		Anchor Standard (RI.9): n order to build knowledge of	MAIN ACADEMIC DEMAND Compare and Contrast Similar Texts and Subjects						
provi of fac a. Us	de conflicting et or interpret te their experie	Grade 8 Standard (RI.8. g information on the same to ation. ence and their knowledge of last creatively and advocate personal contents.	GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND Analyze Conflicting Texts on the Same Topic and Identify Disagreements in Facts or Interpretations						
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 a compare-and- contrast matrix to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts, as the texts are read aloud in partnership and/or teacher-led small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on a compare-and- contrast matrix to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts, as the texts are read aloud in partnership and/or small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed compare-and-contrast matrix to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts, as the texts are read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize information on a compare- and-contrast matrix to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts, as the texts are read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Listening-Centered Activity: Organize information, when taking notes independently, to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts, as the texts are read aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings			
		Reading-Centered Activity: Organize pretaught words and phrases on a Venn diagram to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize preidentified words and phrases on a Venn diagram to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize phrases and sentences on a partially completed Venn diagram to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize information on a Venn diagram to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts	Reading-Centered Activity: Organize information in a note-taking guide, independently, to analyze differences in fact or interpretation between two texts			
		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 diagrams to complete sentence starters that analyze differences between two texts, explaining facts or interpretations, when speaking in partnership and/or teacher-led small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases and the previously completed diagrams to complete sentence starters that analyze differences between two texts, explaining facts or interpretations, when speaking in partnership and/or small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a word bank and the previously completed diagrams to participate in discourse that analyzes differences between two texts, explaining facts or interpretations, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed diagrams to participate in discourse that analyzes differences between two texts, explaining facts or interpretations, when speaking in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use knowledge of texts, independently, to lead discourse that analyzes differences between two texts, explaining facts or interpretations, 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 conflicting information on the same topic and identify where two texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation	Writing-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases to write two or more paragraphs that analyze conflicting information on the same topic and identify where two texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation	Writing-Centered Activity: Use a word bank and the previously completed graphic organizers to develop a short essay that analyzes conflicting information on the same topic and identifies where two texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation	Writing-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed graphic organizers and teacher-provided models to develop an essay that analyzes conflicting information on the same topic and identifies where two texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation	Writing-Centered Activity: Use knowledge of texts, independently, to develop a multiple paragraph essay that analyzes conflicting information on the same topic and identifies where two texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation
		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 new language.	in the new language.

Common Core Grade 8 Standard (RI.8.9): Analyze a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic and identify where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation.

a. Use their experience and their knowledge of language and logic, as well as culture, to think analytically, address problems creatively and advocate persuasively.

GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND

Analyze Conflicting Texts on the Same Topic and Identify Disagreements in Facts or Interpretations

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 their new and/or home language.

- Identify the evidence (facts) in the text (e.g., 49ers team that scored 17 straight points to make Super Bowl XLVII).
- Use compare-and-contrast words (e.g. both, like, similar, although, even though, however, but) and sentence structures to analyze conflicting information on the same topic (e.g., Even though both texts present information on ____, they differ in that ____; the information ____ presented in Text 1 conflicts with the information ____ presented in Text 2).

Example to Address the Linguistic Demands

Text Excerpts Teacher Directions Analyze in a small group or whole class setting two versions on the same topic, Text 1 Nothing could stop this Ravens team from fulfilling its football destiny. Not a conveying conflicting evidence: season of adversity. Not a very good San Francisco 49ers team that scored 17 • The evidence (facts) that is presented in both texts is the same (**bold**) (e.g., straight points to make Super Bowl XLVII a game again. And certainly not a 49ers team that scored 17 straight points to make Super Bowl XLVII; the 33-minute power outage. The Ravens are your Super Bowl champions, and to do it, 49ers lost to the Baltimore Ravens in Super Bowl XLVII on Sunday night in they played their hearts out. New Orleans). • Use compare-and-contrast words (e.g. both, like, similar, although, even though, As the confetti fell in the Superdome, dusting the field on which the Ravens won however, but) and sentence structures to analyze conflicting information on the their second Vince Lombardi Trophy, a celebration more than a decade in the same topic (e.g., Even though both texts present information on , they differ making was underway. Ray Lewis, whose retirement announcement fueled the in that ; the information presented in Text 1 conflicts with the Ravens at the start of their Super Bowl run, embraced Terrell Suggs, who was information presented in Text 2). trying to wrap his head around the fact that he had just achieved, as he calls it, football immortality. And Ed Reed gleefully bobbed from person to person on the stage as he waited for NFL commissioner Roger Goodell to hand the trophy to its worthy new owners. Text 2 Jenny Chen could only hold her head in her hands when the Super Bowl ended. "Next year," the 29-year-old Burlingame resident said after the 49ers lost to the Baltimore Ravens in Super Bowl XLVII on Sunday night in New Orleans. "But I was hoping for a miracle."

That sentiment was felt throughout San Francisco after a close contest in which the 49ers came just short of making the ultimate comeback, losing 34–31. "I'm so sad," said Gequez Edmondson, 22. Edmondson traveled with friends from Sacramento to watch the Super Bowl in San Francisco and hopefully be part of a celebration. But when that celebration didn't come, the group simply left for home.

Text 1

Vensel, M. (2013, February 4). Five things we learned from the Ravens' 34–31 win over the 49ers in Super Bowl XLVII. *Baltimore Sun*. Retrieved from http://www.baltimoresun.com/sports/baltimore-sports-blog/bal-super-bowl-ravens-five-things-we-learned -20130204,0,5057990.photogallery

Text 2

Kosky, A. (2013, February 3). Sullen San Francisco 49ers fans keep calm after Super Bowl loss. *San Francisco Examiner*. Retrieved from http://www.sfexaminer.com/local/2013/02/sullen-san-francisco-49ers-fans-keep-calm-after-super-bowl-loss#ixzz2NHyWgXMA