.	community and other communities. Identify key members in the school administration.
RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.		Utilize resources from school to support their learning, such as media center, guidance office, and other resources.

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Unit I: Getting Started in a New Academic Setting

RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Communities can be exclusive and cause division.	Identify the characteristics of a community that is exclusive.
RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary		Compare and contrast inclusive and exclusive communities through texts.
of the text. RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and		Explore the benefits of inclusive communities.
distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories). RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are	Our class community is inclusive.	Identify and comprehend rules and behavioral expectations in class.
used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.		Maintain an inclusive community based on mutually beneficial behaviors.
RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.	There is important information and expectations of students in our school community outlined in school policies,	Review schedules and identify teachers, classrooms, and resources needed for success in school.
RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	procedures, and protocols.	Comprehend the different student policies in the school handbook.
RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.	Students manage their learning for a desirable outcome.	Manage progress in their classes with resources such as assessment feedback and Genesis.

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Unit I: Getting Started in a New Academic Setting

W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic
and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the
selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.

- W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
- W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
- W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.
- SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.
- SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
- L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

There are different parts of speech in English that have certain rules and functions when communicating.

VOCABULARY:

community, differentiate, policy, code, procedure, resources, media center, guidance office, technology, appropriate, accepted Differentiate between the main parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) and their functions.

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Unit I: Getting Started in a New Academic Setting

L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	
L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	
L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	
L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	
L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Chunking parts of speech from a text.
- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Presenting their identity in the community (e.g. letter of introduction, power point).
- Identifying the different parts of speech in a text as well as their function.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Read school policies and classroom rules.
- Define and use new vocabulary words.
- Listen to rules for technology use in an academic setting.
- Create a classroom web to show interconnectedness and collaboration.
- Log on to Office 365 to perform certain activities.
- Log on to Genesis to complete required documents and to check class progress/grades.

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Unit I: Getting Started in a New Academic Setting

Read short stories about community.	
 Review parts of speech and how to use the 	em correctly.
SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	2 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Genesis
	RMS Student Handbook
	Microsoft Office 365
	www.ISLCollective.com
	https://www.facinghistory.org/sites/default/files/Chunking_Worksheet.pdf
	https://www.facinghistory.org/sites/default/files/We_They_Rudyard_Kipling.pdf
	https://www.facinghistory.org/sites/default/files/We They Worksheet.pdf

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TRANSFER: Students will be able to recognize that a home is where one feels safe and respected.		
STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA:		
Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information,	A home is where a person has a common culture with others.	How does a group of people form a common culture?
ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.	It is important to surround ourselves with	Who do we support in our lives?
Standard 5: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.	the support of family and friends for our own mental well-being.	
NJSLA: RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	SKILLS
that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
		(based on ELP levels in Appendix A)
RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an	A home culture is a system of knowledge shared by a group of people.	Identify the characteristics of a home.
objective summary of the text.		Categorize different types of homes based on culture.
RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.	When different cultures meet, they are both	Describe the effects, throughout history, of
RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative	affected.	interaction between cultures.
meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.		Evaluate the benefits and drawbacks to cultural interactions.

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RL.8.6. Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.	Every member of a community adds to their community in a unique way.	Explore ways that communities support their members.
RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		Analyze the interconnectedness of a home community.
RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.	Friendships can happen in any community and from any culture.	Identify unique friendships and relationships in communities.
RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).		Determine the advantages and disadvantages of interacting with those who are different.
RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Fiction and non-fiction have different characteristics.	Describe the different characteristics of fiction and non-fiction.
RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	Fiction is created from the author's imagination and non-fiction is based on	Compare and contrast fiction and non-fiction.
RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or	facts.	Identify and categorize the characteristics of fiction and non-fiction.
interpretation.		Identify a text as fiction or non-fiction based on its characteristics.

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	Fictional texts often have a plot with	Analyze plot, character, and setting in a
W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the	characters and a setting.	fictional text.
selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.		
W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)		Determine the plot and the different stages in the plot.
	Authors have a purpose when writing.	Determine author's purpose.
W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.		Identify mood and tone of a text.
W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and		Relate the mood and tone of a text to the author's purpose.
collaborate with others.	Fictional texts have plot and a theme.	Identify the theme of a story.
SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.		Map the plot of a story in order to aid in comprehension.
SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.	There are multiple strategies to improve and strengthen reading comprehension, e.g. asking questions, making predictions,	Use different reading strategies to improve comprehension.
SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks,	visualizing.	Identify figurative language used in a text.
demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.	Figurative language aids in reading	Compare and contrast different types of
L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard	comprehension.	figurative language for purpose.
English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.		Evaluate reading strategies for efficacy.

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L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when	Sequencing text structure is commonly used when writing about events that have occurred.	Recognize a sequence text structure. Find and use transition words that signify a
writing, speaking, reading, or listening. L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and	securiou.	sequence in a text.
multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading</i> and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	Nouns and verbs have different functions in a sentence. A noun typically answers	Determine the different functions of nouns and verbs.
L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	the question what and a verb typically describes the action.	
L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	Verbs have tenses that show time.	Determine the tense of a verb.
important to comprehension of expression.		Differentiate between verb tenses and how they affect meaning.
	Many words have origins in other languages such as Latin and Greek.	Identify common root words and their origins.
		Use word origins to aid in comprehension of vocabulary.
	Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives help show relationships between things.	Form comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
	umgs.	Differentiate between a comparative and a superlative.

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Unit II: Homes Around the World

Compare and contrast structure is ideal when describing and comparing two or more items.	Identify the two items in a compare and contrast text that are being compared. Evaluate compare and contrast text structure for its efficacy.
Prepositions aid in determining the location of a person or object.	Find prepositions in a text. Locate position of a person or object based on a preposition.
VOCABULARY: simile, personification, custom, encounter, analyze, respond, response, blend, conquer, conflict, source, forever, spread, feature	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Presenting different information about the effects cultures have on each other.
- Writing an essay comparing two texts about the same topic.
- Demonstrating reading comprehension through an assessment.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Read texts about cultural interactions.
- Compare and contrast texts about the same occurrence.

- Sequence historical events.
- Compare fiction and non-fiction.
- Identify parts of speech and their roles.
- Compare word roots.
- Discuss relationships that have developed over time.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	6 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Inside B: unit 5 & 6, Moore, Short et al. National Geographic/Cengage Learning, 2014 (textbook)
	https://clpe.org.uk/poetryline/poems/old-world-new-world
	https://hiplatina.com/my-name-is-maria-de-jesus-film/
	ISLcollective.com
	Brainpop
	Brainpop ESL

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STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA:		
Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.	People use different talents to express themselves.	 What are different ways to expres yourself?
Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content		J 0 0010 0111
area of Language Arts.	Inventions are often solutions to existing problems.	• How can an invention express an idea?
NJSLA:	proofeins.	idea.
RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze	Students will know.	(based on ELP levels in Appendix A)
its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an	There are different ways to express oneself	Identify various methods of self-
objective summary of the text. RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they	through the arts.	expression.
are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other		Evaluate different methods of expression
exts.		for personal preference, e.g. through the use of poems, plays, songs, short stories.
RL.8.5. Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes o its meaning and style.		use of poems, plays, songs, short stories.

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RL.8.7. Evaluate the choices made by the directors or actors by analyzing the extent to which a filmed or live production of a	People are unique individuals who have	Analyze the benefit of having different
story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.	different talents and strengths.	talents and strengths, e.g. an eye for color
		makes painting easier.
RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a		
modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or		Differentiate between what talents are
character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.		valued in different situations.
	Myths are a type of short story with specific	Compare and contrast different stories,
RL.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed.	characteristics.	such as myths and legends.
		Evaluate the characteristics of a myth.
RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are		Evaluate the characteristics of a myun
used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on	Myths have universal themes that are often	Identify common universal themes in
meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other	grounded in nature.	myths.
texts.		·
W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic		Relate myth themes to natural
and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.		phenomena.
WOAD I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task,	There are multiple strategies to improve and	Use different reading strategies to
purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing	strengthen reading comprehension, such as	improve comprehension.
types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	asking questions, making predictions, and	
W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults,	visualizing.	
develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how	Descriptive text structure is often used to	Pagagniza a descriptiva taxt atmatura
well purpose and audience have been addressed.	Descriptive text structure is often used to give a detailed description of something to	Recognize a descriptive text structure.
W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and	give the reader a mental picture.	Identify common descriptive terms used
digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the	6	to give a mental picture to the reader.

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credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Problem and solution text structure is ideal when identifying a challenge and how it is addressed.	Identify how a problem is solved in a problem and solution text structure.
SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.		Relate inventions to the problem they have addressed.
SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind	Words have different parts, such as roots, prefixes and suffixes, which add to the meaning.	Identify common root words and their meanings.
its presentation.		Find prefixes and suffixes on a word and
SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.		evaluate how they change the meaning of the root word.
L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	Many words are compound words that have a unique meaning that is different from the	Find the base words in a compound word.
L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	base words.	Determine meaning of a compound word based on its base words and context.
L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	Each word has several synonyms and antonyms which elaborate or alter its	Find synonyms and antonyms of a word in order to clarify meaning.
L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading</i>	original meaning.	
and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	In order for a sentence to be complete it	Identify the parts of a sentence.
L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	needs to have certain criteria, including minimally a subject and a predicate.	Create sentences that meet the criteria of a
L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather		sentence.

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Unit III: Art of Expression

vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	A complete sentence must include at a minimum a subject and a predicate.	Evaluate sentences for efficacy. Synthesize ideas and information into effective sentences.
	VOCABULARY: express, expression, intent, intention, invent, invention, solve, solution, evolution, talent, talented, clever, challenge (n), challenge (v)	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Writing a descriptive text.
- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Demonstrating reading comprehension through an assessment.
- Presenting the benefits of a talent or strength.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Explore ways to write texts for different purposes.
- Compare talents that people have.
- Find word parts.
- Use reading strategies.
- Read myths, articles, and short stories.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Inside B: unit 1 & 2, Moore, Short et al. National Geographic/Cengage Learning, 2014 (textbook)

Brainpop
Brainpop ESL
ISLcollective.com

TRANSFER: Students will be able to make connections between the past and the present in their own lives.		
STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA: Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.	The present can emulate events that happened in history.	What are patterns in the history of our world?
Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.	Our past impacts the possibilities for the future.	How does our past impact the future?
Standard 5: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.	KNOWLEDGE Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to: (based on ELP levels in Appendix A)
NJSLA: RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Our lives are impacted by the decisions and actions of our ancestors.	Connect past events to present situations. Categorize cause and effect throughout history.
RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Viewpoints on history are seen through a cultural lens.	Read different texts about a historical event with varying viewpoints.
RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a		Compare and contrast different viewpoints about a historical topic.

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modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is rendered new.	People emigrate for personal reasons. Many people emigrate in order to have a better life.	Identify immigration patterns in the world over time.
RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		Analyze causes for past and present immigration.
RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary		Relate personal history of immigration in their family.
of the text.	Refugees are forced to flee their countries to save their own lives or the lives of their	Examine different refugee experiences.
RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	loved ones.	Evaluate reasons for refugees fleeing their countries.
RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other	The United States is a country of immigrants.	Identify different periods of immigration in U.S. history.
RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.	Not all immigrants share the same experience when emigrating to a new country.	Compare and contrast different immigrant experiences in U.S. history.
RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	Interactions between people can be positive or negative.	Appraise interactions between different cultural groups in the U.S.
RI.8.7. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.		Compare cultural interactions in other countries.

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RI.8.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant	There are different elements of a plot, such as rising action, falling action, and climax.	Identify the different elements of a plot. Fill out a plot map.
evidence is introduced.		Till out a plot map.
RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or	Cause and effect text structure is used to show a relationship between two or more	Recognize cause and effect text structure.
more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.	occurrences.	Write a text using cause and effect text structure.
RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with	There are multiple strategies to improve and strengthen reading comprehension,	Use different reading strategies to improve comprehension.
scaffolding as needed.	including asking questions, making	improve comprehension.
W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the	predictions, and visualizing.	Evaluate reading strategies for efficacy.
selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.	There are different word parts including	Categorize the different parts of a word.
W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	prefixes, suffixes, and roots, which aid in vocabulary comprehension.	Describe the meaning of a word part, such as a prefix or suffix.
W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.	Adjectives are used to describe nouns.	Identify adjectives in a sentence and the nouns they modify.
W.8.6. Use technology, including the		Use adjectives correctly in a text.
Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.	Descriptive text structure is used to describe people, things, or occurrences.	Classify text structures.
W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several		Identify items being described in a descriptive text.

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sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration. W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism	Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. Adverbs are used to describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.	Compare and contrast adverbs and adjectives. Connect adverbs to the words they modify.
and following a standard format for citation. SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse	VOCABULARY: ancestors, emigrate, immigrate, immigrant, refugee, prefix, suffix, adverb, adjective, describe, description, descriptive, history	
media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation. SL.8.3. Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant		
evidence is introduced. SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.		
SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest. SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks,		
demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.		

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Unit IV: Discovering the Past

L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Writing a text with cause and effect text structure.
- Comparing immigration trends throughout history.
- Relating personal immigration experiences.
- Discussing interactions between different cultural groups.
- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Demonstrating reading comprehension through an assessment.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Read texts on historical topics.
- Compare immigrant and refugee stories.

- Analyze interactions between people and cultural groups.
- Study immigration patterns throughout history.
- Explore ways to write texts for different purposes.
- Utilize reading strategies.
- Read poetry and short stories.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Inside B: unit 3, Moore, Short et al. National Geographic/Cengage Learning, 2014
	(textbook)
	https://www.janetwong.com/a-suitcase-of-seaweed/
	ISLcollective.com
	Brainpop ESL
	Brainpop

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TRANSFER: Students will be able to effect positive change on how they use the planet's resources.		
STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA: Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information,	The Earth is our home and it is facing many challenges due to man's carelessness.	What are some of the challenges facing Earth?
ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts. Standard 4: English Language Learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content	There are many ways to positively affect the Earth.	How can changing our ways benefit the Earth?
area of Science. NJSLA: RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to: (based on ELP levels in Appendix A)
that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	The Earth is an ideal planet for humans to live on.	Identify the different planets in our solar system and their viability for life.
RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.		Compare Earth to other planets in the solar system.
RL.8.3. Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.	There are different problems the Earth is facing today such as global warming, extinction of animal species and an	State the different problems planet Earth is facing.
RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on	increase of natural disasters.	Evaluate the Earth's problems and how they can affect humans and other living creatures.

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	T	T
meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Humans and historical events have	List negative changes in our planet over
texts.	sometimes negatively affected Earth's	time.
RL.8.5. Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts	natural resources.	
and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes		Classify negative changes in our planet
to its meaning and style.		according to the cause of the change.
DV 0.5 F 1 and 1 a		decording to the cause of the change.
RL.8.7. Evaluate the choices made by the directors or actors by analyzing the extent to which a filmed or live production of a		D 11 41 41 41 11 141 1 CC 4
story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.	There are many ways that we can make	Describe actions that will positively affect
story or arama stays rathmar to or departs from the text of script.	Earth safer and cleaner through our actions	the Earth.
RL.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge,	such as reducing the use of single-use	
historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how a	plastics and recycling.	Distinguish the feasibility of actions to
modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or		benefit the Earth.
character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works such as the Bible, including describing how the material is		
rendered new.	Many people are, and have been, invested	Read several texts about positive
	in preserving our planet.	environmental actions in the past and
RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections	in preserving our planet.	_
that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		present.
explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		
RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its		Appraise different environmental actions
development over the course of the text, including its		for efficacy.
relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary		
of the text.		Investigate and develop positive actions
Diagram of the state of the sta		that they can take to support our planet.
RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and		that they can take to support our planet.
distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	There are multiple strategies to improve	Use different reading strategies to impresse
, analogies, or enlegation.	There are multiple strategies to improve	Use different reading strategies to improve
RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are	and strengthen reading comprehension,	comprehension.
used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical	such as asking questions, making	
meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on	predictions, and visualizing.	Evaluate reading strategies for efficacy.

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meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	An author uses persuasive writing to convince the reader of the veracity of their	Identify persuasive text.
RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific	opinion.	Analyze the argument an author presents.
paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.		Write a persuasive essay to establish their
RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to		opinion and persuade the reader.
conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	Context clues aid in learning new	Find context clues in a sentence with new
RI.8.7. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia)	vocabulary.	vocabulary.
to present a particular topic or idea.		Determine meaning of new vocabulary based on context clues.
RI.8.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the		based on context cides.
evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	Connotations are ideas associated with words whereas denotations are the literal	Differentiate between denotations and connotations.
RI.8.9. Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) two or	meanings of words.	
more texts that provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.	Universal themes and symbols are literary elements that help the reader make	Look for and identify universal themes and symbols.
RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.	connections to the world around them.	Connect symbols and themes to other experiences.
W.8.1. Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.	Figurative language aids in reading comprehension.	Identify figurative language used in a text.
W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to		Compare and contrast different types of figurative language for purpose.

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task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	Technical and academic language are necessary to comprehend academic text.	Differentiate between technical and interpersonal language.
W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults,		
develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.	Knowledge of word forms and grammatical elements aid in reading comprehension.	Recognize different word forms and grammatical elements in a sentence.
W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.		Use their knowledge of word forms and grammatical elements to clarify meaning in a sentence.
W.8.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.	Verbs have different tenses and forms that all add to the meaning of a sentence.	Identify different tenses and forms of a verb.
W.8.8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.		Differentiate between the meaning and time of different verb forms.
W.8.9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	VOCABULARY: environment, environmental, process, preserve, preservation, ideal, affect, effect,	
W.8.10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	context, invest, universal, recycle	
SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.		

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SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation.	
SL.8.3. Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	
SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.	
SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.	
SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.	
L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	
L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	
L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	
L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on <i>grade 8 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	
L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	

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Unit V: Our Living Planet

L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Demonstrating reading comprehension through an assessment.
- Evaluating environmental programs for efficacy.
- Developing an individual plan for helping the environment.
- Writing a persuasive essay to persuade others of their opinion.
- Discussing different themes and symbols in relation to their world.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Read texts about Earth and its environmental problems.
- Compare Earth to other planets in the solar system.
- Brainstorm solutions to environmental problems.
- Address types of language in a text, its purpose, and appropriate usage.
- Practice differentiating between grammatical elements in a sentence/text.
- Explore ways to write texts for different purposes.
- Use reading strategies.
- Read poetry, legends, folktales, articles and short stories.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks

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SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Inside B: unit 8, Moore, Short et al. National Geographic/Cengage Learning, 2014
	(textbook)
	https://www.edutopia.org/blog/english-language-learners-academic-language-larry-
	ferlazzo, http://www.englishvocabularyexercises.com/AWL/id21.htm,
	https://www.berkeleyschools.net/wp-
	content/uploads/2013/05/BUSD_Academic_Vocabulary.pdf
	ISLcolloective.com
	Brainpop
	Brainpop ESL

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Unit VI: Finding Your True Self

TRANSFER: Students will be able to develop confidence in themselves and how they are perceived by others.		
STANDARDS/GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
WIDA:		
Standard 1: English Language Learners communicate for social	Our experiences shape our identities.	What shapes our identities?
and instructional purposes within the school setting.	Each person's body has unique abilities and	 Why is the human body so
Standard 2: English Language Learners communicate information,	strengths.	amazing?
ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content		
area of Language Arts.	Our words and actions affect how we are	 Why are our words and actions
Standard 3: English Language Learners communicate information,	perceived.	important?
ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content		
area of Mathematics.	WNOWI EDGE	SKILLS
Standard 5: English Language Learners communicate information,	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u> Students will know:	SKILLS Students will be able to:
ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content	Students will know:	
area of Social Studies.	The body is the world's most compley	(based on ELP levels in Appendix A)
NJSLA:	The body is the world's most complex machine.	Compare and contrast our body to other machines.
RL.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections	macmne.	machines.
that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says		Englands the sound like a set the learner
explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		Evaluate the capabilities of the human
RL.8.2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze		body.
its development over the course of the text, including its		
relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an	There are multiple systems in our bodies	Identify the different systems in our body.
objective summary of the text.	that help us live and survive.	
RL.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they		Associate body systems with their
are used in a text, including figurative and connotative		functions.
meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on		
		Outline how body systems keep us alive.

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Unit VI: Finding Your True Self

meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Hard work and perseverance can pay off.	Determine the benefits of persistence.
RI.8.1. Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.		Assess when it is acceptable to change course.
RI.8.2. Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provide an objective summary of the text.	Multiple factors shape our identities.	List factors that shape our identities, such as culture, biology, and experiences.
RI.8.3. Analyze how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	Our identities are partly defined by others in our society.	Differentiate between factors that others can use to define our identities.
RI.8.4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on		Debate the validity of how others perceive us.
meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Non-fiction texts have a main idea supported by details.	Identify a main idea and its supporting details in a text.
RI.8.5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences, to develop and to refine a key concept.		Evaluate details for their connection to the main idea.
RI.8.6. Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.		Write a text with a clear main idea and supporting details.
RI.8.7. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of using different mediums (e.g., print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.	Each word has several synonyms and antonyms which elaborate or alter its	Find synonyms and antonyms of a word in order to clarify meaning.
RI.8.8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence	original meaning.	

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Unit VI: Finding Your True Self

is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	There are multiple strategies to improve and strengthen reading comprehension	Use different reading strategies to improve comprehension.
RI.8.10. By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.	including asking questions, making predictions, and visualizing.	
W.8.2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.	Sequence text structure is commonly used when writing a text that has chronological	Recognize a sequence text structure.
W.8.4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task,	order.	Find and use transition words that signify a sequence in a text.
purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	Compare and contrast text structure is	Identify the two items in a compare and
W.8.5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how	appropriate when describing and comparing two or more objects or ideas.	contrast text that are being compared. Evaluate compare and contrast text
well purpose and audience have been addressed. W.8.6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and		structure for its efficacy.
publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently as well as to interact and collaborate with others.	Possession of an item can be demonstrated in different ways.	Identify different ways that possession can be demonstrated.
SL.8.1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.		Differentiate between plural and singular possessive nouns.
SL.8.2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and		Compare and contrast possessive adjectives and possessive nouns.

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Unit VI: Finding Your True Self

evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind
its presentation.

- SL.8.3. Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.
- SL.8.4. Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.
- SL.8.5. Integrate multimedia and visual displays into presentations to clarify information, strengthen claims and evidence, and add interest.
- SL.8.6. Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
- L.8.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
- L.8.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
- L.8.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
- L.8.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases based on *grade 8 reading and content*, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
- L.8.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Indefinite pronouns can be used to refer to people or things without identifying exactly who or what they are.

VOCABULARY:

self, identity, identify, complex, unique, perceive, perception, system, function (n), function (v), persevere, perseverance, persistent, bodily

Identify indefinite pronouns.

Differentiate between the 4 types of indefinite pronouns.

Emphasize the use of certain indefinite pronouns in negative statements and questions.

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Unit VI: Finding Your True Self

L.8.6. Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general	
academic and domain-specific words and phrases; gather	
vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase	
important to comprehension or expression.	

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Comparing different bodily systems.
- Writing a text with main idea and supporting details.
- Completing a vocabulary assessment.
- Demonstrating reading comprehension through an assessment.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Explore ways to write texts for different purposes.
- Use reading strategies.
- Read poetry, articles, and short stories about identity.
- Demonstrate possession in writing.
- Examine bodily systems.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks		
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	Inside B: unit 4, Moore, Short et al. National Geographic/Cengage Learning, 2014		
	(textbook)		
	https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/identity-and-community/what-shapes-		
	your-identity,		
	ISLcolloective.com		
	Brainpop		
	Brainpop ESL		

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APPENDIX A

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
LISTENING	Point to or show basic parts, components, features, characteristics, and properties of objects, organisms, or persons named orally Match everyday oral information to pictures, diagrams, or photographs Group visuals by common traits named orally (e.g., "These are polygons.") Identify resources, places, products, figures from oral statements, and visuals	Match or classify oral descriptions to real-life experiences or visually-represented, content-related examples Sort oral language statements according to time frames Sequence visuals according to oral directions	Evaluate information in social and academic conversations Distinguish main ideas from supporting points in oral, content-related discourse Use learning strategies described orally Categorize content-based examples described orally	Distinguish between multiple meanings of oral words or phrases in social and academic contexts Analyze content-related tasks or assignments based on oral discourse Categorize examples of genres read aloud Compare traits based on visuals and oral descriptions using specific and some technical language	Interpret cause and effect scenarios from oral discourse Make inferences from oral discourse containing satire, sarcasm, or humor Identify and react to subtle differences in speech and register (e.g., hyperbole, satire, comedy) Evaluate intent of speech and act accordingly	Level 6 - Rea
SPEAKING	Answer yes/no or choice questions within context of lessons or personal experiences Provide identifying information about self Name everyday objects and pre-taught vocabulary Repeat words, short phrases, memorized chunks of language	Describe persons, places, events, or objects Ask WH- questions to clarify meaning Give features of content-based material (e.g., time periods) Characterize issues, situations, regions shown in illustrations	Suggest ways to resolve issues or pose solutions Compare/contrast features, traits, characteristics using general and some specific language Sequence processes, cycles, procedures, or events Conduct interviews or gather information through oral interaction Estimate, make predictions or pose hypotheses from models	Take a stance and use evidence to defend it Explain content-related issues and concepts Compare and contrast points of view Analyze and share pros and cons of choices Use and respond to gossip, slang, and idiomatic expressions Use speaking strategies (e.g., circumlocution)	Give multimedia oral presentations on grade-level material Engage in debates on content-related issues using technical language Explain metacognitive strategies for solving problems (e.g., "Tell me how you know it.") Negotiate meaning in pairs or group discussions	Reaching

The Can Do Descriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English language proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usage; and 3. language control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students' language processing and use across the levels of language proficiency.

Advanced English as a Second Language

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
READING	Match visual representations to words/phrases Read everyday signs, symbols, schedules, and school-related words/phrases Respond to WH- questions related to illustrated text Use references (e.g., picture dictionaries, bilingual glossaries, technology)	Match data or information with its source or genre (e.g., description of element to its symbol on periodic table) Classify or organize information presented in visuals or graphs Follow multi-step instructions supported by visuals or data Match sentence-level descriptions to visual representations Compare content-related features in visuals and graphics Locate main ideas in a series of related sentences	Apply multiple meanings of words/phrases to social and academic contexts Identify topic sentences or main ideas and details in paragraphs Answer questions about explicit information in texts Differentiate between fact and opinion in text Order paragraphs or sequence information within paragraphs	Compare/contrast authors' points of view, characters, information, or events Interpret visually- or graphically-supported information Infer meaning from text Match cause to effect Evaluate usefulness of data or information supported visually or graphically	Interpret grade-level literature Synthesize grade-level expository text Draw conclusions from different sources of informational text Infer significance of data or information in grade-level material Identify evidence of bias and credibility of source	Level 6 - Reaching
WRITING	Label content-related diagrams, pictures from word/phrase banks Provide personal information on forms read orally Produce short answer responses to oral questions with visual support Supply missing words in short sentences	Make content-related lists of words, phrases, or expressions Take notes using graphic organizers or models Formulate yes/no, choice and WH- questions from models Correspond for social purposes (e.g., memos, e-mails, notes)	Complete reports from templates Compose short narrative and expository pieces Outline ideas and details using graphic organizers Compare and reflect on performance against criteria (e.g., rubrics)	Summarize content-related notes from lectures or text Revise work based on narrative or oral feedback Compose narrative and expository text for a variety of purposes Justify or defend ideas and opinions Produce content-related reports	Produce research reports from multiple sources Create original pieces that represent the use of a variety of genres and discourses Critique, peer-edit and make recommendations on others' writing from rubrics Explain, with details, phenomena, processes, procedures	

The Can Do Descriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English language proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usage; and 3. language control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students' language processing and use across the levels of language proficiency.