



MULTILINGUAL & MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT





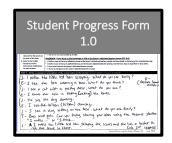
Note: This resource is available for teacher use to assist in communicating student progress

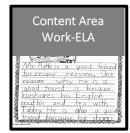
Student Name: Teacher: School Year:

Consider the following when grading:

1. Select student work and use teacher observations (e.g. SPF's, Content Area work, formal and informal assessments from Designated and Integrated ELD) based on the targeted ELD Standards for the lesson





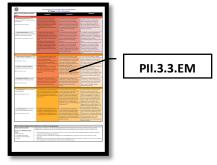


2. Identify the ELD Standards addressed using the ELD Standards at a Glance and indicate the current level of performance for each ELD standard

EM = Emerging EX = Expanding BR = Bridging

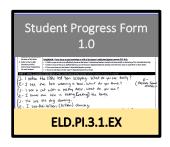


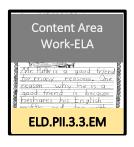
PI.3.1.EX PI.3.4.EX



3. Label work with the CA ELD Standards







4. Sort representative work into modes and/or processes

Part I: Interacting in Meaningful ways

- Collaborative
- Interpretive
- Productive



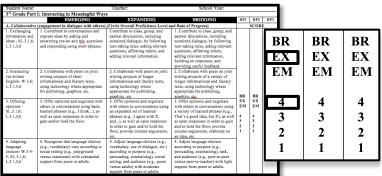
Part II: Learning About How English Works

- Structuring Cohesive Texts
- Expanding & Enriching Ideas
- Connecting & Condensing Ideas

Expanding and Enriching Ideas



- 5. Use the CA ELD Standards to determine Overall Proficiency score for each Mode or Process (Provide sufficient student work samples and teacher anecdotal records as rationale for score).
- 6. Use the English Language Development Scoring and Proficiency Level Key to determine rate of progress within each reporting period for each Mode or Process



- Bridging: Students at this level continue to learn and apply a range of high level English language skills in a wide variety of contexts, including comprehension and production of highly technical texts. Students are ready to transition to full engagement in grade level academic tasks and activities in a variety of content areas without the need for specialized ELD instruction.
- **Expanding:** Students at this level are challenged to increase their English skills in more contexts, and learn a greater variety of vocabulary and linguistic structures, applying their growing language skills in more sophisticated ways appropriate to their age and grade level.
- **EM Emerging:** Students at this level typically progress very quickly, learning to use English for immediate needs as well as beginning to understand and use academic vocabulary and other features of academic language.

4 = Demonstrating ADVANCED PROGRESS in the ELD Proficiency level descriptors 3 = Demonstrating AVERAGE PROGRESS in the ELD Proficiency level descriptors 2 = Demonstrating PARTIAL PROGRESS in the ELD Proficiency level descriptors

1 = Demonstrating LIMITED PROGRESS in the ELD Proficiency level descriptors

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Student Name:	I. Intonaction in Magningful Way	Teacher:	School Year:			
	I: Interacting in Meaningful Ways EMERGING	EXPANDING	BRIDGING	RP1	RP2 SCOR	RP3
A. Collaborative (engagement in dialogue with others) (Circle Overall Proficiency Level and Rate of Progress)						
1. Exchanging information and ideas - SL.1.1,6; L.1.1,3,6 2. Interacting via written English- W.1.6; L.1.1,3,6 3. Offering	Contribute to conversations and express ideas by asking and answering yes-no and wh- questions and responding using gestures, words, and simple phrases. Collaborate with teacher and peers on joint writing projects of short informational and literary texts, using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc. Offer opinions and ideas in	1. Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions. 2. Collaborate with peers on joint writing projects of longer informational and literary texts, using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc. 3. Offer opinions and negotiate	Contribute to class, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions. Collaborate with peers on joint writing projects of longer informational and literary texts, using technology where appropriate for publishing, graphics, etc.	BR EX EM	BR EX EM	BR EX EM
opinions - SL.1.1,6; L.1.1,3,6	conversations using a small set of learned phrases (e.g., I think X.), as well as open responses in order to gain and/or hold the floor.	with others in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., I think/don't think X. I agree with X.), as well as open responses in order to gain and/or hold the floor, elaborate on an idea, etc.	with others in conversations using an expanded set of learned phrases (e.g., I think/don't think X. I agree with X.), and open responses in order to gain and/or hold the floor, elaborate on an idea, provide different opinions, etc.	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1
4. Adapting language choices- W.1.4-5; SL.1.1,6; L.1.1,3,6	4. No standard for grade 1.	4. No standard for grade 1.	4. No standard for grade 1.			
B. Interpretive (comprehension and analysis of written and spoken texts) (Circle Overall Proficiency Level and Rate of Progress)						RP3
5. Listening actively - SL.1.1-3; L.1.3	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering yes-no and whquestions with oral sentence frames and substantial prompting and support.	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering questions with oral sentence frames and occasional prompting and support.	5. Demonstrate active listening to read-alouds and oral presentations by asking and answering detailed questions with minimal prompting and light support.			
6. Reading/ viewing closely - RL.1.1-7,9-10; RI.1.1-7,9-10; SL.1.2-3; L.1.3,4,6	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., plant life cycle), and text elements (e.g., characters) based on understanding of a select set of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with substantial support.	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., how earthworms eat), and text elements (e.g., setting, main idea) in greater detail based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support.	6. Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., erosion), and text elements (e.g., central message, character traits) using key details based on understanding of a variety of grade level texts and viewing of multimedia with light support.			
7. Evaluating language choices - RL.1.3-4,6; RI.1.2,6,8; SL.1.3; L.1.3-6	7. Describe the language writers or speakers use to present an idea (e.g., the words and phrases used to describe a character) with prompting and substantial support.	7. Describe the language writers or speakers use to present or support an idea (e.g., the adjectives used to describe people and places) with prompting and moderate support.	7. Describe the language writers or speakers use to present or support an idea (e.g., the author's choice of vocabulary to portray characters, places, or real people) with prompting and light support.	BR EX EM	BR EX EM	BR EX EM
8. Analyzing language choices - RL.1.4-5; RI.1.4-5; SL.1.3; L.1.3-6	8. Distinguish how two different frequently used words (e.g., large versus small) produce a different effect on the audience.	8. Distinguish how two different words with similar meaning (e.g., large versus enormous) produce shades of meaning and a different effect on the audience.	8. Distinguish how multiple different words with similar meaning (e.g., big, large, huge, enormous, gigantic) produce shades of meaning and a different effect on the audience.	2 1	2 1	2
C. Productive (cr	reation of oral presentations and writ	ten texts) (Circle Overall Proficiency	y Level and Rate of Progress)	RP1	RP2 SCORE	RP3
9. Presenting - SL.1.4-6; L.1.1,3,6	9. Plan and deliver very brief oral presentations (e.g., show and tell, describing a picture).	9. Plan and deliver brief oral presentations on a variety of topics (e.g., show and tell, author's chair, recounting an experience, describing an animal, etc.).	9. Plan and deliver longer oral presentations on a variety of topics in a variety of content areas (e.g., retelling a story, describing a science experiment).	BR EX EM 4 3 2 1	BR EX EM	BR EX EM
10. Writing - W.1.1-8,10; L.1.1-3,6	10. Write very short literary texts (e.g., story) and informational texts (e.g., a description of an insect) using familiar vocabulary collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and sometimes independently.	10. Write short literary texts (e.g., a story) and informational texts (e.g., an informative text on the life cycle of an insect) collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction of texts), with peers, and with increasing independence.	10. Write longer literary texts (e.g., a story) and informational texts (e.g., an informative text on the life cycle of insects) collaboratively with an adult (e.g., joint construction), with peers, and independently.			
11. Supporting opinions - W.1.1,4,10; SL.1.4,6; L.1.1-3,6	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons (e.g., My favorite book is X because X.) referring to the text or to relevant background knowledge.	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons and some textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., paraphrased examples from text or knowledge of content).	11. Offer opinions and provide good reasons with detailed textual evidence or relevant background knowledge (e.g., specific examples from text or knowledge of content).			
12. Selecting language resources: - W.1.4-5; SL.1.4,6; L.1.1,3,5-6	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences, using key words. b) Use a select number of general academic and domain-specific words to add detail (e.g., adding the word scrumptious to describe a favorite food, using the word thorax to refer to insect anatomy) while speaking and writing.	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences, using complete sentences and key words. b) Use a growing number of general academic and domain-specific words in order to add detail, create an effect (e.g., using the word suddenly to signal a change), or create shades of meaning (e.g., prance versus walk) while speaking and writing.	12. a) Retell texts and recount experiences, using increasingly detailed complete sentences and key words. b) Use a wide variety of general academic and domain-specific words, synonyms, antonyms, and non-literal language (e.g., The dog was as big as a house.) to create an effect, precision, and shades of meaning while speaking and writing.			

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1st Grade Part	II: How English Works	EVDANDING	DDIDCINC	RP1	RP2	RP3
A. Structuring C	EMERGING Cohesive Texts (Circle Overall Profici	EXPANDING ency Level and Rate of Progress)	BRIDGING	KII	SCOR	
1. Understanding text structure - RL.1.5; RI.1.5; W.1.1-5; SL.1.4 2. Understanding cohesion - RL.1.5; RI.1.5; W.1.1-4; SL.1.4; L.1.1,3	1. Apply understanding of how text types are organized (e.g., how a story is organized by a sequence of events) to comprehending texts and composing basic texts with substantial support (e.g., using drawings, through joint construction with a peer or teacher) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently. 2. Apply basic understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using more everyday connecting words or phrases (e.g., one day, after, then) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher, with peers, and sometimes independently.	1. Apply understanding of how different text types are organized to express ideas (e.g., how a story is organized sequentially with predictable stages versus how an informative text is organized by topic and details) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. 2. Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a growing number of connecting words or phrases (e.g., a long time ago, suddenly) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.	1. Apply understanding of how different text types are organized predictably to express ideas (e.g., how a story is organized versus an informative/ explanatory text versus an opinion text) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. 2. Apply understanding of how ideas, events, or reasons are linked throughout a text using a variety of connecting words or phrases (e.g., for example, after that, first/second/third) to comprehending texts and writing texts in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.	BR EX EM 4 3 2 1	BR EX EM 4 3 2 1	BR EX EM 4 3 2 1
B. Expanding an	d Enriching Ideas (Circle Overall Pr	oficiency Level and Rate of Progres	ss)	RP1	RP2	RP3
3. Using verbs and verb phrases - W.1.5; SL.1.6; L.1.1,3,6	3. a) Use frequently used verbs (e.g., go, eat, run) and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently. b) Use simple verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past for recounting an experience) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently. 4. Expand noun phrases in simple ways (e.g., adding a familiar adjective to describe a noun) in order to parish the meaning of	3. a) Use a growing number of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. b) Use a growing number of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple past tense for retelling, simple present for a science description) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. 4. Expand noun phrases in a growing number of ways (e.g., adding a newly learned adjective to a region of the same of the s	3. a) Use a wide variety of verbs and verb types (e.g., doing, saying, being/having, thinking/feeling) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. b) Use a wide variety of verb tenses appropriate for the text type and discipline to convey time (e.g., simple present for a science description, simple future to predict) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. 4. Expand noun phrases in a wide variety of ways (e.g., adding a variety of adjectives to noun phrases) in order to enrich the	BR EX EM	BR EX EM 4 3 2 1	BR EX EM
SL.1.6; L.1.1,3,6 5. Modifying to add details - W.1.5; SL.1.4,6; L.1.1,3,6	order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently. 5. Expand sentences with frequently used prepositional phrases (such as in the house, on the boat) to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.	to a noun) in order to enrich the meaning of sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. 5. Expand sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) about a familiar or new activity or process in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. Proficiency Level and Rate of Programme in the programme	meaning of phrases/ sentences and add details about ideas, people, things, etc., in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently 5. Expand simple and compound sentences with prepositional phrases to provide details (e.g., time, manner, place, cause) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.	RP1	RP2	RP3
C. Connecting at	id Condensing Ideas (Circle Over an	Troncicity Level and Rate of Trog	1033)	IXI I	SCOR	
6. Connecting ideas within sentences W.1.1-3,5; SL.1.4,6; L.1.1,3,6	6. Combine clauses in a few basic ways to make connections between and to join ideas (e.g., creating compound sentences using and, but, so) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently. 7. Condense clauses in simple	6. Combine clauses in an increasing variety of ways to make connections between and to join ideas, for example, to express cause/effect (e.g., She jumped because the dog barked.), in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence. 7. Condense clauses in a growing	6. Combine clauses in a wide variety of ways (e.g., rearranging complete, simple-to-form compound sentences) to make connections between and to join ideas (e.g., The boy was hungry. The boy ate a sandwich> The boy was hungry so he ate a sandwich.) in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently. 7. Condense clauses in a variety of	BR EX EM	BR EX EM	BR EX EM
ideas within sentences - W.1.1-3,5; SL.1.4,6; L.1.1,3,6	ways (e.g., changing: I like blue. I like red. I like purple> I like blue, red, and purple.) to create precise and detailed sentences in shared language activities guided by the teacher and sometimes independently.	number of ways (e.g., through embedded clauses as in, She's a doctor. She saved the animals> She's the doctor who saved the animals.) to create precise and detailed sentences in shared language activities guided by the teacher and with increasing independence.	ways (e.g., through embedded clauses and other condensing, for example, through embedded clauses as in She's a doctor. She's amazing. She saved the animals> She's the amazing doctor who saved the animals.) to create precise and detailed sentences in shared language activities guided by the teacher and independently.	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1

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