

ELD STANDARD 1: Social & Instructional Language
EXAMPLE TOPIC: Recreational classroom activities

CONNECTION: *Common Core Standards for English Language Arts, Reading Standards for Informational Text, Craft and Structure, Integration of Knowledge and Ideas #6–7 (Grade 1):* Distinguish between information provided by pictures or other illustrations and information provided by the words in a text. Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Students gather information from a variety of illustrated texts about recreational activities to share with peers.

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency UNDERSTAND meaning in text.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
READING	Identify icons from illustrated texts related to games or activities with a partner	Identify labeled pictures from illustrated texts related to games or activities with a partner	Identify key words in illustrated texts related to games or activities with a partner	Identify key phrases in illustrated texts related to games or activities with a partner	Identify short sentences in illustrated texts related to games or activities with a partner	Level 6 – Reaching
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions, such as: illustration, photo, fair						

ELD STANDARD 2: The Language of Language Arts

EXAMPLE TOPIC: Text elements

CONNECTION: *Common Core Writing Standards #1–3 (Grade 1):* Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure. Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure. Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events, include some details regarding what happened, use temporal words to signal event order, and provide some sense of closure.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Student authors produce illustrated texts incorporating elements of different text types based on prompts (e.g., for opinions, “My favorite book is...”) to create displays for classroom or school events.

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency CREATE original texts.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 – Reaching
WRITING	Draw icons or symbols to represent ideas and text elements from models	Produce labeled illustrations to represent ideas and text elements from models (e.g., “I like the dog.”)	Provide details about ideas and text elements from models (e.g., “I like the funny cat.”)	Connect ideas and text elements from models (e.g., “The dog plays in the park. I like the big park.”)	Compose stories incorporating text elements (e.g., “First, the dog plays in the park. Then, he sees the cat. The dog and cat are friends.”)	
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions, such as: favorite, book report, title						

ELD STANDARD 3: The Language of Mathematics
EXAMPLE TOPIC: Measurement of objects

CONNECTION: *Common Core Standards for Mathematics, Measurement and Data #1 (Grade 1):* Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Students work independently or with a partner to create charts about the length of objects using standard and non-standard measurement tools (e.g., paper clips, popsicle sticks, string, rulers, yard/meter sticks).

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency ANALYZE the relative length of objects.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 – Reaching
LISTENING	Follow oral instructions to identify lengths of objects following a model with a partner	Follow oral instructions to categorize objects according to their length following a model with a partner	Follow oral instructions to order objects according to their lengths following a model with a partner	Follow oral instructions to compare the lengths of objects using a template with a partner	Follow multi-step oral instructions to compare the lengths of objects with a partner	
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions, such as: inches/centimeters, foot, yard/meter, length, chart, standard, non-standard						

See expanded
version of this strand
on pp. 24–25

ELD STANDARD 4: The Language of Science

EXAMPLE TOPIC: Force & motion

CONNECTION: *National Science Education Standards, Physical Science Standards #B2 (Grades K–4)*:* An object’s motion can be described by tracing and measuring its position over time. The position and motion of objects can be changed by pushing or pulling. The size of the change is related to the strength of the push or pull.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Based on oral discourse, students use realia to design models for experiments on force and motion and discuss their plans in small groups.

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency CREATE experiments on force and motion.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 – Reaching
LISTENING	Construct models to test force and motion based on simple oral commands in small groups using L1 or L2	Construct models to test force and motion based on simple segmented instructions in small groups using L1 or L2 (e.g., “Get the blocks. [Pause] Get the ramp. [Pause] Put the ramp on the blocks. [Pause] Put the ramp higher to make it move faster.”)	Construct models to test force and motion based on a series of oral statements using illustrations in small groups	Construct models to test force and motion based on oral discourse using illustrations in small groups	Construct models to test force and motion based on extended oral discourse with a partner (e.g., “How can we move this ball? Work together to design a ramp that will move the ball the length of three desks. Think about what materials you will need and how you will put them together.”)	
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions such as: push, pull, force, motion, change						

**As this book goes to press, a draft of the Next Generation Science Standards was just released for review. WIDA plans to update its Language of Science strands to correspond with these standards as soon as they are final.*

ELD STANDARD 5: The Language of Social Studies
EXAMPLE TOPIC: Neighborhoods/Communities

CONNECTION: *Common Core Standards Speaking and Listening Standards K–5 Comprehension and Collaboration #4 (Grade 1):* Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Students participate in role-play activities (e.g., with costumes/puppets) involving different members of their community using information from classroom guest speakers, field trips, videos, stories, or posters.

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency UNDERSTAND the roles of community members/workers.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 – Reaching
SPEAKING	Name community workers using word walls and realia that represent their roles in different settings	State the work of community workers using realia (e.g., “Firefighters put out fires.”)	Describe the work of community workers using realia (e.g., “Firefighters ride a truck and use a hose to fight fires.”)	Describe in detail the work of community workers using realia (e.g., “Firefighters are brave and work as a team to put out fires.”)	Discuss the work of community workers using realia (e.g., “The firefighters protect our community and save lives. For example...”)	
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions, such as: community, neighborhood, safety						

COMPLEMENTARY STRAND: The Language of the Humanities

EXAMPLE TOPIC: Multiculturalism

CONNECTION: *Alaska Standards for Culturally Responsive Students, B1, E4:* Acquire insights from other cultures without diminishing the integrity of their own. Determine how ideas and concepts from one knowledge system relate to those derived from other knowledge systems.

EXAMPLE CONTEXT FOR LANGUAGE USE: Students interact with a variety of narrative and expository texts to select artifacts to include in exhibits representing multiculturalism (e.g., heritage, language, family customs, religion).

COGNITIVE FUNCTION: Students at all levels of English language proficiency ANALYZE the features of cultural artifacts.						
	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Emerging	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 – Reaching
READING	Sort cultural artifacts according to their use based on labeled illustrations from texts in small groups using L1 or L2	Sort cultural artifacts according to their use based on illustrated descriptive labels from texts in small groups using L1 or L2	Sort cultural artifacts according to their use based on sentences from illustrated texts using illustrated word walls in small groups	Sort cultural artifacts according to their use based on information from illustrated texts in small groups	Sort cultural artifacts according to their use based on information from multiple sources (e.g., stories, Internet)	
TOPIC-RELATED LANGUAGE: Students at all levels of English language proficiency interact with grade-level words and expressions, such as: tradition, culture, same, different, respect						