explic	citly and to n	Anchor Standard (RL.1) nake logical inferences from rt conclusions drawn from t	Main Academic Demand Draw Inferences Using Evidence from the Text				
		Grade 6 Standard (RL.6 explicitly, as well as inferen	Grade Level Academic Demand Cite Textual Evidence to Explain and Draw Inferences				
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 pretaught words and phrases on an inferencing graphic organizer to draw inferences from the text, as the text is read aloud in partnership and/or teacher- led small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on an inferencing graphic organizer to draw inferences from the text, as the text is read aloud in partnership and/or small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed inferencing graphic organizer to draw inferences from the text, as the text is read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize information on an inferencing graphic organizer to draw inferences from the text, as the text is read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize information in a note taking guide, independently, to draw inferences from the text, as the text is read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	
		Reading-Centered Activity: Organize pretaught words and phrases on an inferring- snapshot graphic organizer to cite textual evidence and draw inferences	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on an inferring- snapshot graphic organizer to cite textual evidence and draw inferences	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed inferring- snapshot graphic organizer to cite textual evidence and draw inferences	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize information on an inferring-snapshot graphic organizer, after teacher modeling, to cite textual evidence and draw inferences	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize information in a note taking guide, independently, to cite textual evidence and draw inferences	
		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> .	

5 Levels of Language Development		Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
IVE		Speaking-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words and phrases and the previously completed graphic organizers to complete sentence starters that explain the meaning of the text and inferences drawn, when speaking in partnership and/or teacher- led small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases and the previously completed graphic organizers to complete sentence starters that explain the meaning of the text and inferences drawn, when speaking in partnership and/or small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a word bank to explain the meaning of the text and inferences drawn, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed graphic organizers to explain the meaning of the text and inferences drawn, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use knowledge of the text, independently, to explain the meaning of the text and inferences drawn, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings
PRODUCTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	Writing-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words and phrases to complete cloze paragraphs that analyze the explicit meaning of a text and the inferences drawn from evidence	Writing-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases to write two or more paragraphs that analyze the explicit meaning of a text and the inferences drawn from evidence	Writing-Centered Activity: Use a word bank and the previously completed graphic organizers to develop a short essay that analyzes the explicit meaning of a text and the inferences drawn from evidence	Writing-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed graphic organizers and teacher-provided models to develop an essay that analyzes the explicit meaning of a text and the inferences drawn from evidence	Writing-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed graphic organizers, independently, to develop a multiple paragraph essay that analyzes the explicit meaning of a text and the inferences drawn from evidence
		in the new and/or the home language.	in the <i>new and/or the home</i> language.	in the new and, occasionally, in the home language.	in the <i>new language</i> .	in the new language.

Common Core Grade 6 Standard (RL.6.1): Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly, as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Grade Level Academic Demand
Cite Textual Evidence to Explain and Draw Inferences

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 words and phrases to cite (e.g., according to the author, the author says, here it states).
- Use introductory phrases to explain inferences drawn from the text (e.g., This means that _____; this suggests _____; this makes me reach the conclusion that _____; this description suggests that _____; the author suggests _____ in the story).

in the story).						
Example to Address the Linguistic Demands						
Text Excerpt	Teacher Directions					
He was woken by music. It beckoned him, lilting and insistent; delicate music, played by delicate instruments that he could not identify, with one rippling, bell-like phrase running through it in a gold thread of delight. There was in this music so much of the deepest enchantment of all his dreams and imaginings that he woke smiling in pure happiness at the sound. In the moment of his waking, it began to fade, beckoning as it went, and then as he opened his eyes it was gone. He had only the memory of that one rippling phrase still echoing in his head, and itself fading so fast that he sat up abruptly in bed and reached his arm out to the air, as if he could bring it back.	that; this description suggests that; the author suggestsin the story). (e.g., Susan Cooper says: "He was woken by music. It beckoned him, lilting and insistent; delicate music, played by delicate instruments that he could not identify, with one rippling, bell-like phrase running through it in a					
* * *	him, lilting and insistent; delicate music, played by delicate instruments that he					

Cooper, S. (1973). *The dark is rising*. New York: Margaret K. McElderry Books. (From Appendix B, CCSS, pp. 79–80.)

him, lilting and insistent; delicate music, played by delicate instruments that he could not identify, with one rippling, bell-like phrase running through it in a gold thread of delight. There was in this music so much of the deepest enchantment of all his dreams and imaginings that he woke smiling in pure happiness at the sound." The author suggests here that the music that Will hears is so enchanting that it must be the best he has ever heard.)