text, i	ncluding det	Anchor Standard (RI.4 ermining technical, connotices shape meaning or ton	MAIN ACADEMIC DEMAND  Analyze the Meaning and Impact of Word Choice			
		Grade 4 Standard (RI. vords and phrases in a text	GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND  Determine Meaning of Academic and Domain-Specific  Words and Phrases in Text			
5 Levels of Language Development		Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
		When acquiring	ng a new language, using <b>grade</b>	level texts and appropriate sup	pports, students are able to:	
RECEPTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	Listening-Centered Activity: Connect pretaught words with cognates (if possible), images and/or synonyms on a semantic web to determine the meaning of academic and domain- specific words, as a teacher reads aloud in partnership and/or teacher-led small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Connect preidentified words and phrases with cognates (if possible), short definitions and/or synonyms on a semantic web to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases, as a teacher reads aloud in partnership and/or small groups	Listening-Centered Activity: Connect words and phrases from a bank with cognates (if possible), short definitions, synonyms and/or antonyms on a partially completed semantic web to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases, as a teacher reads aloud in partnership, small group and or whole class settings	aloud in partnership, small	Activity: Connect words and phrases from a bank with cognates (if possible), definitions, synonyms and/or antonyms, independently, on a self-created semantic web, to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases, as a teacher reads aloud in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings
		Reading-Centered Activity: Highlight pretaught words in a text and associate them with cognates (if possible), images and/or synonyms, to determine the meaning of academic and domain- specific words in a text  in the new and/or the	Reading-Centered Activity: Highlight preidentified words and phrases in a text and associate them with cognates (if possible) and/or short definitions, to determine the meaning of academic and domain- specific words and phrases in a text in the new and/or the home	Reading-Centered Activity: Highlight words and phrases from a bank in a text and associate them with cognates (if possible) and/or create short definitions, to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text  in the new and, occasionally,	Reading-Centered Activity: Highlight unfamiliar words and phrases in a text and create a glossary, after teacher modeling, to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text  in the new language.	Reading-Centered Activity: Highlight unfamiliar words and phrases in a text and independently create a glossary, to determine the meaning of academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text in the new language.
		home language.	language.	in the home language.		

5 Levels of Language Development		Entering (Beginner)	Emerging (Low Intermediate)	Transitioning (High Intermediate)	Expanding (Advanced)	Commanding (Proficient)
IVE		Speaking-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words to complete sentence starters that make use of new words from the text, in partnership and/or teacher- led small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases to complete sentence starters that make use of new words and phrases from the text, in partnership and/or small groups	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use a bank of words and phrases and the previously completed semantic web to make use of new words and phrases from the text, in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed semantic web to make use of new words and phrases from the text, after teacher modeling, in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings	Speaking-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed semantic web to independently make use of new words and phrases from the text, in partnership, small group and/or whole class settings
PRODUCTIVE	Oracy and Literacy Links	Writing-Centered Activity: Use pretaught words to complete a cloze paragraph where new words from the text are used appropriately	Writing-Centered Activity: Use preidentified words and phrases to complete cloze paragraphs where new words and phrases from the text are used appropriately	Writing-Centered Activity: Use a bank of words and phrases and sentence starters to develop a short essay where new words and phrases from the text are used appropriately	Writing-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed semantic web to develop an essay, based on a teacher- provided sample, where new words and phrases from the text are used appropriately	Writing-Centered Activity: Use the previously completed semantic web to independently develop an essay where new words and phrases from the text are used appropriately
		in the new and/or the home language.	in the new and/or the home language.	in the new and, occasionally, in the home language.	in the new language.	in the <i>new language</i> .

**Common Core Grade 4 Standard (RI.4.4):** Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a *grade 4 topic or subject area*.

## GRADE LEVEL ACADEMIC DEMAND Determine Meaning of Academic and Domain-Specific Words and Phrases in Text

**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 tier 1 (words found in everyday conversations; e.g., walls, plants, trees), tier 2 (words found in writing but seldom in conversations and that can have multiple meanings; e.g., control, property) and tier 3 (technical words; e.g., Anglo-Saxons) words in a text.

## **Example to Address the Linguistic Demands Text Excerpt Teacher Directions** Low fences, some of which are thousands of years old, *divide* much of England's In a mini lesson and small group or whole class conversations, model how to countryside. These fences, called hedgerows, were first **built** by the Anglo-Saxons, determine the meanings of general academic and domain-specific words and a group of warriors from Germany and Scandinavia who arrived in England phrases: around 410 A.D. As they gained control of sections of land, they protected their • Tier 1 words (bold): words found in everyday conversations (e.g., walls, made, property with walls made from wooden stakes and spiny plants. Dead hedgerows, built, arrived, plants, trees). Tier 2 words (italics): words found in writing but seldom in conversations and as these fences were called, were eventually replaced by fences made from live bushes and trees. that can have multiple meanings (e.g., control [mastery], gained [get], protected [take care], property [home, real estate], divide [break, disconnect], eventually [after some time], sections [chunk, part]). Banting, E. (2004). England the land. In Living fences. New York: Crabtree. (From • Tier 3 words (underline): technical words (e.g., hedgerows, Anglo-Saxons). Appendix B, CCSS, p. 72.)