## **NEW LANGUAGE ARTS PROGRESSIONS (ESL/New Language)**

## **Grade Kindergarten: Reading for Information 1**

explic	citly and to n	Anchor Standard (RI.K) nake logical inferences from tr conclusions drawn from t	MAIN ACADEMIC DEMAND Read Closely Make Inferences and Cite Evidence				
Common Core Kindergarten Standard (RI.K.1): With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.					Grade Level Academic Demand Inquire and Recall Key Details		
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		Organize illustrated, pretaught words on a class poster to identify key details of a text, during/ after a teacher read-aloud, shared reading or independent reading time	Organize illustrated, preidentified words on a class poster to identify key details of a text, during/ after a teacher read-aloud, shared reading or independent reading time	Organize illustrated, preidentified words and phrases from a bank on a class poster to identify key details of a text, during/ after a teacher read-aloud, shared reading or independent reading time	Organize illustrated, preidentified words and phrases on a class poster to identify key details of a text, during/after a teacher read-aloud, shared reading or independent reading time	Organize illustrated, preidentified words and phrases on a class poster to identify key details of a text, during/after a teacher read-aloud, shared reading or independent reading time	
PRODUCTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	Use illustrated, pretaught words to ask and answer questions about key details in a text, when speaking, dictating to teacher and/or drawing/writing	Use illustrated, preidentified words to ask and answer questions about key details in a text, when speaking, dictating to teacher and/or drawing/ writing	Use illustrated, preidentified words and phrases from a bank to ask and answer questions about key details in a text, when speaking, dictating to teacher and/or drawing/ writing	Use illustrated, preidentified words and phrases to ask and answer questions about key details in a text, when speaking, dictating to teacher and/or drawing/writing	Use illustrated, preidentified words to ask and answer questions about key details in a text, when speaking, dictating to teacher and/or drawing/ writing	
		in the new and/or the home language.	in the new and/or the home language.	in the <i>new and</i> , occasionally, in the home language.	in the new language.	in the <i>new language</i> .	

**Common Core Kindergarten Standard (RI.K.1):** With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

## Grade Level Academic Demand Inquire and Recall Key Details

**Linguistic Demands:** The following are some 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.

Use who, what, where, why and how question forms based on the text (Note: not all question forms have to be mastered, according to the grade level standard).

- WHO questions and answers target the subject(s) who were involved in an event.
- WHERE questions and answers refer to the place (or even circumstances) where an event takes place.
- WHY refers to the cause/reason that triggers an event. It can be explicitly stated in the text or it may require an inference.

- WHAT questions and answers refer to the event that took place.
- HOW question and answers refer to the sequence that leads to the main event (e.g., timelines, cycles, procedures can be part of explaining the HOW of an event). HOW can also be covered by WHAT, WHERE and WHEN.

(Note: Not all question forms have to be mastered by the students.)

## **Example to Address the Linguistic Demands**

1					
Text Excerpt	Teacher Directions				
Starfish live in the sea. Starfish live deep down in the sea. Starfish live in pools	In small group and/or whole class discussions, demonstrate understanding of key				
by the sea.	details in a text by asking and answering questions:				
Some <b>starfish</b> are purple. Some <b>starfish</b> are pink.	• WHO/WHAT questions and answers target the subject(s) (nouns and associated pronouns) who were involved in the event ( <b>bold</b> ) (e.g., <b>starfish</b> , <b>it</b> ) and by				
This is the <b>sunflower starfish</b> . <b>It</b> is the biggest of all. <b>Starfish</b> have many arms.	asking what questions (e.g., What lives in the sea?).				
The arms are called rays. <b>Starfish</b> have arms, but no legs.	• WHERE questions and answers refer to the place ( <i>italics</i> ) (e.g., nouns; <i>in the</i>				
Starfish have feet, but no toes. They glide and slide on tiny tube feet. They move as slowly as a snail.	<ul> <li>sea) and by asking where questions (e.g., Where do starfish live?).</li> <li>WHY refers to the cause/reason that triggers an event. It can be explicitly stated in the text or it may require an inference (underline) supported by a why</li> </ul>				
They hide <i>unde</i> r rocks in pools by the sea.	question (e.g., Why do you think that the arms are called rays?).				
	• WHAT questions and answers refer to the event that took place (wavy underline) (e.g., verbs; glide, slide) and by asking what questions that refer to actions (e.g., What do starfish do?).				
	HOW question and answers refer to the sequence that leads to the main event				
Hurd, E.T. (2000). <i>Starfish</i> . [R. Brickman, Illus.]. New York: HarperCollins. (From Appendix B, CCSS, p. 30.)	( <u>double underline</u> ) (e.g., adverb; <u>slowly</u> ) and by asking how questions (e.g., How do starfish move?).				