California Department of Education English Language Development Standards for Grades 9-10

Section 2: Flaboration on Critical Principles for Developing Language & Cognition in Academic Contexts

Texts and Discourse in Context Part I, strands 5–8 Corresponding Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts: 5. SL.9-10.1,3,6; L.9-10.1,3,6 6. RL.9-10.1-7,9-10; RI.9-10.1-10;	English Language Development Level Continuum		
	Emerging 5. Listening actively Demonstrate comprehension of oral presentations and discussions on familiar social and academic topics	Expanding 5. Listening actively Demonstrate comprehension of oral presentations and discussions on a variety of social and academic topics	Bridging 5. Listening actively Demonstrate comprehension of oral presentations and discussions on a variety of social and academic topics by
RH.9-10.1-10; RST.9-10.1-10; SL.9-10.2; L.9-10.1,3,6 RL9-10.4-5; RI.9-10.4,6,8; RH.9-10.4-6,8; RST.9-10.4-6,8; SL.9-10.3; L.9-10.3,5-6	by asking and answering questions with prompting and substantial support.	by asking and answering questions that show thoughtful consideration of the ideas or arguments with moderate support.	asking and answering detailed and complex questions that show thoughtfu consideration of the ideas or arguments with light support.
8. RL.9-10.4-5; RI.9-10.4-5; RH.9-10.4-5; RST.9-10.4-5; SL.9-10.3; L.9-10.3,5-6	6. Reading/viewing closely a) Explain ideas, phenomena,	6. Reading/viewing closely a) Explain ideas, phenomena,	6. Reading/viewing closelya) Explain ideas, phenomena, processes,
Purposes for using language include: Describing, entertaining, informing, interpreting, analyzing, recounting, explaining, persuading, negotiating, justifying, evaluating, etc. Text types include: Informational text types include: descriptions or accounts (e.g., scientific, historical, economic, technical), recounts	processes, and text relationships (e.g., compare/contrast, cause/effect, evidence-based argument) based on close reading of a variety of grade-appropriate texts, presented in various print and	processes, and relationships within and across texts (e.g., compare/contrast, cause/effect, themes, evidence-based argument) based on close reading of a variety of grade-appropriate texts, presented in	and relationships within and across texts (e.g., compare/contrast, cause/effect, themes, evidence-based argument) based on close reading of a variety of grade-level texts, presented in various print and multimedia formats,
La sala	[25] [12] [14] [14] [14] [14] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16	various print and multimedia formats, using increasingly detailed sentences, and an increasing variety of general academic and domain-specific words.	using a variety of detailed sentences and a range of general academic and domain-specific words.
(e.g., biography, memoir), information reports, explanations (e.g., causal, factorial), expositions (e.g., speeches, opinion pieces, argument, debate), responses (e.g., literary analysis), etc.	b) Explain inferences and conclusions drawn from close reading of grade-appropriate texts and viewing of multimedia using familiar verbs (e.g., seems that).	b) Explain inferences and conclusions drawn from close reading of gradeappropriate texts and viewing of multimedia using an increasing variety of verbs and adverbials (e.g., indicates that, suggests, as a result).	b) Explain inferences and conclusions drawn from close reading of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia using a variety of verbs and adverbials (e.g., creates the impression that, consequently).
Literary text types include: stories (e.g., historical fiction, myths, graphic novels), poetry, drama, etc.	c) Use knowledge of morphology (e.g., common prefixes and	c) Use knowledge of morphology (e.g., affixes, Greek and Latin roots), context,	c) Use knowledge of morphology (e.g., derivational suffixes), context, reference

suffixes), context, reference

materials, and visual cues to

familiar topics.

determine the meaning of unknown

and multiple-meaning words on

reference materials, and visual cues to

determine the meaning of unknown

and multiple-meaning words on

familiar and new topics.

Audiences include:

Peers (one-to-one)

Small group (one-to-group)

Whole group (one-to-many)

materials, and visual cues to determine

connotative meanings, of unknown and

multiple-meaning words on a variety of

the meaning, including figurative and

new topics.