

Common Core Anchor Standard (RL.3): Analyze how and why individuals, events and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.		MAIN ACADEMIC DEMAND <i>Analyze Cause and Effect Interactions between Key Text Elements</i>				
Common Core Grade 1 Standard (RL.1.3): Describe characters, settings and major events in a story, using key details.		GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND <i>Describe Story Elements Using Key Details</i>				
5 Levels of Language Development	Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)	
When acquiring a new language, using grade level texts and appropriate supports, students are able to:						
RECEPTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize <i>illustrated, pretaught words on a story map</i> , to identify characters, settings and major events as a teacher reads aloud, in <i>partnership and/or teacher-led small groups</i>	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize <i>illustrated, preidentified words and phrases on a story map</i> , to identify characters, settings and major events as a teacher reads aloud, in <i>partnership and/or small groups</i>	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize <i>story elements from a bank on a story map</i> , to identify characters, settings and major events as a teacher reads aloud, in <i>partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i>	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize <i>story elements on a partially completed story map</i> , to identify characters, settings and major events as a teacher reads aloud, in <i>partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i>	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize <i>story elements independently on a self-created story map</i> , to identify characters, settings and major events as a teacher reads aloud, in <i>partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i>
		Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>illustrated, pretaught words on the previously completed story map</i> , to add <i>two or more</i> key details	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>illustrated, preidentified words and phrases on the previously completed story map</i> , to add <i>two or more</i> key details	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>words and phrases from a bank on the previously completed story map</i> , to add <i>multiple</i> key details	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>details on the previously completed story map</i> , after <i>teacher modeling</i> , to add <i>multiple</i> key details	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize <i>details independently on the previously created story map</i> , to add <i>multiple</i> key details
		in the <i>new and/or the home language</i> .	in the <i>new and/or the home language</i> .	in the <i>new and, occasionally, in the home language</i> .	in the <i>new language</i> .	in the <i>new language</i> .

5 Levels of Language Development		Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
PRODUCTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	<p>Speaking-Centered Activity: Use <i>illustrated, pretaught words</i> to role play and/or <i>complete sentence starters</i> that describe characters, settings and major events in a story in <i>partnership and/or teacher-led small groups</i></p>	<p>Speaking-Centered Activity: Use <i>illustrated, preidentified phrases</i> to role play and/or <i>complete sentence starters</i> that describe characters, settings and major events in a story in <i>partnership and/or small groups</i></p>	<p>Speaking-Centered Activity: Use <i>words and phrases from a bank</i> to role play and/or describe characters, settings and major events in a story in <i>partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i></p>	<p>Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a <i>previously completed story map</i> to role play and/or describe characters, settings and major events in a story, <i>after teaching modeling, in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i></p>	<p>Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a <i>previously completed story map</i> to <i>independently</i> role play and/or describe characters, settings and major events in a story in <i>partnership, small group and/or whole class settings</i></p>
		<p>Writing-Centered Activity: Use <i>illustrated, pretaught words</i> to <i>complete a cloze paragraph</i> that describes the characters, settings and major events, using <i>two or more</i> key details</p>	<p>Writing-Centered Activity: Use <i>illustrated, preidentified words and phrases</i> to <i>complete a cloze paragraph</i> that describes the characters, settings and major events, using <i>two or more</i> key details</p>	<p>Writing-Centered Activity: Use a <i>word bank</i> to <i>develop a short essay</i> that describes the characters, settings and major events, using <i>multiple</i> key details</p>	<p>Writing-Centered Activity: Use a <i>previously completed story map</i> to <i>develop an essay, based on a teacher-provided sample</i>, that describes the characters, settings and major events, using <i>multiple</i> key details</p>	<p>Writing-Centered Activity: Use a <i>previously completed story map</i> to <i>independently develop an essay</i> that describes the characters, settings and major events, using <i>multiple</i> key details</p>
		in the <i>new and/or the home language.</i>	in the <i>new and/or the home language.</i>	in the <i>new and, occasionally, in the home language.</i>	in the <i>new language.</i>	in the <i>new language.</i>

Linguistic Demands: The following are examples in English that may vary based on the language of instruction. In the first three levels (entering, emerging and transitioning), students can approach these linguistic demands in the new and/or home language.

- Identify/use words and phrases (nouns and related pronouns) to identify characters.
- Identify/use words and phrases (places and when an event took place) to describe the setting.
- Identify/use words and phrases (verbs) to describe the events in the story.
- Identify/use adjectives that describe the character.

Example to Address the Linguistic Demands

Text Excerpt	Teacher Directions
<p><i>One night Owl <u>went</u> down to the <i>seashore</i>. He <u>sat</u> on a large rock and <u>looked</u> out at the waves. Everything <u>was</u> dark. Then a small tip of the moon <u>came</u> up over the edge of the sea.</i></p> <p>Owl <u>watched</u> the moon. It climbed higher and higher <i>into the sky</i>. <i>Soon</i> the <u>whole</u> <u>round</u> moon <u>was</u> <u>shining</u>. Owl <u>sat</u> on the rock and <u>looked</u> up at the moon for <i>a long time</i>. “If I <u>am</u> <u>looking</u> at you, moon, then you must be <u>looking</u> back at me. We must be <u>very</u> <u>good</u> friends.”</p> <p>The moon <u>did not</u> <u>answer</u>, but Owl said, “I will <u>come</u> back and <u>see</u> you again, moon. But now I must <u>go</u> <i>home</i>.” Owl walked down <i>the path</i>. He <u>looked</u> up at <i>the sky</i>. The moon <u>was</u> still <i>there</i>. It <u>was</u> <u>following</u> him.</p> <p>“No, no, moon,” <u>said</u> Owl. “It is <u>kind</u> of you to <u>light</u> my way. But you must <u>stay</u> up <i>over the sea</i> where you <u>look</u> so <u>fine</u>.” Owl <u>walked</u> on a little farther. He <u>looked</u> at <i>the sky</i> again. There <u>was</u> the moon <u>coming</u> right along with him. “Dear moon,” <u>said</u> Owl, “you really <u>must</u> not <u>come</u> <i>home</i> with me. My house <u>is</u> small. You <u>would</u> not <u>fit</u> through the door. And I <u>have</u> nothing to <u>give</u> you for supper.”</p> <p>Lobel, A. (1975). Owl at home. In <i>Owl and the moon</i>. New York: HarperCollins. (From Appendix B, CCSS., p. 16.)</p>	<p>Analyze in small group/whole class conversations how forms signal characters, settings and events in a story:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use words and phrases (nouns and related pronouns) (bold) (e.g., for the Owl, he, my, me, him, I; for the Moon, it, you; and for both, we) to identify characters. • Use words and phrases (places and when an event took place) (<i>italics</i>) (e.g., <i>one night, the seashore, into the sky, a long time, home</i>) to describe the setting. • Use words and phrases (verbs) (<u>underline</u>) (e.g., <u>went, was shining, walked, was following</u>) to describe the events in the story. • Identify/use adjectives (<u>wavy underline</u>) (e.g., <u>good, kind</u>) that describe the characters.