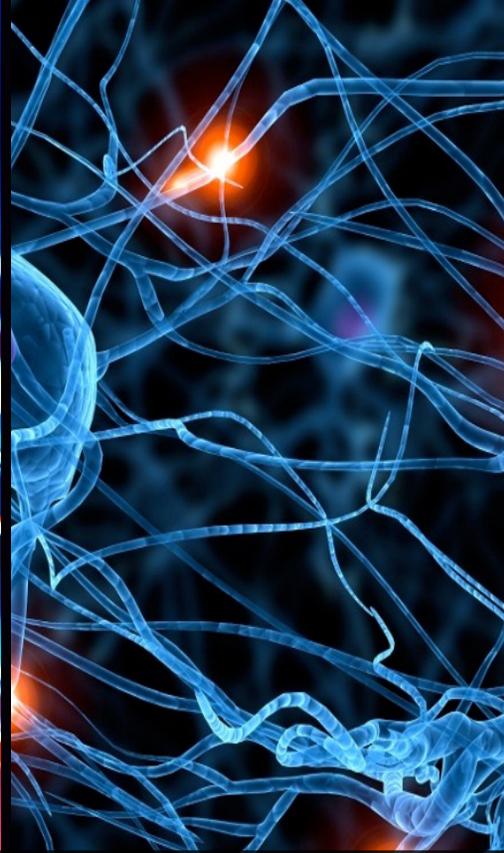


SCIENCE

6th Grade



Curriculum Map
2016-2017



Science Curriculum Maps
CANYONS SCHOOL DISTRICT
2016-2017

Curriculum Mapping Purpose

Canyons School District's curriculum maps are standards-based maps driven by the Utah Core Standards and implemented using materials adopted by the Canyons' Board of Education. The maps and materials are coordinated within feeder systems (i.e. vertically) and within grade-levels (i.e. horizontally). Student achievement is increased when both teachers and students know where they are going, why they are going there, and what is required of them to get there.

Curriculum Maps are a Tool For:

- **ALIGNMENT:** Provides support and coordination between concepts, skills, standards, curriculum, and assessments
- **COMMUNICATION:** Articulates expectations and learning goals for students
- **PLANNING:** Focuses instructional decisions and targets critical information for instructional tasks
- **COLLABORATION:** Promotes professionalism and fosters dialogue between colleagues about best practices pertaining to sequencing, unit emphasis and length, integration, and review strategies

CSD Curriculum maps were collaboratively developed and refined by teacher committees using feedback from classroom teachers, achievement coaches, building administrators, and the office of Evidence-Based Learning. It is with much appreciation that we recognize the many educators that collaborated in the effort to provide these maps for the teachers and students of CSD. Specific individuals that have assisted in the writing and editing of this document include:

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Standards and Units

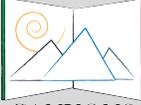
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Canyons School District Academic Framework to Support Effective Instruction

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) for Academics and Behavior

RTI Multi-Tiered System of Support	(1) Providing high quality core instruction (and intervention) matched to students' needs	(2) using data over time (i.e. rate of learning, level of performance, fidelity of implementation)	(3) to make important educational decisions.
 Student Achievement Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All CSD students and educators are part of ONE proactive educational system. Evidence-based instruction and interventions are aligned with rigorous content standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data are used to guide instructional decisions, and allocate resources. CSD educators use assessments that are reliable, valid, and connected to standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSD educators problem solve collaboratively to meet student needs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture centers around building positive relationships, setting high expectations, and committing to every student's success. Ongoing, targeted, quality professional development and coaching supports effective instruction for ALL students. Leadership at all levels is vital. 		

Core Expectations for ALL Teachers in the Classrooms and Common Areas

Standards for Instruction	Evidence-based Instructional Priorities	Time Allocation for Instruction	Teacher Learning Data	Student Performance Data	Collaborative Problem Solving for Improvement
Standards clarify what we want students to learn and do.	Planning, instruction, and assessment techniques to increase student engagement and achievement.	School culture ensures that instructional time is maximized to increase student growth.	Teacher learning and professional growth fostered through public practice and ongoing feedback.	Student academic and behavioral performance is assessed using a variety of reliable and valid methods.	Use data to problem solve and make decisions
Curriculum maps with common pacing guides	Classroom Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS)	Master schedule takes into consideration the learning needs of the student population.	Annual setting of goals and documentation of progress (e.g. CSIP, LANDTrust, CTESS)	Assessment practices:	Problem solving process: identify, analyze, plan, and evaluate
Instructional content aligned with the Utah Core Standards	Explicit Instruction (I, We, Y'all, You)	Scheduling is ensured for:	Supporting teacher growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform instruction Provide feedback about learning to students, parents, and teachers Build student efficacy Monitor student achievement and behavioral growth Celebrate teaching and learning successes 	Early warning system for identification of risk (academic, behavior, and attendance)
Scientifically research-based programs	Instructional Hierarchy: Acquisition, Automaticity, Application (AAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention and skill-based instruction Special Education services English Language Development (ELD) 	Formalized protocols and checklists to monitor and support implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor student achievement and behavioral growth Celebrate teaching and learning successes 	Timely and consistent review of relevant data by teams (e.g. BLT, IPLC, CST):
Standards-based grades and report cards	Systematic Vocabulary Development	Classroom instructional time is prioritized for instruction of standards	Public practice applications:	Assessment Types:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate effectiveness of academic and behavior instruction for all groups of students using valid and reliable data (student and teacher data) Determine needs for academic and behavior intervention
Cognitive Rigor (Depth of Knowledge – DOK)	Maximizing Opportunities to Respond (OTR)	Individual and team planning time is used to intentionally increase the application of evidence-based instructional priorities and standards for instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coaching cycles with peer coaches, teacher specialists, achievement coach, and/or new teacher coach Instructional Professional Learning Communities (IPLCs) Learning walkthroughs and targeted observations Lesson Study Video Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classroom Assessing Teams and Schoolwide Assessment Districtwide Standards-based Benchmarks Comprehensive Assessments Screening Assessments (DIBELS, SRI, SMI) Specialized Assessments (WIDA, IDEA, eligibility assessment, Phonics surveys) 	
International Society for Technology in Education Standards (ISTE)	Feedback Cycle				
School-wide Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS)	Scaffolded Instruction & Grouping (SIG) Structures				
World-class Instructional Design and Assessment (WIDA)					
Federal and state requirements (IEP, 504, ELs)					

Public Practice and Coaching Supports

6th Grade Science

2016-2017

INSTRUCTIONAL PRIORITIES

Techniques to Increase Student Achievement and Engagement

Classroom Positive Interventions & Supports (PBIS)

Effect Size: .52

Explicit Instruction (I do, We do, Y'all Do, You do)

Effect Size: .57

Instructional Hierarchy (Acquisition, Automaticity, Application)

Effect Size: .57

Systematic Vocabulary Development

Effect Size: .67

Maximizing Opportunities to Respond (OTR)

Effect Size: .60

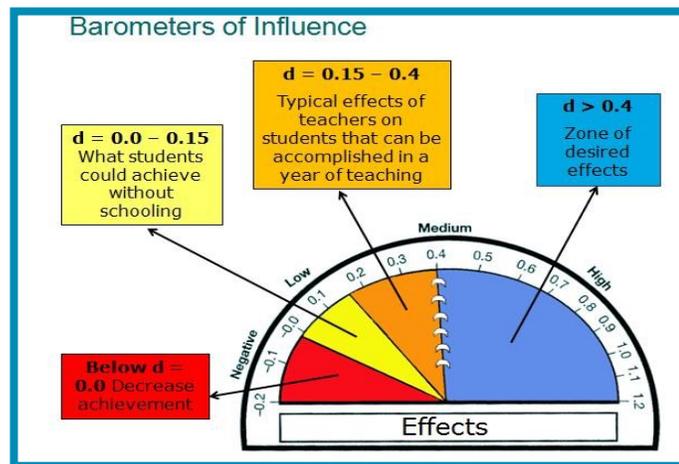
Feedback Cycle

Effect Size: .75

Scaffolded Instruction & Grouping

Effect Size: .49

Our time with students is limited and valuable. Every minute we spend with them should be spent using the practices that are most likely to be successful. This requires us to shift our perspective from looking at instructional practices that work to looking at what instructional practices work BEST.



Works Best?

Meta-analysis offer the strongest evidence base for determining what works best. "A Meta-analysis is a summary, or synthesis of relevant research findings. It looks at all of the individual studies done on a particular topic and summarizes them." (Marzano, 2000). A meta-analysis is simply, a study of studies. Meta-analysis explain the results across studies examined using effect size (ES). Average effects for instruction is 0.20 to 0.40 growth per year (Hattie, 2009). Thus the hinge point for determining what works best is 0.40. Instructional practices above the 0.40 have a high likelihood of increasing learning than those practices below the hinge-point (Hattie, 2009).



INSTRUCTIONAL PRIORITIES

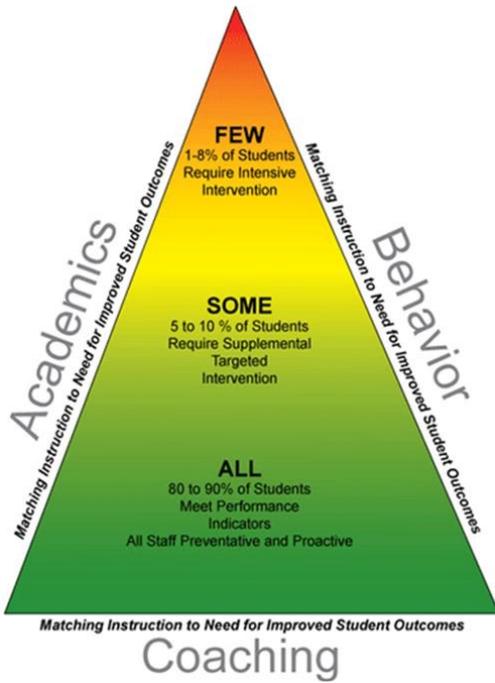
Techniques to increase Student Achievement and Engagement.

Overview

Priority	Critical Actions for Educators
Classroom Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Clearly identify behavior expectations and explicitly teach them to your students. *Implement reinforcement system for appropriate behavior and routinely evaluate the system for effectiveness. *Recognize students for positive behavior. *Systematically correct problem behaviors.
Explicit Instruction (I do, We do, Y'all do, You do)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Give clear, straightforward, and unequivocal directions. *Explain, demonstrate and model. Introduce skills in a specific and logical order. Support this sequence of instruction in your lesson plans. *Break skills down into manageable steps. Review frequently. *Demonstrate the skills for students and give opportunity to practice skills independently.
Instructional Hierarchy: Acquisition, Automaticity, then Application (AAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Explicitly teach a skill to students by explaining, demonstrating, and modeling. *Build the skill through practice and use, to gain automaticity. *Provide students with multiple opportunities to apply the skill.
Systematic Vocabulary Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Explicitly teach critical vocabulary before students are expected to use it in context. *Teach students to say, define, and use critical vocabulary in discreet steps. *Explicitly teach common academic vocabulary across all content areas.
Maximizing Opportunities to Respond (OTR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Actively engage ALL students in learning; students are active when they are saying, writing, or doing. *Pace instruction to allow for frequent student responses. *Call on a wide variety of students throughout each period.
Feedback Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Provide timely prompts that indicate when students have done something correctly or incorrectly. *Give students the opportunity to use the feedback to continue their learning process. *End feedback with the student performing the skill correctly and receiving positive acknowledgement.
Scaffolded Instruction and Grouping Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Present information at various levels of difficulty. *Use data to identify needs and create small groups to target specific skills. *Frequently analyze current data and move students within groups depending on their changing needs.

CLASSROOM PBIS

Effect Size: 0.52



The heart of classroom management is developing routines and environments that promote student success through the active teaching of positive social behaviors.

A well-implemented positive classroom management system will:

- Increase positive behavior in students.
- Help students feel more positive towards their teacher, administrator and school.
- Help students feel safer in school.
- Increase time for academic instruction and decrease teacher time spent correcting problem behaviors.

PBIS, or Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports, is an evidence-based system that helps define the key components of a well-managed classroom. The key components include:

- Clearly establishing student rules
- Explicitly teaching rules
- Reinforcing positive behaviors and correcting negative behaviors
- Creating a supportive classroom

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Clearly identify behavior expectations and explicitly teach them to students.
- *Implement reinforcement system for appropriate behavior and routinely evaluate the system for effectiveness.
- *Recognize students for positive behavior.
- *Systematically correct problem behaviors.



CLASSROOM PBIS

Effect Size: 0.52

Key Component	Definition
Clearly Establishing Student Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select 3-5 positively stated & easily remembered rules that align with the school wide rules in your building. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school's rules might be: Be Safe, Be Kind, Be Responsible. It is appropriate to adopt these same rules for your classroom, and add one or two additional rules that fit the needs of your setting if necessary. It is important to explicitly describe what these rules look like in your classroom. • Publicly post rules in the classroom in a prominent location. • Determine which routines are needed for your classroom (a routine is a set of skills explicitly taught to students to help them be successful with following the rules). Examples may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking in the hallway • Classroom exit • Starting and ending class • Sharpening pencils • Going to the restroom • Transitioning from one activity to the next • Technology use in the classroom
Explicitly Teaching Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicitly teach classroom rules and routines to students. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and model positive examples and non-examples of what the rules look like in your classroom. • Have students model and practice performing the desired behaviors. • Provide positive feedback and corrective feedback as needed during practice of the desired behaviors. • Review and practice the rules with students throughout the school year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules should be reviewed more comprehensively at the beginning of each year, after significant breaks in the school schedule (e.g. Thanksgiving, Christmas, Spring), and as needed. • Example Routine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom exit: Describe and model the routine to your students, have students practice lining up, and going back to their seats. Make sure that 100% of students demonstrate the behavior correctly. This may require you to practice several times while providing positive and corrective feedback.

CLASSROOM PBIS

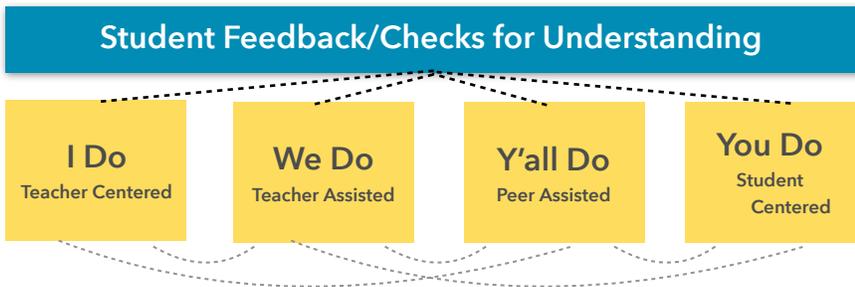
Effect Size: 0.52

Key Component	Definition
<p>Reinforcing Positive Behaviors and Correcting Negative Behaviors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to publicly recognize positive behavior, while individually providing corrective feedback when needed. Students should be monitored closely while in the classroom and feedback should be given often. Public positive statements often prompt other students to exhibit the desired behavior. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: "I really like the way Sarah is waiting for instructions. She has her materials ready, and she's sitting quietly at her desk." When correcting negative behavior, provide a precision request to students (whole group) to describe desired behavior. Based on student response, provide positive feedback to the group. If undesired behaviors continue follow-up with a statement of the desired behavior directed to the target student in a private manner as needed. Give the student an opportunity to comply and perform the behavior correctly, and then reward the student with positive feedback. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: "I need everyone to be in their seats, have materials ready, and wait quietly for instructions." Teacher observes Sarah talking during the transition, so he/she approaches Sarah quietly. "Sarah, the rule in our class is to wait quietly for instructions. I need you to show me how you sit quietly for instructions." While Sarah is performing the desired behavior, you might say, "Sarah, I appreciate how you are waiting quietly. Great job."
<p>Creating a Supportive Classroom</p>	<p>Creating a safe and respectful learning environment allows students to feel supported while learning. It is necessary for teachers to find opportunities to establish positive connections with all students. A teacher's daily interactions influence the students' perception of safety and sense of trust. Considerations for creating a supportive classroom include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make personal connections with students Help students feel like they belong Establish clear classroom norms to demonstrate respect for others Create consistent rules, routines, and arrangements (fosters predictability) Weave positive feedback into daily interactions with students and parents Be available for students (e.g. to ask questions, seek guidance) Actively listen Set a positive tone for learning and problem solving Be aware of your personal emotions, assumptions, and biases and how they may impact your interactions with students

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

Effect Size: 0.57

Explicit instruction is a systematic method of teaching with emphasis on; proceeding in small steps, checking for student understanding, and achieving active and successful participation by all students.



The model is generally characterized with the following components: I Do, We Do, Y'all Do, and You Do. Teachers use student feedback to determine how to progress through the model. For instance, if students are in the “We Do” phase, and the teacher has determined that students aren’t understanding, they should move back to the “I Do” phase to provide more examples.

Explicit Instruction	
I Do (Modeling)	Demonstrate & Describe Use Think-Alouds Involve Students
We Do (Guided Practice)	Heavily Scaffolded with Prompts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell them what to do. • Ask them what to do. • Remind them what to do. Continual Checks for Understanding
Y'all Do (Group Practice)	Practice Skill in Small Groups/Partners Continual Checks for Understanding Use Precision Partnering
You Do (Individual Practice)	Monitored Individual Practice Show Mastery of Skill

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Give clear, straightforward, and unequivocal directions.
- *Explain, demonstrate and model. Introduce skills in a specific and logical order. Support this sequence of instruction in your lesson plans.
- *Break skills down into manageable steps. Review frequently.
- *Demonstrate the skills for students and then give the opportunity to practice skills independently.
- * I do, We Do, Y'all Do, You Do.



INSTRUCTIONAL HIERARCHY

Effect Size: 0.57

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Explicitly teach a skill to students by explaining, demonstrating, and modeling.
- *Build the skill through practice and use, to gain automaticity.
- *Provide students with multiple opportunities to apply the skill.

Learners follow predictable stages. To begin, the learner is usually halting and uncertain as she tries to use a new skill. With feedback and a lot of practice, the learner becomes increasingly accurate, then automatic (fluent), and confident in using the skill.

Acquisition, automaticity, and application are progressive stages of the instructional hierarchy. Each stage requires its own set of pedagogical approaches and assessment strategies.

The learning stages, along with the goal of each phase and the teacher and student actions present in each stage are listed in the table below.



Accurate at Skill

- If no, teach skill.
- If yes, move to automaticity.



Automatic at Skill

- If no, teach automaticity.
- If yes, move to application.



Able to Apply Skill

- If no, teach application.
- If yes, move to higher level/concept or repeat cycle with new knowledge.

INSTRUCTIONAL HIERARCHY

Effect Size: 0.57

Learning Stage	Goal	Teacher and Student Actions
<p style="text-align: center;">Acquisition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First learning stage • Teacher feedback to increase accuracy • Typically associated with DOK 1 	<p>The student can perform the skill accurately with little adult support.</p> <p>If goal met proceed to automaticity stage; if not teach skill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher actively demonstrates target skill • Teacher uses 'think-aloud' strategy-- especially for thinking skills that are otherwise covert • Student has models of correct performance to consult as needed (e.g., correctly completed math problems on board) • Student gets feedback about correct performance • Student receives praise, encouragement for effort • Students take notes, outlines, points
<p style="text-align: center;">Automaticity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds habits and fluent skills through repetition and deliberate practice with timely and descriptive feedback • Typically associated with DOK 2 	<p>The student has learned skill well enough to retain, to combine with other skills, and is as fluent as peers.</p> <p>If observed proceed to application; if not continue or move back to acquisition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher structures learning activities to give student opportunity for active (observable) responding • Student has frequent opportunities to drill (direct repetition of target skill) and practice (blending target skill with other skills to solve problems) • Student gets feedback on fluency and accuracy of performance • Student receives praise, encouragement for increased fluency
<p style="text-align: center;">Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying knowledge or skills to relevant application • Typically associated with DOK 3 & 4 	<p>The student uses the skill across situations and settings solving real life problems.</p> <p>If observed, move to new skills and knowledge or move to a higher level concept; if no observed try again or go back to building automaticity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher structures academic tasks to require that the student use the target skill regularly in assignments. • Student receives encouragement, praise for using skill in new settings, situations • Teacher works with parents to identify tasks that the student can do outside of school to practice target skill • Teacher helps student to articulate the 'big ideas' or core element(s) of target skill that the student can modify to face novel tasks, situations • Encourage student to set own goals for adapting skill to new and challenging situations.

EXPLICIT VOCABULARY

Effect Size: 0.57

Explicit vocabulary instruction is clear, concise vocabulary instruction presenting the meaning and contextual examples of a word through multiple exposures. It is not the traditional procedure of having students copy a list of words, looking up words, copying definitions, or memorizing definitions.

Systematic vocabulary instruction increases reading comprehension, allows for greater access to content material, increases growth in vocabulary knowledge, and supports struggling readers.

Effective vocabulary/academic language instruction comes down to:

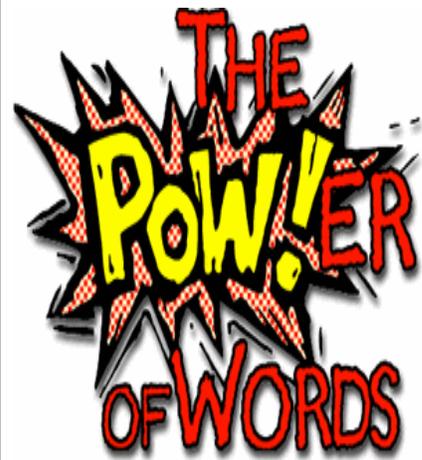
- Connection: Connect the new word to what the student knows, which helps to build the “semantic network” in the brain.
- Use: Academic speaking and writing is constructed as we apply it, not by simply memorizing.

Teacher should explicitly teach words that are:

- Based on essential concepts
- Unknown
- Critical to the future
- Difficult to obtain independently (or through context)

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Explicitly teach critical vocabulary before students are expected to use it in context.
- *Teach students to say, define, and use critical vocabulary in discreet steps.
- *Explicitly teach common academic vocabulary across all content areas.



Basic Instructional Protocol

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Introduce the Word | 5. Check students’ understanding |
| 2. Provide Student Friendly Definition of the Word | 6. Deepen students’ understanding |
| 3. Identify Word Parts, Families, and Origin | 7. Check students’ understanding |
| 4. Illustrate word with Examples | 8. Review & Coach Use (possible extensions) |

OPPORTUNITIES TO RESPOND

Effect Size: 0.57

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Actively engage ALL students in learning; students are active of they are saying, writing, or doing.
- *Pace instruction to allow for frequent student responses.
- *Call on a wide variety of students throughout each period.



Maximizing the opportunities to respond in a classroom increases students engagements. Engagement allows for positive interactions between teacher and student, creates opportunities for teachers to provide authentic feedback on learning, and decreases inappropriate student behavior.

Students are engaged through opportunities to respond when they are saying, writing, or doing (Feldman). When tied to learning objectives, these opportunities give the teacher and students feedback on their learning and understanding.

Engagement opportunities can be focused on an individual student or a group of students. Each of these approaches has different purposes. The teacher may choose to use a group OTR to minimize the risk the student feels in responding and to increase engagement for all students. Through group OTRs, students not only receive feedback from the teacher, but their peers as well as they hear and see other student responses. When seeking individual student understanding, teacher may choose to use individual OTRs.

Opportunities to respond can be verbal or non-verbal. Verbal responses help students to summarize and share their thoughts with others while non-verbal responses can increase writing skills or give students the opportunity to move around the room.

Structured Non-Verbal	Structured Verbal	Structured Writing	Structured Reading
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Calling (Teacher Chosen) • Cold Calling (Random) • Choral Response • Think Pair Share • Precision Partner • Small Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand Signals • Point at Something • 4 Corners • Response Cards • White Boards • Student Response System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note-Taking: Cloze, Cornell • Graphic Organizer • Sentence Starter/ Quick Write • White Boards • Summarizing • Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner Reading w/ Comprehension Strategy • Choral Reading • Cloze Reading Guide • Model Reading Strategies • Task for each Reading Segment

FEEDBACK

BETWEEN TEACHERS & STUDENTS

Effect Size: 0.75

Feedback lets the learner know whether or not a task was performed correctly, and how it might be improved. Feedback is most effective when it is clear, purposeful, compatible with prior knowledge, immediate, and non-threatening.

Feedback from Students:

Educational research indicates that feedback is one of the most powerful drivers of student achievement. John Hattie’s synthesis of the overall effect size of feedback is very high (ES = .75). He states that feedback from students as to what they understand, when they are not engaged, where they make errors, and when they have misconceptions helps make student learning visible to the teacher.

Feedback to Students:

Positive academic and behavioral feedback, or teacher praise has been statistically correlated with student on-task behavior (Apter, Arnold & Stinson, 2010) and has strong empirical support for both increasing academic and behavioral performance and decreasing problem behaviors (Gable, Hester, Rock & Hughes, 2009). With regard to reprimands and corrective feedback, there is a continued assertion that teachers maintain a ratio of praise to correction at 3:1 or 4:1 (Gable, Hester, Rock, & Hughes, 2009; Stichter, Lewis, & Wittaker, 2009).

Feedback Types:

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Provide timely prompts that indicate when students have done something correctly or incorrectly.
- *Give students the opportunity to use the feedback to continue their learning process.
- *End feedback with the student performing the skill correctly and receiving positive acknowledgement.

Type	Description	Example	Non-Example
Positive	Teacher indicates that a target academic or social behavior is correct.	“Correct! 7 X 4 is 28”	“Johnny, pick up your pencil off the floor please
Corrective	Teacher indicates that a behavior is incorrect.	“That’s not quite right, let me give you another clue . . .”	“Try harder on your math worksheet; I know you can do better.”
Harsh	Teacher shows frustration or is critical of the student.	I can’t believe you still can’t figure this out!	“Let me give you another clue . . .”
Neutral	Teacher redirects the student or describes what she would like the student to do.	“Johnny, turn to page 4 and start reading.”	“Nice work! You really showed justification for your reasons.”

FEEDBACK CYCLE

Effect Size: 0.75

	Example	Non-Example
Corrective Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides an opportunity to respond • Student responds incorrectly • Teacher indicates that the response was not correct and provides an opportunity for correction • Student gives correct response • Teacher affirms that response was correct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides an opportunity to respond • Student responds incorrectly • Teacher indicates that the response was not correct but does not provide an opportunity for the student to answer correctly
Expansive Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides an opportunity to respond • Student response is a partial response or could be expanded into a higher quality response • Teacher affirms response and provides guidance for expansion/refinement • Student revises or elaborates upon previous response • Teacher acknowledges response as an improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides an opportunity to respond • Student response is a partial response or could be expanded into a higher quality response • Teacher affirms response but does not provide guidance for expansion/refinement
Challenge Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides and opportunity to respond • Student response is fully correct • Teacher affirms student response and asks a more difficult question on the same topic as a follow up • Student answers • Teacher responds with positive or corrective feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher provides and opportunity to respond • Student response is fully correct • Teacher affirms student response but does not ask a more difficult question on the same topic as a follow up

SCAFFOLDING & GROUPING

Effect Size: 0.57

Scaffolding is a process in which students are given support until they can apply new skills and strategies independently (Rosenshine & Meister, 1992). When students are learning new or challenging task, they are given more assistance. As they begin to demonstrate task mastery, the assistance or support is decreased gradually in order to shift the responsibility for learning from the teacher to the students. Thus, as the students assume more responsibility for learning, the teacher provides less support.

Structure of the Scaffolded Classroom:

The organization of the scaffolded classroom includes whole group, small group (skill-based or station teaching), partners, and independent work. The scaffolding supports that will be put in place for diverse learners should include interventions for striving and accelerated learners. When using small groups, identify the groups as skill-based or station teaching. Skill-based groups are organized homogeneously based upon the needs of students. Station teaching groups are organized heterogeneously to create diverse groups.

Critical Actions for Educators

- *Present information at various levels of difficulty.
- *Use data to identify needs and create small groups to target specific skills.
- *Frequently analyze current data and move students within groups depending on their changing needs.

Types of Scaffolds

Scaffold	Ways to use Scaffolds in an Instructional Setting
Advance Organizers	Tools used to introduce new content and tasks to help student learn about the topic: Venn diagrams to compare and contrast information; flow charts to illustrate processes; organizational charts to illustrate hierarchies; outlines that represent content; mnemonics to assist recall; statements to situate the task or content; rubrics that provide task expectations.
Checklists	Prepare a list of items required, things to be done, or points to be considered, used as a reminder as the student proceeds through the learning task.
Collaborative Grouping	Having students work in partners or small groups with students who can support/model students who may struggle with content.
Concept and Mind Maps	Maps that show relationships: Partially or completed maps for students to complete; students create their own maps based on their current knowledge of the task or concept.
Cue Cards	Prepared cards given to individual groups of students to assist in their discussion about a particular topic or content area: Vocabulary words to prepare for exams; content-specific stem sentences to complete; formula to associate with a problem; concepts to define.
Examples	Samples, specimens, illustrations, problems, modeling: Real objects; illustrative problems used to represent something. Demonstrate and model how to do something, giving an example of what it should look like.
Explanations	More detailed information to move students along on a task or in their thinking of a concept: Written instructions for a task; verbal explanation of how a process works.

Scaffold	Ways to use Scaffolds in an Instructional Setting
Handouts	Prepared handouts that contain task and content-related information, but with less detail and room for student note taking.
Images and Multimedia	Providing an image or other graphic representation, such as a video, that represents the word(s)/concept(s) being taught in conjunction with the explicit vocabulary routine can help to support students in learning new vocabulary and concepts. Images help provide a non-linguistic representation and allow students to recall the term more readily. This technique can be used with any Reading Street Vocabulary (Amazing Words, Story/Lesson Vocabulary), Math Vocabulary, or Content Vocabulary or concepts.
Manipulatives	Manipulatives, such as markers, toothpicks, blocks, or coins, are used to support hands-on learning and provide concrete models to help students solve problems and develop concepts. The students can manipulate the items to increase their understanding and come to accurate conclusions. May also include virtual manipulatives.
Pair-Share	Pose a problem, students have time to think about it individually, and then they work in pairs to solve the problem and share their ideas with the class. Providing think time increase the quality of the response.
Precision Partnering	Strategically appointed partners with assigned roles.
Previewing Text	Before reading a text, preview the text by providing students with an overview/synopsis of the text. This will allow students to know what to expect when they are reading and give them background knowledge to help them understand the text.
Prompts	A physical or verbal cue to remind—to aid in recall of prior or assumed knowledge. Physical: Body movements such as pointing, nodding the head, eye blinking, foot tapping. Verbal: Words, statements and questions such as "Go," "Stop," "It's right there," "Tell me now," "What toolbar menu item would you press to insert an image?" "Tell me why the character acted that way."
Question Cards	<i>Prepared cards with content and task-specific questions</i> given to individuals or groups of students to ask each other pertinent questions about a particular topic or content area.
Question Stems	<i>Incomplete sentences which students complete:</i> Encourages deep thinking by using higher order "What if" questions.
Realia	Anytime the real object, concept, or phenomena can be presented with the actual object helps to support learners in acquiring new ideas and concepts. For example, when teaching about the three types of rocks, having examples of those types for students to see and touch can help them to make deeper connections.
Rubrics	A rubric is an easily applicable form of authentic assessment. A rubric simply lists a set of criteria, which defines and describes the important components of the work being planned or evaluated.
Sentence Frames	<i>Sentence frames provide an opportunity for students to use key vocabulary while providing a structure</i> that may be higher than what they could produce on their own. For example, if students are to compare two ocean creatures, they might say something like "Whales have lungs, but fish have gills." In the preceding sentence, the simple frame is "_____ have _____, but _____ have _____." Note the sentence can be filled in with any content; this differs from closed sentences that often have only a few possibilities.
Setting & Reviewing Objectives	<i>Providing students with a purpose and intended outcome</i> will help students to know what to focus their attention on and what they should be learning. Having student self-assess their progress towards the objectives at the end of the lesson will provide the teacher with information on their current levels of understanding.
Socratic Seminar	The purpose of a Socratic Seminar is to achieve a deeper understanding about the ideas and values in a text. In the Seminar, participants systematically question and examine issues and principles related to a particular content, and articulate different points-of-view. The group conversation assists participants in constructing meaning through disciplined analysis, interpretation, listening, and participation. Prepare several questions in advance in addition to questions that students may bring to class. Questions should lead participants into the core ideas and values and to the use of the text in their answers. Questions must be open-ended, reflect genuine curiosity, and have no "one-right answer."
Stories	<i>Stories relate complex and abstract material to situations more familiar with students:</i> Recite stories to inspire and motivate learners.
Student Work Exemplars	<i>Providing students with example student work samples can provide models for students to use to support their development of the skill.</i> For example, an anchor paper for a writing assignment of how a sample student responded to the assignment previously will provide an example of what the assignment looks like.
Visual Scaffolds	Pointing to call attention to an object; representational gestures (holding cured hands apart to illustrate roundness; moving rigid hands diagonally upward to illustrate steps or process), diagrams such as charts and graphs; methods of highlighting visual information.

Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK) provides a vocabulary and a frame of reference that connects the type of thinking with the complexity of the task. Using DOK levels offers a common language to understand "rigor," or cognitive demand, in assessments, as well as curricular units, lessons, and tasks. Consequently, teachers need to develop the ability to design questions, tasks and classroom assessments for a greater range of cognitive demand. Most often a scaffolded support is needed to help students organize or break down information. All learners K-12 should experience a variety of DOK levels.

Depth of Knowledge Generalizations:

If there is one correct answer, it is most likely a DOK 1 or DOK 2.

- DOK 1: Either you know it or you don't
- DOK 2: Make connections with known information

If there is more than one answer, requiring supporting evidence, it is a DOK 3 or DOK 4.

- DOK 3: Interpret implied information, provide supporting evidence and reasoning. Explain not just HOW but WHY for each step and decision made
- DOK 4: Includes all of DOK 3 and the use of multiple sources/data/ texts

DOK Level 1: Recall & Reproduction	
Students are to recall or reproduce knowledge and /or skills. Content involves working with facts, terms, details and calculations. Level 1 items have a correct answer with nothing to reason or figure out.	
Teacher Role	Student Role
Questions to direct or focus attention, shows, tells, demonstrates, provides examples, examines, leads, breaks down, defines	Recognizes, responds, remembers, memorizes, restates, absorbs, describes, demonstrates, follows directions, applies routine processes, definitions, and procedures
Possible Task and Products	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill in the blank • Quiz • Calculate, compute • Oral reading fluency • Decoding words • Write complete sentences • Document with highlighting/ citing/ annotating sources • Locate and recall quotes • Recite math facts, poems etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a list of key words about . . . • Memorize lines • Complete basic calculation tasks (e.g., add, subtract, divide, multiply) • Complete measurement tasks using rulers or thermometers • Read for fact/details or plot • Locate or retrieve information in verbatim form to answer a question
Potential Questions	
Can you recall _____?	Can you select _____?
When did _____ happen?	How would you write _____?
Who was _____?	What might you include on a list about _____?
How can you recognize _____?	Who discovered _____?
What is _____?	What is the formula for _____?
How can you find the meaning of _____?	Can you identify _____?

Hess, 2013. Adapted from A Guide for Using Webb's Depth of Knowledge with Common Core State Standards

Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

DOK Level 2: Skill/Concept	
Includes the engagement of mental processing beyond recalling, reproducing or locating an answer. This level generally requires students to compare and contrast, cause and effect, classify, or sort items into meaningful categories, describe or explain relationships, provide examples and non-examples.	
Teacher Role	Student Role
Provides questions to differentiate, infer, or check conceptual understanding, models, organizes,/reorganizes, explores, possible options or connections, provides, examples and non-examples	Solves routine problems/tasks involving multiple decisions points and concepts, constructs models to show relationships, demonstrates use of conceptual knowledge, compiles and organizes, illustrates with examples or models and examines.
Possible Tasks and Products	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline • Number line • Graphic organizer • Science logs • Concept Maps • Captioned Story Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a summary • Explain a series of steps used to find a solution • Sequence of events using a graphic organizer • Explain the meaning of a concept using words, objects and/or visuals • Complex calculations involving decision points • Conduct, collect, and organize data
Potential Questions:	
What other way could you solve/find out ___? What is your prediction and why? How would you organize ___ to show ___? Can you explain how ___ affected ___? How would you apply what you learned to develop ___? How would you compare ___ and contrast ___? How would you classify?	What facts are relevant to show ___? How or why would we use ___? What examples or non-examples can we find? What is the relationship between ___ and ___? How would you summarize? How are ___ alike and different? What do you notice about ___? How would you estimate ___?

Hess, 2013. Adapted from *A Guide for Using Webb's Depth of Knowledge with Common Core State Standards*

Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

DOK Level 3: Strategic Thinking and Reasoning	
<p>Stating reasons and providing relevant supporting evidence are key markers of DOK 3 tasks. The expectation established for tasks at his level require an in-depth integration of conceptual knowledge and multiple skills to reach a solution or produce a final product. DOK 3 tasks focus on in-depth understanding of one text, one data set, one investigation, or one key source.</p>	
Teacher Roles	Student Role
<p>Questions to probe reasoning and underlying thinking, asks open-ended questions, acts as a resource and coach, provides criteria and examples for making judgments and supporting claims. Encourages multiple approaches and solutions and determines when in depth exploration is appropriate.</p>	<p>Uncovers and selects relevant and credible supporting evidence for analyses, critiques, debates, claims and judgments, plans, initiates questions, disputes, argues, tests ideas/solutions, sustains inquiry into topics or deeper problems, applies to the real world.</p>
Possible Tasks and Products:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex graph • Analyze survey results • Multiple paragraph essay or short story • Fact-based argument • Chart and draw conclusions about data sets • Investigation • Drawing conclusions from text or data sets • Generalize from a set of evidence or data • Justification of the solution to a problem • Debate from a given perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a Venn Diagram that shows how two topics from the same source are the same and different • Design a questionnaire to gather information • Survey classmates/industry members to find out what they think about a particular topics • Make a flow chart to show the critical stages. • Participate in a discussion that represents different viewpoints • Write a opinion essay • Convince others with evidence • Solve non-routine problems • Interpret information from a complex graph
Potential Questions	
<p>How is ___ related to ___?</p> <p>What are the possible flaws in ___ ?</p> <p>What is the theme/lesson-learned ___?</p> <p>How would the moral change if ___?</p> <p>What underlying bias is there ___?</p> <p>What inferences will these facts support___?</p> <p>How does the author create tension/suspense___?</p> <p>What is the author’s reasoning for___?</p>	<p>How can you prove that your solution is reasonable?</p> <p>What evidence can you find to support___ ?</p> <p>What ideas justify ___?</p> <p>What conclusions can you draw?</p> <p>What information can you draw on to support your reason for ___?</p> <p>How would you ___ to create a different ___?</p> <p>What is the best answer and why?</p> <p>Can you elaborate on your reason and give examples?</p>

Hess, 2013. Adapted from *A Guide for Using Webb’s Depth of Knowledge with Common Core State Standards*

Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK)

DOK Level 4: Extended Thinking	
<p>Stating reasons and providing relevant supporting evidence are key markers of DOK 4 tasks. The expectation established for tasks at this level require an in-depth integration of conceptual knowledge and multiple skills to reach a solution or produce a final product. DOK 4 tasks focus on in-depth understanding of multiple texts, multiple data sets, multiple investigations, or multiple key sources.</p>	
Teacher Roles	Student Role
<p>Questions extend thinking and broaden perspectives; facilitates teaming, collaboration and self-evaluation of students.</p>	<p>Designs, takes risks, researches synthesizing multiple sources, collaborates, plans, organizes, modifies, creates concrete tangible products.</p>
Possible Tasks and Products:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation—using diverse media formats • Research report synthesizing multiple sources • Essay (informational, narrative or opinion) using multiple sources • Multiple data sources synthesized to develop original graphs • Assessment based on application of the content knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying information from more than one discipline to solve non-routine problems in novel or real-world situations. • Tasks that require making multiple strategic and procedural decisions as new information is processed • Tasks that require multiple roles and collaboration with others. (peer revision, editing of a script) • Tasks that draw evidence from multiple sources to support solutions/conclusions
Potential Questions—all require multiple sources for evidence	
<p>What evidence would you cite to defend the actions of ____?</p> <p>How would you evaluate this author over time?</p> <p>Can you predict the potential benefits and drawbacks of this given situation?</p> <p>What information would you use to support a differing perspective?</p>	<p>What changes would you make to solve or address this major issue/problem _____?</p> <p>Can you propose an alternate solution?</p> <p>Do you agree with the actions, outcomes, or decisions?</p> <p>How would you prove or disprove?</p> <p>Can you assess the value or importance of?</p>

Hess, 2013. Adapted from A Guide for Using Webb's Depth of Knowledge with Common Core State Standards

Table 1: Detailed Descriptors of Depth-of-Knowledge Levels for Science
(K. Hess, Center for Assessment, based on Webb, update 2005)

Level 1 Recall & Reproduction	Level 2 Skills & Concepts	Level 3 Strategic Thinking	Level 4 Extended Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recall or recognize a fact, term, definition, simple procedure (such as one step), or property b. Demonstrate a rote response c. Use a well-known formula d. Represent in words or diagrams a scientific concept or relationship e. Provide or recognize a standard scientific representation for simple phenomenon f. Perform a routine procedure, such as measuring length g. Perform a simple science process or a set procedure (like a recipe) h. Perform a clearly defined set of steps i. Identify, calculate, or measure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Specify and explain the relationship between facts, terms, properties, or variables b. Describe and explain examples and non-examples of science concepts c. Select a procedure according to specified criteria and perform it d. Formulate a routine problem given data and conditions e. Organize, represent, and compare data f. Make a decision as to how to approach the problem g. Classify, organize, or estimate h. Compare data i. Make observations j. Interpret information from a simple graph k. Collect and display data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interpret information from a complex graph (such as determining features of the graph or aggregating data in the graph) b. Use reasoning, planning, and evidence c. Explain thinking (beyond a simple explanation or using only a word or two to respond) d. Justify a response e. Identify research questions and design investigations for a scientific problem f. Use concepts to solve non-routine problems/more than one possible answer g. Develop a scientific model for a complex situation h. Form conclusions from experimental or observational data i. Complete a multi-step problem that involves planning and reasoning j. Provide an explanation of a principle k. Justify a response when more than one answer is possible l. Cite evidence and develop a logical argument for concepts m. Conduct a designed investigation n. Research and explain a scientific concept o. Explain phenomena in terms of concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Select or devise approach among many alternatives to solve problem b. Based on provided data from a complex experiment that is novel to the student, deduct the fundamental relationship between several controlled variables. c. Conduct an investigation, from specifying a problem to designing and carrying out an experiment, to analyzing its data and forming conclusions d. Relate ideas <i>within</i> the content area or <i>among</i> content areas e. Develop generalizations of the results obtained and the strategies used and apply them to new problem situations

Hess' Cognitive Rigor Matrix & Curricular Examples: Applying Webb's Depth-of-Knowledge Levels to Bloom's Cognitive Process Dimensions – *Math/Science*

Revised Bloom's Taxonomy	Webb's DOK Level 1 Recall & Reproduction	Webb's DOK Level 2 Skills & Concepts	Webb's DOK Level 3 Strategic Thinking/ Reasoning	Webb's DOK Level 4 Extended Thinking
<p>Remember Retrieve knowledge from long-term memory, recognize, recall, locate, identify</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall, observe, & recognize facts, principles, properties Recall/ identify conversions among representations or numbers (e.g., customary and metric measures) 			
<p>Understand Construct meaning, clarify, paraphrase, represent, translate, illustrate, give examples, classify, categorize, summarize, generalize, infer a logical conclusion (such as from examples given), predict, compare/contrast, match like ideas, explain, construct models</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate an expression Locate points on a grid or number on number line Solve a one-step problem Represent math relationships in words, pictures, or symbols Read, write, compare decimals in scientific notation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify and explain relationships (e.g., non-examples/examples; cause-effect) Make and record observations Explain steps followed Summarize results or concepts Make basic inferences or logical predictions from data/observations Use models /diagrams to represent or explain mathematical concepts Make and explain estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use concepts to solve <u>non-routine</u> problems Explain, generalize, or connect ideas using <u>supporting evidence</u> Make <u>and justify</u> conjectures Explain thinking when more than one response is possible Explain phenomena in terms of concepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate mathematical or scientific concepts to other content areas, other domains, or other concepts Develop generalizations of the results obtained and the strategies used (from investigation or readings) and apply them to new problem situations
<p>Apply Carry out or use a procedure in a given situation; carry out (apply to a familiar task), or use (apply) to an unfamiliar task</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow simple procedures (recipe-type directions) Calculate, measure, apply a rule (e.g., rounding) Apply algorithm or formula (e.g., area, perimeter) Solve linear equations Make conversions among representations or numbers, or within and between customary and metric measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select a procedure according to criteria and perform it Solve routine problem applying multiple concepts or decision points Retrieve information from a table, graph, or figure and use it solve a problem requiring multiple steps Translate between tables, graphs, words, and symbolic notations (e.g., graph data from a table) Construct models given criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design investigation for a specific purpose or research question Conduct a designed investigation Use concepts to solve non-routine problems <u>Use & show reasoning, planning, and evidence</u> Translate between problem & symbolic notation when not a direct translation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select or devise approach among many alternatives to solve a problem Conduct a project that specifies a problem, identifies solution paths, solves the problem, and reports results
<p>Analyze Break into constituent parts, determine how parts relate, differentiate between relevant-irrelevant, distinguish, focus, select, organize, outline, find coherence, deconstruct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrieve information from a table or graph to answer a question Identify whether specific information is contained in graphic representations (e.g., table, graph, T-chart, diagram) Identify a pattern/trend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorize, classify materials, data, figures based on characteristics Organize or order data Compare/ contrast figures or data Select appropriate graph and organize & display data Interpret data from a simple graph Extend a pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare information within or across data sets or texts Analyze and <u>draw conclusions from data, citing evidence</u> Generalize a pattern Interpret data from complex graph Analyze similarities/differences between procedures or solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze multiple sources of evidence analyze complex/abstract themes Gather, analyze, and evaluate information
<p>Evaluate Make judgments based on criteria, check, detect inconsistencies or fallacies, judge, critique</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Cite evidence and develop a logical argument</u> for concepts or solutions Describe, compare, and contrast solution methods <u>Verify reasonableness of results</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather, analyze, & evaluate information to draw conclusions Apply understanding in a novel way, provide argument or justification for the application
<p>Create Reorganize elements into new patterns/structures, generate, hypothesize, design, plan, construct, produce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorm ideas, concepts, or perspectives related to a topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate conjectures or hypotheses based on observations or prior knowledge and experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesize information within one data set, source, or text Formulate an original problem given a situation Develop a scientific/mathematical model for a complex situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesize information across multiple sources or texts Design a mathematical model to inform and solve a practical or abstract situation

Acronym and Key Term Glossary for Secondary Teachers

- **ACT:** The ACT was designed to measure academic skills required for success in college and university settings. College and universities commonly use results to help determine which students to admit. There are four college readiness benchmark areas: 1) English, 2) Mathematics, 3) Reading, and 4) Science. Student's reaching ACT benchmarks have a 75% or better chance of getting a "C" or higher and a 50% chance or better of getting a "B" or higher in a college course in that subject. The ACT is administered to all 11th graders within the Canyons School District in the spring.
- **BLT:** Building leadership teams are comprised of key members of the school staff and an external coach. Each school's BLT is charged with the following tasks:
 - To identify, plan, and develop the instruction, intervention, and supports for all students to be successful
 - To sustain improvement over time
 - To develop collective capacity for quality instruction (e.g. support all teachers in professional learning and growth)
- **Canvas:** Canvas is a LMS, Learning Management System, (i.e. a software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting and delivery of online learning). Canvas was selected as the LMS for Canyons schools because of its extensive use in Utah institutes of higher learning, along with its ability to increase collaboration among students, teachers, and parents.
- **CBM:** Curriculum-Based Measurement – a brief standardized measurement procedure designed to ascertain a student's overall academic performance in a basic subject area: e.g. reading, spelling, or writing. CBMs were designed to help teachers monitor academic growth over time, so that instruction could be modified and learning rates accelerated.
- **CFA:** Common Formative Assessment – An assessment typically created collaboratively by a team of teachers responsible for the same grade level or course, in order to improve instruction with a current group of students. Common formative assessments are frequently administered throughout the year to identify:
 - Individual students who need additional time and support for learning
 - The teaching strategies most effective in helping students acquire the intended knowledge and skills
 - Program concerns – areas in which students generally are having difficulty achieving the intended standard, and
 - Improvement goals for individual teachers and the team
 - *Dufour (2004). *Learning by Doing*, p. 214

- **CSA:** Common Summative Assessment – An assessment typically created collaboratively by a team of teachers responsible for the same grade level or course in order to evaluate whether or not students reached common standards at the completion of an instruction cycle.
- **CTESS:** Canyons Teacher Effectiveness Support System- In compliance with Senate Bill 64, this is Canyons School District teacher evaluation system that includes documentation of student growth, evidence of instructional quality, and response to stakeholder input.
- **District-Wide Standards-Based Assessment:** These assessments are given in all content areas at key times during the school year. Data from these benchmarks will be used for student growth in compliance with House Bill 201.
- **DLT:** The District Leadership Team supports implementation of the CSD Academic Framework and is comprised of representatives from school and district administration. The DLT is charged with the following:
 - Develop tools necessary for successful scaling-up of CSD Framework (i.e. evidence-based practices)
 - Provide a consistent feedback loop between school leaders and district leaders
 - Provide cascading levels of support to building leaders
 - Implement the district academic plan
- **HMH Math Inventory:** Houghton Mifflin Harcourt math inventory is a research-based, adaptive assessment that measures math abilities and longitudinal progress from Kindergarten through Algebra II
- **IPLC:** Instructional Professional Learning Communities meet regularly to focus on data and instruction to improve student achievement.
- **IPOP:** Instructional Priorities Observation Protocol – The classroom observation tool used for evidence of instructional quality.
- **ISD:** The Instructional Supports Department (commonly known as the curriculum department). This is where you will find the content leads and support for the curriculum.
- **LMS: Learning Management System** - A software application for the administration, documentation, tracking, reporting and delivery of online learning. **Canvas** was selected as the LMS for Canyons schools because of its extensive use in Utah institutes of higher learning, along with its ability to increase collaboration among students, teachers, and parents.

- **MTSS:** Multi-tiered Systems of Support (see Rtl) is practice of providing high quality instruction, using data to make decisions about instruction and intervention for students that is based upon the students' performance, and providing multiple levels of support for both academic and behavioral standards.
- **PBIS:** Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports is an evidence-based system that helps define the key components of a well-managed classroom.
- **Progress Monitoring:** A procedure that involves frequent measurement of student performance for the purpose of evaluating a student's growth toward a targeted objective. For example, the trajectory of reading growth can be measured with weekly administration of R-CBM.
- **Lexile Scores:** Lexiles can be a measure of text difficulty or of reading proficiency. They range from 0 to 1700. Below is a list of descriptors of Lexile scores by grade level. Students reading in the Proficient and Advanced levels are on track to graduate college and career ready.
- **SEM:** Standard error of measurement is one standard deviation of error around a student's true score.
- **SRI:** Scholastic Reading Inventory is a computer administered reading test that measures inferential and literal reading comprehension skills. Scores are reported in a numeric Lexile scores. Percentile ranks are also available. SRI was designed primarily to match students with books of an appropriate level of difficulty. It measures both literal and inferential comprehension. It is a particularly good assessment for identifying advanced readers. It has a disadvantage of not being as sensitive to growth as are CBM measures, of being subject to student sloughing, and having limited reliability if administered a few number of times.
- **R-CBM:** Reading Curriculum-Based Measurement (R-CBM) also known as Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) and CBM-Read Aloud, this is a one-minute measure which results in two primary numerical scores: number of words read correctly per minute (or correct words per minute, CWPM), and percentage of correctly read words (accuracy rate). This measure is highly correlated with reading comprehension in elementary school but outlives its usefulness once students read at the same rate at which they speak. Maze has been identified as a more appropriate CBM once students are reading grade-level texts at rates above 130 words read correctly per minute, with greater than 97% accuracy.

- **Reliability:** The degree to which a measure is free of error. All tests contain error and it results from characteristics of the test (such as poorly designed questions), characteristics of the test taker (bad day, lack of sleep, misreading questions, anxiety, and lack of effort), and characteristics of the environment (distracting noises, room temperature, and distracting odors).
- **RtI:** “Response to Intervention” (see MTSS) is the practice of (1) providing high-quality instruction/intervention matched to student needs and (2) using learning rate over time and level of performance to (3) make important educational decisions”. (Batsche et al, 2007).
- **Turnitin Revision Assistant:** A core-aligned formative writing tool that gives students immediate feedback on their writing.
- **Universal Screening:** A procedure in which all students are evaluated for the purpose of identifying those students who need more intensive interventions. For example, reading is a critical and foundational academic skill, for which CSD screens in middle school with the SRI.
- **Utah Core Standards:** The standards for teaching and learning adopted by the Utah State Board of Education and implemented by local school districts and charter schools with guidance and support from the Utah State Office of Education.
- **Validity:** The degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure. Establishing the validity of a measurement procedure involves empirical study of item content, accurate prediction, and alignment with theories about what is being measured.

Utah SAGE Science Blueprints

Grade 6 54 Scored Items		
Standard	Min	Max
Standard 6.1	15%	19%
Standard 6.2	15%	19%
Standard 6.3	15%	19%
Standard 6.4	15%	19%
Standard 6.5	15%	19%
Standard 6.6	15%	19%
ILO 1	26%	30%
ILO 3	24%	28%
ILO 4	22%	26%
ILO 5/6	20%	24%
DOK 1	9%	33%
DOK 2	22%	60%
DOK 3/4	20%	40%

NOTE: The percentage shown represents target aggregate values; individual student experiences will vary based on the adaptive algorithm.

DISCLOSURE: Depth of Knowledge (DOK) is an essential component of the Science instruction. As such, DOK is integrated in all science items throughout the Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) and their respective blueprints. All students will see a variety of DOK and item difficulty on the summative SAGE. For more information about DOK please see: http://static.pdesas.org/content/documents/M1-Slide_22_DOK_Hess_Cognitive_Rigor.pdf

**6th Grade Integrated Science
2016-2017**

Year at a Glance

Suggested Pacing	8 Weeks	4 Weeks	4 Weeks	6 Weeks	5 Weeks	6 Weeks
Big Idea	Historical Narratives	Embracing Heritage	Discovery	Figuring it Out	Courageous Characters	Dreaming Big
Standard	Standard VI: Heat, Light & Sound Intro to Robotics	Standard I: Moon Phases	Standard II: Seasons	Standard III: Solar System	Standard IV: Universe	Standard V: Microorganisms
Essential Question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the properties and behavior of heat, light and sound? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun create the appearance of the moon's phases? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the relationship between the tilt of Earth's axis and its yearly orbit around the sun affect length of day and seasons? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the features of our solar system and how do we learn about them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do theories of the origin of the universe change? How do the dimensions of time and distance affect our exploration of the universe? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the roles of microorganisms? How are microorganisms classified?
Writing Focus	Narrative	Informational/ Expository	Argument	Informational/ Expository	Argument	Argument
Prioritized Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze Conclude Sequence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare Contrast Summarize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discover Evidence Calculate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale Evaluate Infer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim Source Characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bibliography Credibility Paraphrase
English Language Arts Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative Writing Citing Textual Evidence Determining a Theme Pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point of View Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare & Contrast Use Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word Meaning Gathering & Interpreting Information Figurative Language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master Discussions Presenting Claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining a Central Idea Analyzing Text Structure Supporting Arguments with Evidence Conduct Research
Social Studies Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Skills & Geography Introduction to Civilizations: Mesopotamia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of Civilizations Comparison of Civilizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation of Cultures World Religions Middle Ages & Renaissance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process & Impact of Revolutions 1750-1914 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Today's World WWI & WWII 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our World Today 1945-Today (Cold War, Human Rights, Middle East)
Math Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerical Expressions & Factors Dividing Fractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations with Decimals Algebraic Expressions and Properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of polygons Ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentages Converting Measures Integers and the Coordinate Plane Equations in One Variable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equations Inequalities Surface Area and Volume Introduction to Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Measures Data Displays
PE/Health Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsmanship Physical Fitness Game Play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Emotions Resiliency & Stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance Abuse Nutrition Consumer Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsmanship Physical Fitness Game Play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body Image Hygiene HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsmanship Physical Fitness Game Play

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**Unit 1: Historical Narratives
Approximately 8 Weeks: August 24 – October 21**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Analyze		Conclude		Sequence
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies		Math
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat, Light & Sound • Intro to Robotics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative Writing • Citing Textual Evidence • Determining a Theme • Pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Skills & Geography • Introduction to Civilizations: Mesopotamia 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerical Expressions & Factors • Dividing Fractions
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms		Writing Focus: Narrative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the properties and behavior of heat, light and sound? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does heat transfer? • What is visible light? • How does sound and light travel? • What affects the properties of sound? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angle of incidence • Angle of reflection • Absorption • Conduction • Conductor • Convection • Medium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitch • Prism • Radiation • Reflection • Refraction • Spectrum • Vibration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After making a musical instrument, students write, in narrative format, how the instrument produces sound.
Science Core Standards				Student Learning Targets
Standards	<p>Standard VI: Students will understand properties and behavior of heat, light, and sound.</p> <p>Objective 1: Investigate the movement of heat between objects by conduction, convection, and radiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compare materials that conduct heat to materials that insulate the transfer of heat energy. b. Describe the movement of heat from warmer objects to cooler objects by conduction and convection. c. Describe the movement of heat across space from the sun to Earth by radiation. d. Observe and describe, with the use of models, heat energy being transferred through a fluid medium (liquid and/or gas) by convection currents. e. Design and conduct an investigation on the movement of heat energy. <p>Objective 2: Describe how light can be produced, reflected, refracted, and separated into visible light of various colors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Compare light from various sources (e.g., intensity, direction, color). b. Compare the reflection of light from various surfaces (e.g., loss of light, angle of reflection, reflected color). c. Investigate and describe the refraction of light passing through various materials (e.g., prisms, water). d. Predict and test the behavior of light interacting with various fluids (e.g., light 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can investigate the movement of heat between objects by conduction, convection, and radiation. • I can describe how light can be produced, reflected, refracted, and separated into visible light of various colors. • I can describe the production of sound in terms of vibration of objects that create vibrations in other materials

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	<p>transmission through fluids, refraction of light). e. Predict and test the appearance of various materials when light of different colors is shone on the material.</p> <p>Objective 3: Describe the production of sound in terms of vibration of objects that create vibrations in other materials.</p> <p>a. Describe how sound is made from vibration and moves in all directions from the source in waves. b. Explain the relationship of the size and shape of a vibrating object to the pitch of the sound produced. c. Relate the volume of a sound to the amount of energy used to create the vibration of the object producing the sound. d. Make a musical instrument and report on how it produces sound.</p>	
Literacy Standards		Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.2: Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions. RL 6.10: By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6–8 text complexity band independently and proficiently RI 6.6: Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text. RI 6.7: Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue. RI6.8: Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and annotate a passage or section about heat, light, or sound from the text, then write a summary of the text.
Writing	<p>W 6.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiment, or technical processes.</p> <p>a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g. charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports</p> <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write descriptions of the 3 ways heat energy moves (radiation, conduction, convection) • Create a brochure about light • Create a musical instrument using your knowledge of sound production. Modify your instrument to make sounds of different pitches. Explain what makes the different pitch.

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	<p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p>	
Resources (Labs or Other Essentials)		Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.nps.gov/cany/forteachers/upload/sixthgrade_heatlight_sounds.pdfhttp://www.nps.gov/cany/forteachers/upload/sixthgrade_heatlight_sounds.pdf 		Benchmark #1
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connections	Math Technology Connections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students change experiment on how changing the length of a tube, or the amount of water in a bottle change the pitch of the sound. Explain why these changes happen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have student engineer an instrument that can create 5 different sounds/pitches using their knowledge of how sound is produced, and how wavelength affects pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze data on heat loss in water in different containers.

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**Unit 2: Embracing Heritage
Approximately 4 Weeks: Oct. 24 – Nov. 18**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Compare		Contrast		Summarize
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies	Math	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moon Phases • Earth’s Rotation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point of View • Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of Civilizations • Comparison of Civilizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations with Decimals • Algebraic Expressions and Properties 	
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms		Writing Focus: Informational/Expository
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun create the appearance of the moon’s phases? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the patterns of change in the moon’s appearance? • How does the relative position affect the moon phases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth’s tilt • Seasons • Axis of rotation • Orbits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phases of the moon • Revolution • Reflection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare & contrast information from at least two different sources.
Science Core Standards				Student Learning Targets
Standards	<p>Standard I: Students will understand that the appearance of the moon changes in a predictable cycle as it orbits Earth and as Earth rotates on its axis.</p> <p>Objective 1: Explain patterns of changes in the appearance of the moon as it orbits Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Describe changes in the appearance of the moon during a month. b. Identify the pattern of change in the moon’s appearance. c. Use observable evidence to explain the movement of the moon around Earth in relationship to Earth turning on its axis and the position of the moon changing in the sky. d. Design an investigation, construct a chart, and collect data depicting the phases of the moon. <p>Objective 2: Demonstrate how the relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun create the appearance of the moon’s phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify the difference between the motion of an object rotating on its axis and an object revolving in orbit. b. Compare how objects in the sky (the moon, planets, stars) change in relative position over the course of the day or night. c. Model the movement and relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can explain patterns of changes in the appearance of the moon as it orbits Earth. • I can model the movement and relative position of Earth, the moon, and the sun.
Literacy Standards				Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.</p> <p>RL 6.6: Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.</p> <p>RL 6.7: Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g. in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://worldbookonline.comhttp://worldbookonline.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ID: CanyonsDistrict ○ Password: student • Compare & contrast information from a

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	<p>table).</p> <p>RI 6.1: Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RI 6.5: Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.</p> <p>RI 6.7: Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.</p>	<p>video an article on phases of the moon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Moon – informational website about the moon’s surface and phases – available in easier and more difficult versions of text
Writing	<p>W 6.3: Students must be able to write precise enough descriptions of the step-by-step procedures used in investigations that others can replicate them and teach the same results.</p> <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p> <p>W 6.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purpose, and audiences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a step-by-step description of the moon phases, including graphics. • Use three sources to write a brief summary that describes or explains moon phases.
Resources		Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructional Support Center Seasons of the Moon Kit • A “Month” of Phases, Skills Lab, Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, pp. 30-31. • Moon phases matching skills-moonlight through the month: http://coreacademy.usu.edu/materials/2004/handbooks/sixthgrade.pdf http://coreacademy.usu.edu/materials/2004/handbooks/sixthgrade.pdf • Moon Connection: http://www.moonconnection.com/moon_phases.phtml 		
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connections	Math Technology Connections (Statistics/Data)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop motion animation of moon phases • Moon Calendars • Moon Phase Infographics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NASA Digital Learning Network • Explore the development and use of the telescope and it’s impact on observing distant objects like the moon • Google Moon • Moon Phases Interactive – students place moon in correct placement on a moon phases chart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrees in a circle • Fractions/Decimals/Percent • Lunar Eclipse informational text and diagram with geometry http://www.mreclipse.com/Special/LEprimer.html http://www.mreclipse.com/Special/LEprimer.html

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://sciencenetlinks.com/interactives/moon/moon_challenge/moon_challenge.htmlhttp://sciencenetlinks.com/interactives/moon/moon_challenge/moon_challenge.html• Moon Phase on specific date http://www.briancasey.org/artifacts/astro/moon.cgi http://www.briancasey.org/artifacts/astro/moon.cgi• Orbit and Phases of the Moon diagram http://csep10.phys.utk.edu/astr161/lect/time/moonorbit.htmlhttp://csep10.phys.utk.edu/astr161/lect/time/moonorbit.html• Upcoming Eclipses: http://www.mreclipse.com/main/preview.htmlhttp://www.mreclipse.com/main/preview.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://www.mreclipse.com/Special/LEprimer.html
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**Unit 3: Discovery
Approximately 4 Weeks: Nov. 21 – Dec. 21**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Discover		Evidence		Calculate
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies		Math
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth’s Tilt • Seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare & Contrast • Use of Evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation of Cultures • World Religions • Middle Ages & Renaissance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of polygons • Ratios
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms		Writing Focus: Argument
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the relationship between the tilt of Earth’s axis and its yearly orbit around the sun affect length of day and seasons? • How and why are models used to demonstrate seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the angle of the Earth’s tilt affect the amount of sun light absorbed on the Earth’s surface? • What is the Earth’s position in relationship to the Sun during each season? • What is the relationship between the angle of the Sun’s rays and the hours of daylight during summer, fall, winter and spring? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth’s tilt • Seasons • Axis of rotation • Orbits • Direct light • Indirect light • Polaris • Angle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution • Reflection • Hemisphere • Sphere • Equator • Solstice • Equinox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch the video “Harvard Graduates Explain Seasons.” Have students write a letter to the graduates presenting the claim that the Earth has seasons because of its tilt. Have students cite evidence in their letter to support their claim. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMEfYLvxioc
Science Core Standards				Student Learning Targets
Standards	<p>Standard II: Students will understand how Earth’s tilt on its axis changes the length of daylight and creates the seasons.</p> <p>Objective 1: Describe the relationship between the tilt of Earth’s axis and its yearly orbit around the sun.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the yearly revolution (orbit) of Earth around the sun. Explain that Earth’s axis is tilted relative to its yearly orbit around the sun. Investigate the relationship between the amount of heat absorbed and the angle to the light source. <p>Objective 2: Explain how the relationship between the tilt of Earth’s axis and its yearly orbit around the sun produces the seasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compare Earth’s position in relationship to the sun during each season. Compare the hours of daylight and illustrate the angle that the sun’s rays strikes the surface of Earth during summer, fall, winter, and spring in the Northern Hemisphere. Use collected data to compare patterns relating to seasonal daylight changes. Use a drawing and/or model to explain that changes in the angle at which light from the sun strikes Earth, and the length of daylight, determine seasonal differences in the amount of energy received. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can describe the relationship between the tilt of Earth’s axis and its yearly orbit around the sun. • I can use models to explain how the tilt of the Earth’s axis and its yearly orbit around the sun produce seasons. I can describe the yearly revolution (orbit) of Earth around the sun. • I can identify the difference’s in direct and indirect light using models.

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	e. Use a model to explain why the seasons are reversed in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.	
Literacy Standards		Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.</p> <p>RL 6.6: Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.</p> <p>RL 6.9: Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.</p> <p>RI 6.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.</p> <p>RI 6.8: Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Seasons</i> information text-ELA core • <i>Persephone</i> Reader’s Theater- ELA core (attached) • The myth of the Four Seasons: http://lailak.hubpages.com/hub/The-Myth-of-The-Four-Seasons http://lailak.hubpages.com/hub/The-Myth-of-The-Four-Seasons •
Writing	<p>W 6.3: Students must be able to write precise enough descriptions of the step-by-step procedures used in investigations that others can replicate them and teach the same results.</p> <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p> <p>W 6.7: Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W 6.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.</p> <p>W 6.10: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purpose, and audiences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utah compose – district writing prompt ELA Core document • Personal Myth Writing: Focus on seasons
Resources (Labs or Other Essentials)		Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructional Support Center – Seasons Kit • Reasons for Seasons, Skills Lab, Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, pp. 16-17. • The Four Seasons: http://sciencenetlinks.com/lessons/the-four-seasons http://sciencenetlinks.com/lessons/the-four-seasons • http://sciencenetlinks.com/lessons/the-four-seasons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmark #2 <p>Go Online: Active Art For: Seasons Activity Visit: PHSchool.com web code: cfp-5012</p>
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connections	Math Technology Connections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a season infographic • Sun/Earth model revolution role plays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NASA digital learning etwork • Teacher Tube: Seasons, tilt, moon phases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterns • Degrees – tilt of the axis

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a “Why we have seasons” movie• At Starchild: http://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov, a NASA site, there is a Song for All Seasons portrays the earth at four different times of the year, and asks students to play Vivaldi’s “Four Seasons” and match the seasonal song with the placement of the earth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pixie – create graphic organizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Angles – angle of incidence of light waves from sun
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**Unit 4: Figuring It Out
Approximately 6 Weeks: Jan. 2 – Feb. 10**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Scale	Evaluate		Infer
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies	Math
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components of Solar System • Gravitational Force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word Meaning • Gathering & Interpreting Information • Figurative Language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process & Impact of Revolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentages • Converting Measures • Integers and the Coordinate Plane • Equations in One Variable
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms	Writing Focus: Informational/Expository
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the features of our solar system and how do we learn about them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the different characteristics of objects in our solar system? • What are the forces that keep objects in orbit in the solar system? • How do we acquire information about our solar system? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planets • Solar System • Comets • Asteroids • Meteors • Satellites • Manmade • Gravity • Orbit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students create interactive brochures or “virtual tours” of individual planets that would help fictitious consumers choose which planet they might want to visit. You could even extend the activity to hold a travel trade show or issue tickets and have students vote for their favorite planet tour. • Students create an alien with adaptations, which would allow them to live on their assigned planet. Students would then have an alien meet and greet to learn about each of the planets.

Science Core Standards

Student Learning Targets

Standards	<p>Standard III: Students will understand the relationship and attributes of objects in the solar system.</p> <p>Objective 3: Describe and compare the components of the solar system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the planets in the solar system by name and relative location from the sun. Using references, compare the physical properties of the planets (e.g., size, solid, or gaseous). Use models and graphs that accurately depict scale to compare the size and distance between objects in the solar system. Describe the characteristics of comets, asteroids, and meteors. Research and reports on the use of manmade satellites orbiting Earth and various planets. <p>Objective 2: Describe the use of technology to observe objects in the solar system and relate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use models and graphs to describe and compare the components of the solar system. • I can describe how technology helps us understand our solar system. • I can describe the forces that keep objects in orbit in the solar system.
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	<p>this to science’s understanding of the solar system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the use of instruments to observe and explore the moon and planets. Describe the role of computers in understanding the solar system (e.g., collecting and interpreting data from observations, predicting motion of objects, operating space probes). Relate science’s understanding of the solar system to the technology used to investigate it. Find and report on ways technology has been and is being used to investigate the solar system. <p>Objective 3: Describe the forces that keep objects in orbit in the solar system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the forces holding Earth in orbit around the sun, and the moon in orbit around Earth. Relate a celestial object’s mass to its gravitational force on other objects. Identify the role gravity plays in the structure of the solar system. 	
Literacy Standards		Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.</p> <p>RL 6.3: Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.</p> <p>RL 6.4: Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 6-8 texts and topics.</p> <p>RL 6.5: Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic.</p> <p>RI 6.2: Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.</p> <p>RI 6.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.</p> <p>RI 6.8: Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not. http://quizlet.comhttp://quizlet.comhttp://quizlet.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readworks.org • District Pearson, Science 6 Textbook • UEN.org
Writing	<p>W 6.2: Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiment, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g. charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pluto Files: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/space/pluto-files.htmlhttp://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/space/pluto-files.html • Students can do a Socratic Seminar, debate or use argumentative text to decide why Pluto is no longer defined as a planet. • Students create interactive brochures or “virtual tours” of individual planets that would help fictitious consumers choose which planet

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	<p>d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.</p> <p>f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports</p> <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p> <p>W 6.8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p>	<p>they might want to visit. You could even extend the activity to hold a travel trade show or issue tickets and have students vote for their favorite planet tour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students create an alien with adaptations, which would allow them to live on their assigned planet. Students would then have an alien meet and greet to learn about each of the planets.
Resources		Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UEN 6th Grade Sci-ber Text Lesson Plans: http://www.uen.org/core/science/sciber/sciber6/stand-3 • Wonderopolis: http://wonderopolis.org/?s=gravity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmark #3
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connection	Math Connections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planet/Solar system models • Planet attributes Posters • Postcards from Pluto (based on the book by Loreen Leedy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing satellites as they pass overhead: http://heavens-above.com/ or star maps can be printed for night viewing, solar system objects like comets, asteroids and the planets in a chart with updated positions, distances etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use ratio/proportions to compare the solar system to something we are familiar with or something more concrete. • Examine Mars' orbit by using trigonometric relationships. • http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L657http://illuminations.nctm.org/LessonDetail.aspx?id=L657 • Your Weight on Other Worlds http://www.exploratorium.edu/ronh/weight/index.html

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**Unit 5: Courageous Characters
Approximately 6 Weeks: Feb. 13 – March 24**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Claim		Source		Characteristic
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies	Math	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size & Distance of Solar Objects • Big Bang Theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Discussions • Presenting Claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Today's World • WWI & WWII 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equations • Inequalities • Surface Area and Volume • Introduction to Statistics 	
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms	Writing Focus: Argument	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do theories of the origin of the universe change? • How do the dimensions of time and distance affect our exploration of the universe? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is it possible to gather new information about the Universe? • What are some of the difficulties of traveling in space? • What are the factors that affect the appearance of celestial objects? • What are the essential units used to measure the universe? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celestial Objects • Comets • Galaxy • Star • Distance • Force • Gravity • Gravitational force • Mass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale • Constellation • Milky Way Galaxy • Speed of light • Telescope • Universe • Sun • Light years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cite evidence from text that supports the big bang theory.
Science Core Standards			Student Learning Targets	
Standards	<p>Standard IV: Students will understand the scale of size, distance between objects, movement, and apparent motion (due to Earth's rotation) of objects in the universe and how cultures have understood, related to and used these objects in the night sky.</p> <p>Objective 1: Compare the size and distance of objects within systems in the universe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use the speed of light as a measuring standard to describe the relative distances to objects in the universe (e.g., 4.4 light years to star Alpha Centauri; 0.00002 light years to the sun). b. Compare distances between objects in the solar system. c. Compare the size of the Solar System to the size of the Milky Way galaxy. d. Compare the size of the Milky Way galaxy to the size of the known universe. <p>Objective 2: Describe the appearance and apparent motion of groups of stars in the night sky relative to Earth and how various cultures have understood and used them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Locate and identify stars that are grouped in patterns in the night sky. b. Identify ways people have historically grouped stars in the night sky. c. Recognize that stars in a constellation are not all the same distance from Earth. d. Relate the seasonal change in the appearance of the night sky to Earth's position. e. Describe ways that familiar groups of stars may be used for navigation and calendars. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can compare the size and distance of objects within systems in the universe. • I can describe the appearance and apparent motion of groups of stars in the night sky relative to Earth and how various cultures have understood and used them. 	

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Literacy Standards		Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.6: Analyze the author’s purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.</p> <p>RI 6.1: Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>RI 6.3: Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).</p> <p>RI 6.5: Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.</p> <p>RI 6.7: Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue. http://www.kidsastronomy.com http://www.kidsastronomy.com http://www.kidsastronomy.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use articles from National Geographic and have students find key ideas, and determine author’s purpose from articles related to space science. • http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/space/universe http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/space/universe • www.kidsastronomy.com http://www.kidsastronomy.com http://www.kidsastronomy.com
Writing	<p>W 6.1: Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. Establish and maintain a formal style. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a new story about a scientific finding that helped to shape our understanding of the universe, using appropriate evidence. • Summarize an informational text about the night sky and how it changes through the seasons. • http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=300 http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=300 • Write a myth about a constellation, and go through the revising and editing and rewriting process with peers. Use the computer to publish their writing. Include graphics, etc.
Resources (Labs or Other Essentials)		Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale model of the Universe http://www.uen.org/lessonplan/preview.cgi?LPid=2185 http://www.uen.org/lessonplan/preview.cgi?LPid=2185 • Lesson on Constellation Movement http://www.uen.org/lessonplan/preview.cgi?LPid=2511 http://www.uen.org/lessonplan/preview.cgi?LPid=2511 • Five visualizations to grasp the scale of the universe http://www.brainpickings.org/index.php/2010/10/11/the-scale-of-the-universe/ http://www.brainpickings.org/index.php/2010/10/11/the-scale-of-the-universe/ • Distance experiment http://www.uen.org/core/science/sciber/sciber6/strand-3/tpscale.shtml 		
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connections	Math Technology Connections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a scale model of the solar system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Space City Design: Divide the class into three 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constellation graphic activity

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students make art installations of how long does it take to get to Mars on various modes of transportation. Students are challenged to work with large numbers, appreciating the importance of the use of scaling and of approximation.	<p>teams. Team 1 will design a lunar-based city; Team 2, a Mars-based city; and Team 3, a space-based city. Have teams create computer-aided designs, physical models, or drawings of their cities and present them to the class.</p> <p>http://www.discoveryeducation.com/teachers/free-lesson-plans/understanding-space-travel.cfmhttp://www.discoveryeducation.com/teachers/free-lesson-plans/understanding-space-travel.cfm</p>	<p>http://www.canteach.ca/elementary/earthspace12.htmlhttp://www.canteach.ca/elementary/earthspace12.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have students research Newton's laws of motion and divide the class into four teams. Direct each team to design its own demonstration of Newton's first or third law and present it to the class. Tell students that the demonstration must be applicable to space travel. Have students examine the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration in Newton's second law, $F = ma$, by designing experiments to test one variable at a time.
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**Unit 6: Dreaming Big
Approximately 5 Weeks: March 27 – May 4**

Prioritized Vocabulary

Bibliography		Credibility		Paraphrase
Science	English Language Arts	Social Studies		Math
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microorganisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining a Central Idea • Analyzing Text Structure • Supporting Arguments with Evidence • Conducting Research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our World Today • 1945-Today • (Cold War, Human Rights, Middle East) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Measures • Data Displays
Essential Questions	Supporting Questions	Key Terms		Writing Focus: Argument
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the roles of microorganisms? • How are microorganisms classified? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are microorganisms harmful and helpful? • What are the types of microorganisms? • How do we observe and categorize microorganisms? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algae • Fungi • Microorganisms • Decomposer • Single-celled organism • Bacteria • Protozoan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producer • Hypothesis • Experiment • Investigation • Variable • Control • Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students research anti-bacterial hand soaps to determine the pros and cons of using them. Students create a brochure either for, or against using anti-bacterial products that is meant to persuade readers.
Science Core Standards				Student Learning Targets
Standards	<p>Standard V: Students will understand that microorganisms range from simple to complex, are found almost everywhere, and are both helpful and harmful.</p> <p>Objective 1: Observe and summarize information about microorganisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Examine and illustrate size, shape, and structure of organisms found in an environment such as pond water. b. Compare characteristics common in observed organisms (e.g., color, movement, appendages, shape) and infer their function (e.g., green color found in organisms that are producers, appendages help movement). c. Research and report on a microorganism's requirements (i.e., food, water, air, waste disposal, temperature of environment, reproduction). <p>Objective 2: Demonstrate the skills needed to plan and conduct an experiment to determine a microorganism's requirements in a specific environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formulate a question about microorganisms that can be answered with a student experiment. b. Develop a hypothesis for a question about microorganisms based on observations and prior knowledge. c. Plan and carry out an investigation on microorganisms. {Note: Teacher must examine plans and procedures to assure the safety of students; for additional information, you 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can observe and summarize information about microorganisms? • I can demonstrate the skills needed to plan and conduct an experiment to determine a microorganism's requirements in a specific environment? • I can identify positive and negative effects of microorganisms and how science has developed positive uses for some microorganisms and overcome the negative effects of others?

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	<p>may wish to read microbe safety information on Utah Science Home Page.}</p> <p>d. Display results in an appropriate format (e.g., graphs, tables, diagrams).</p> <p>e. Prepare a written summary or conclusion to describe the results in terms of the hypothesis for the investigation on microorganisms.</p> <p>Objective 3: Identify positive and negative effects of microorganisms and how science has developed positive uses for some microorganisms and overcome the negative effects of others.</p> <p>a. Describe in writing how microorganisms serve as decomposers in the environment.</p> <p>b. Identify how microorganisms are used as food or in the production of food (e.g., yeast helps bread rise, fungi flavor cheese, algae are used in ice cream, bacteria are used to make cheese and yogurt).</p> <p>c. Identify helpful uses of microorganisms (e.g., clean up oil spills, purify water, digest food in digestive tract, antibiotics) and the role of science in the development of understanding that led to positive uses (i.e., Pasteur established the existence, growth, and control of bacteria; Fleming isolated and developed penicillin).</p> <p>d. Relate several diseases caused by microorganisms to the organism causing the disease (e.g., athlete's foot -fungi, streptococcus throat -bacteria, giardia -protozoa).</p> <p>e. Observe and report on microorganisms' harmful effects on food (e.g., causes fruits and vegetables to rot, destroys food bearing plants, makes milk sour).</p>	
Literacy Standards		Literacy Implementation Ideas
Reading	<p>RL 6.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.</p> <p>RL 6.3: Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.</p> <p>RL 6.9: Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.</p> <p>RI 6.2: Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.</p> <p>RI 6.9: Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Simple Organisms & Viruses by Mary Atwater. Have students determine central ideas and write a summary. • Read about Antoine Van Leeuwenhoek, and discuss how his discoveries changed history. http://www.envsci.rutgers.edu/~phelps/lessons/lesson9.pdf • Have students write about microorganisms that they see under the microscope • Interpret local maps at the following website that describes the 1918 influenza pandemic's effect in Utah: http://www.crazymonkeygames.com/Pandemic-2.html
Writing	<p>W.6.1 Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.</p> <p>a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Death has been identified as yersinia pestis, a bacterium that can infect humans and animals. Students role play or write a letter to the king about what they should do to avoid or reduce effects of black

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	<p>c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establish and maintain a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p> <p>W 6.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p> <p>W 6.5: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.</p> <p>W 6.6: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.</p> <p>W 6.7: Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.</p> <p>W 6.8: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.</p> <p>W 6.9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.</p>	<p>plague and what causes it. http://ties.ohsu.edu/Lesson_BlackDeath.pdfh http://ties.ohsu.edu/Lesson_BlackDeath.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare/contrast plant-like protists and animal-like protists • Create Powerpoint presentations on a microorganism extremophiles
Resources (Labs or Other Essentials)		Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yeast Cells and Their Environment: http://gk12.asu.edu/Lessons/Life_Science/Yeast/lesson_plan.pdf • An Explosion of Life (algae), Skills Lab, Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, p. 187. • What’s for Lunch? Skills Lab, Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, pp. 196-197. • How Many Viruses Fit on a Pin? Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, pp. 245. • Comparing Disinfectants, Pearson/Prentice Hall Science Explorer, pp. 256-257. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Art Connections	Technology/Engineering Connections	Math Technology Connections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are the Microbiologist: students will make their own Winogradsky bottle, choose “pollutants” and design their own experiment to study the effects of pollution in a pond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food microbiology, technology and innovation: making yogurt, cheese, beer, etc. • Students can play an online game where they choose a type of disease (bacteria, virus or parasite), select symptoms, and watch it spread. As the it spreads, students earn evolution points, which makes the disease more virulent • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counting bacterial colonies: http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/careers_tart-grade8/5550 • http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/careers_tart-grade8/5550

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading

The grades 6–12 standards on the following pages define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade span. They correspond to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Key Ideas and Details

1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
2. Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
5. Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.
6. Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.*
8. Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

*Please see “Research to Build and Present Knowledge” in Writing for additional standards relevant to gathering, assessing, and applying information from print and digital sources.

Note on range and content of student reading

Reading is critical to building knowledge in history/social studies as well as in science and technical subjects. College and career ready reading in these fields requires an appreciation of the norms and conventions of each discipline, such as the kinds of evidence used in history and science; an understanding of domain-specific words and phrases; an attention to precise details; and the capacity to evaluate intricate arguments, synthesize complex information, and follow detailed descriptions of events and concepts. In history/social studies, for example, students need to be able to analyze, evaluate, and differentiate primary and secondary sources. When reading scientific and technical texts, students need to be able to gain knowledge from challenging texts that often make extensive use of elaborate diagrams and data to convey information and illustrate concepts. Students must be able to read complex informational texts in these fields with independence and confidence because the vast majority of reading in college and workforce training programs will be sophisticated nonfiction. It is important to note that these Reading standards are meant to complement the specific content demands of the disciplines, not replace them.

Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12

Grades 6-8 students:	Grades 9-10 students:	Grades 11-12 students:
Key Ideas and Details		
1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts.	1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to the precise details of explanations or descriptions.	1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.	2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; trace the text's explanation or depiction of a complex process, phenomenon, or concept; provide an accurate summary of the text.	2. Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text; summarize complex concepts, processes, or information presented in a text by paraphrasing them in simpler but still accurate terms.
3. Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks.	3. Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks, attending to special cases or exceptions defined in the text.	3. Follow precisely a complex multistep procedure when carrying out experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical tasks; analyze the specific results based on explanations in the text.
Craft and Structure		
4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 6-8 texts and topics</i> .	4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 9-10 texts and topics</i> .	4. Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to <i>grades 11-12 texts and topics</i> .
5. Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to an understanding of the topic.	5. Analyze the structure of the relationships among concepts in a text, including relationships among key terms (e.g., <i>force, friction, reaction force, energy</i>).	5. Analyze how the text structures information or ideas into categories or hierarchies, demonstrating understanding of the information or ideas.
6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text.	6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, defining the question the author seeks to address.	6. Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text, identifying important issues that remain unresolved.
Integration of Knowledge and Ideas		
7. Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table).	7. Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words.	7. Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
8. Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgment based on research findings, and speculation in a text.	8. Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem.	8. Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
9. Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic.	9. Compare and contrast findings presented in a text to those from other sources (including their own experiments), noting when the findings support or contradict previous explanations or accounts.	9. Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible.
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity		
10. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	10. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	10. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend science/technical texts in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing

The grades 6–12 standards on the following pages define what students should understand and be able to do by the end of each grade span. They correspond to the College and Career Readiness (CCR) anchor standards below by number. The CCR and grade-specific standards are necessary complements—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity—that together define the skills and understandings that all students must demonstrate.

Text Types and Purposes*

1. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
2. Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Note on range and content of student writing

For students, writing is a key means of asserting and defending claims, showing what they know about a subject, and conveying what they have experienced, imagined, thought, and felt. To be college and career ready writers, students must take task, purpose, and audience into careful consideration, choosing words, information, structures, and formats deliberately. They need to be able to use technology strategically when creating, refining, and collaborating on writing. They have to become adept at gathering information, evaluating sources, and citing material accurately, reporting findings from their research and analysis of sources in a clear and cogent manner. They must have the flexibility, concentration, and fluency to produce high-quality first-draft text under a tight deadline and the capacity to revisit and make improvements to a piece of writing over multiple drafts when circumstances encourage or require it. To meet these goals, students must devote significant time and effort to writing, producing numerous pieces over short and long time frames throughout the year.

*These broad types of writing include many subgenres. See Appendix A for definitions of key writing types.

Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6-12

The standards below begin at grade 6; standards for K–5 writing in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects are integrated into the K–5 Writing standards. The CCR anchor standards and high school standards in literacy work in tandem to define college and career readiness expectations—the former providing broad standards, the latter providing additional specificity.

Grades 6–8 students:	Grades 9–10 students:	Grades 11–12 students:
Text Types and Purposes		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. d. Establish and maintain a formal style. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level and concerns. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write arguments focused on <i>discipline-specific content</i>. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. b. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. c. Use words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. d. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from or supports the argument presented.

Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6-12

Grades 6–8 students:	Grades 9–10 students:	Grades 11–12 students:
Text Types and Purposes (continued)		
<p>2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented. 	<p>2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). 	<p>2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a topic and organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic; convey a knowledgeable stance in a style that responds to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation provided (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
<p>3. (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)</p>	<p>3. (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)</p>	<p>3. (See note; not applicable as a separate requirement)</p>

Note: Students' narrative skills continue to grow in these grades. The Standards require that students be able to incorporate narrative elements effectively into arguments and informative/explanatory texts. In history/social studies, students must be able to incorporate narrative accounts into their analyses of individuals or events of historical import. In science and technical subjects, students must be able to write precise enough descriptions of the step-by-step procedures they use in their investigations or technical work that others can replicate them and (possibly) reach the same results.

Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6-12

Grades 6–8 students:	Grades 9–10 students:	Grades 11–12 students:
Production and Distribution of Writing		
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.	4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
5. With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.	5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.	5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.	6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.	6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
Research to Build and Present Knowledge		
7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.	7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	8. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.	9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
Range of Writing		
10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for reflection and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.



Performance Definitions for the Levels of English Language Proficiency in Grades K-12

At the given level of English language proficiency, English language learners will process, understand, produce, or use:

6 Reaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialized or technical language reflective of the content areas at grade level • a variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse as required by the specified grade level • oral or written communication in English comparable to English-proficient peers
5 Bridging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialized or technical language of the content areas • a variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse, including stories, essays, or reports • oral or written language approaching comparability to that of English-proficient peers when presented with grade-level material
4 Expanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific and some technical language of the content areas • a variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in oral discourse or multiple, related sentences, or paragraphs • oral or written language with minimal phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that do not impede the overall meaning of the communication when presented with oral or written connected discourse with sensory, graphic, or interactive support
3 Developing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general and some specific language of the content areas • expanded sentences in oral interaction or written paragraphs • oral or written language with phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that may impede the communication, but retain much of its meaning, when presented with oral or written, narrative, or expository descriptions with sensory, graphic, or interactive support
2 Beginning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general language related to the content areas • phrases or short sentences • oral or written language with phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that often impede the meaning of the communication when presented with one- to multiple-step commands, directions, questions, or a series of statements with sensory, graphic, or interactive support
1 Entering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pictorial or graphic representation of the language of the content areas • words, phrases, or chunks of language when presented with one-step commands, directions, WH-, choice, or yes/no questions, or statements with sensory, graphic, or interactive support • oral language with phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that often impede meaning when presented with basic oral commands, direct questions, or simple statements with sensory, graphic, or interactive support



Grade Level Cluster Can Do Descriptors

The grade level cluster Can Do Descriptors have been created by teachers, primarily for teachers, who work with English language learners throughout the consortium. During 2007-08, over 900 teachers and administrators participated in refining and validating five grade level clusters of Descriptors from the original document spanning the K-12 spectrum. These Descriptors for the four language domains—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—and five levels of English language proficiency are based on the WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards.

Interpretation of the Can Do Descriptors

To maintain the succinctness of the individual statements, some basic assumptions need to be made in interpreting the Can Do Descriptors.

1. Sensory, graphic, or interactive support are present through language proficiency level 4, Expanding.
2. English language learners can process or produce the **language** associated with the stated language functions.
3. Linguistic complexity, vocabulary usage, and language control increase incrementally as students move from one English language proficiency level to the next.

The Can Do Descriptors are a sampling of the language expectations of English language learners as they travel along the continuum of English language development. Unlike the strands of model performance indicators that scaffold across levels of language proficiency, the Can Do Descriptors function independently within a given level of language proficiency.

Uses for the Can Do Descriptors

The Can Do Descriptors are a resource, in addition to the English language proficiency standards, to use in classrooms with English language learners. As an instructional assessment tool, language teachers may:

- Share the Descriptors with classroom teachers and administrators to describe the second language acquisition process around the levels of English language proficiency
- Provide resource teachers, such as Title I or literacy coaches, additional information about English language learners
- Use to plan with tutors or mentors who work with English language learners
- Develop or co-develop lessons and units of study with differentiated language objectives
- Set language goals with their English language learners*
- Explain to parents students' progress in listening, speaking, reading, and writing*
- Suggest language goals to be incorporated into Individual Education Programs (IEPs) for English language learners with diagnosed disabilities
- Translate English language proficiency test scores (i.e., ACCESS for ELLs®, W-APT™, and WIDA MODEL™) into classroom practice
- Observe and note levels of student performance as a precursor to using WIDA Speaking and Writing Rubrics for formative assessment
- Use the Descriptors to advocate on behalf of English language learners

** For these uses, the Can Do Descriptors are also available in Spanish on pp. 8-11 of this booklet.*



Can Do Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 6-8

For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language learners can process or produce the **language** needed to:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 - Reaching
LISTENING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow one-step oral commands/instructions Match social language to visual/graphic displays Identify objects, people, or places from oral statements/questions using gestures (e.g., pointing) Match instructional language with visual representation (e.g., “Use a sharpened pencil.”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow multi-step oral commands/instructions Classify/sort content-related visuals per oral descriptions Sequence visuals per oral directions Identify information on charts or tables based on oral statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorize content-based examples from oral directions Match main ideas of familiar text read aloud to visuals Use learning strategies described orally Identify everyday examples of content-based concepts described orally Associate oral language with different time frames (e.g., past, present, future) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify main ideas and details of oral discourse Complete content-related tasks or assignments based on oral discourse Apply learning strategies to new situations Role play, dramatize, or re-enact scenarios from oral reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use oral information to accomplish grade-level tasks Evaluate intent of speech and act accordingly Make inferences from grade-level text read aloud Discriminate among multiple genres read orally 	
SPEAKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer yes/no and choice questions Begin to use general and high frequency vocabulary Repeat words, short phrases, memorized chunks Answer select WH-questions (e.g., “who,” “what,” “when,” “where”) within context of lessons or personal experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convey content through high frequency words/phrases State big/main ideas of classroom conversation Describe situations from modeled sentences Describe routines and everyday events Express everyday needs and wants Communicate in social situations Make requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to express time through multiple tenses Retell/rephrase ideas from speech Give brief oral content-based presentations State opinions Connect ideas in discourse using transitions (e.g., “but,” “then”) Use different registers inside and outside of class State big/main ideas with some supporting details Ask for clarification (e.g., self-monitor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paraphrase and summarize ideas presented orally Defend a point of view Explain outcomes Explain and compare content-based concepts Connect ideas with supporting details/evidence Substantiate opinions with reasons and evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defend a point of view and give reasons Use and explain metaphors and similes Communicate with fluency in social and academic contexts Negotiate meaning in group discussions Discuss and give examples of abstract, content-based ideas (e.g., democracy, justice) 	

The Can Do Descriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English language proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usage; and 3. language control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students’ language processing and use across the levels of language proficiency.

Can Do Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 6-8

For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language learners can process or produce the **language** needed to:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 - Reaching
READING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate letters with sounds and objects Match content-related objects/pictures to words Identify common symbols, signs, and words Recognize concepts of print Find single word responses to WH- questions (e.g., “who,” “what,” “when,” “where”) related to illustrated text Use picture dictionaries/illustrated glossaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence illustrated text of fictional and non-fictional events Locate main ideas in a series of simple sentences Find information from text structure (e.g., titles, graphs, glossary) Follow text read aloud (e.g., tapes, teacher, paired-readings) Sort/group pre-taught words/phrases Use pre-taught vocabulary (e.g., word banks) to complete simple sentences Use L1 to support L2 (e.g., cognates) Use bilingual dictionaries and glossaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify topic sentences, main ideas, and details in paragraphs Identify multiple meanings of words in context (e.g., “cell,” “table”) Use context clues Make predictions based on illustrated text Identify frequently used affixes and root words to make/extract meaning (e.g., “un-,” “re-,” “-ed”) Differentiate between fact and opinion Answer questions about explicit information in texts Use English dictionaries and glossaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order paragraphs Identify summaries of passages Identify figurative language (e.g., “dark as night”) Interpret adapted classics or modified text Match cause to effect Identify specific language of different genres and informational texts Use an array of strategies (e.g., skim and scan for information) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiate and apply multiple meanings of words/phrases Apply strategies to new situations Infer meaning from modified grade-level text Critique material and support argument Sort grade-level text by genre 	
WRITING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw content-related pictures Produce high frequency words Label pictures and graphs Create vocabulary/concept cards Generate lists from pre-taught words/phrases and word banks (e.g., create menu from list of food groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete pattern sentences Extend “sentence starters” with original ideas Connect simple sentences Complete graphic organizers/forms with personal information Respond to yes/no, choice, and some WH- questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce short paragraphs with main ideas and some details (e.g., column notes) Create compound sentences (e.g., with conjunctions) Explain steps in problem-solving Compare/contrast information, events, characters Give opinions, preferences, and reactions along with reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create multiple-paragraph essays Justify ideas Produce content-related reports Use details/examples to support ideas Use transition words to create cohesive passages Compose intro/body/conclusion Paraphrase or summarize text Take notes (e.g., for research) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create expository text to explain graphs/charts Produce research reports using multiple sources/citations Begin using analogies Critique literary essays or articles 	

The Can Do Descriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English language proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usage; and 3. language control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students’ language processing and use across the levels of language proficiency.

Canyons School District Scientific Practices

Critical Features of Instruction

	Laboratory Skills Use CSD Lab Report Expectations	Mathematical and Computational Skills
SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS	<p>1. Before a Lab Connect Conceptual Understanding with Experiment (Pre-Lab Activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Prior Knowledge • Build Background Knowledge • Text Overview/Scavenger Hunt/Surveying the Text • Connecting Visuals to the Surrounding Text • Pre-Lab Readings • Pre-Lab Quiz • Pre-teach Text-Related Vocabulary and Academic Vocabulary (Key Terms) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key Terms ○ Academic Vocabulary ○ Text-Specific Vocabulary ○ Derivational/Roots ○ Word Patterns & Word Parts <p>Organize for Success in the Lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign & Rotate Lab Group Responsibilities • Write Lab Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify Independent & Dependent Variables ○ Hypotheses & Procedures ○ Discussion of Theories/Concepts • Gallery Walk <p>2. During a Lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draw Pictures ○ Create Data Tables • Discuss findings with lab groups • Analyze Data • Write Conclusions <p>3. After a Lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate Student Data & Completed Lab Write Ups • Strategic Cross-Group Partnering (Think-Pair-Share) • Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mini Poster Sessions ○ PowerPoints/Prezi ○ Gallery Walk • Reciprocal Teaching • 30 Second Experts 	<p>1. Follow the Explicit Instruction Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do • We do • You all do • You do <p>2. Teach and practice estimation skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict an answer prior to working out a problem • Compare prediction (theoretical) with actual (experimental) answer <p>3. Require units of measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always use metric system; measurements are meaningless without units • Scientific notation • Attend to precision, accuracy, and measurement of error <p>4. Analyze data using grade appropriate statistical skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th Grade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Understand that a set of data has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape ○ Display numerical data; (number line, histograms, box plots) ○ Calculate median/mean & interquartile range • 7thGrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Make Inferences ○ Importance of Random Sampling ○ Explore variation in estimates or predictions in data sets ○ Use visual representations to compare/contrast numerical data ○ Understand that 1 = 100% ○ Use the results of an experiment to estimate the probability of an event ○ Compare theoretical vs. experimental probability (what is the probability of a family with five children having exactly two boys?) • 8thGrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collect, record and construct a set of vicariate data using a scatter plot ○ Determine whether relationships are linear, or nonlinear using a scatter plot ○ Interpret patterns on a scatter plot. ○ Create a line of best fit with a set of data points ○ Judge how well a trend line fits a set of data points ○ Interpret the meaning of the slopes as a rate of change <p>5. Building Mastery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency • Automaticity • Distributed Practice

Critical Features of Instruction

Critical Features of Instruction		
READING IN SCIENCE	Comprehension General Guidelines for Close Reading:	
	<p>1. Before Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate text • Activate Prior Knowledge • Build Background Knowledge • Think Alouds • Graphic Organizers • Concept Talk • Essential Question • Concept Map (Storyboard) • 30 Second Expert • Quick Write • Text Overview/Scavenger Hunt/Surveying the Text • Connecting Visuals to the Surrounding Text • Predict the Main Idea • Questioning • Agree or Disagree • Pre-teach Text-Related Vocabulary and Academic Vocabulary (Key Terms) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key Terms ○ Academic Vocabulary ○ Text-Specific Vocabulary ○ Derivational/Roots ○ Word Patterns & Word Parts <p>2. During Reading</p> <p>Active Reading Strategies Help Students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize • Analyze, Synthesize & Evaluate • Compare & Contrast <p>Active Reading Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note-taking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skeletal Notes ○ Cornell Notes ○ Double-Entry Journal • Vocabulary Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Read-forward ○ Context Clues ○ Figurative & Connotative Meanings • Annotation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marking Text ○ Writing in the Margins ○ Charting the Text • General Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cite Textual Evidence ○ Text Features & Structure (how to use a textbook) ○ Using Fix-Up Strategies (SQ3R, Monitor Comprehension, Reading-Reflection Pauses, Stop/Draw) ○ Four Corners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphic Organizers • Collaborative Reading Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reciprocal Teaching ○ Interactive Reading Guides ○ Strategic Partnering <p>3. After Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign group work • Cite Textual Evidence • Text Features and Structure • Using Fix-Up Strategies (SQ3R, Monitor Comprehension, Reading-Reflection Pauses, Stop/Draw) • Socratic Seminar • Strategic Partnering (Think-Pair-Share) • Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews • Blogs • Wikis • Speech • PowerPoint/Prezi • Cite Textual Evidence • Reciprocal Teaching • 30 Second Expert • Gallery Walk • Learning Logs
TEXT TYPES	Literary Text Fiction Literary Nonfiction Poetry	Informational Text Exposition Argumentation Procedural

Critical Features of Instruction

Student Writing Recorded in Interactive Notebooks/Engineering Journals

WRITING IN SCIENCE	Interactive Notebooks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right Side = Student Input <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notes from a lecture/guest speaker ○ Text or other source ○ Vocabulary words ○ Video and film notes ○ Procedures ○ Readings ○ Questions and answers ○ Sample problems • Left Side = Student Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brainstorming ○ Student generated concept maps/graphic organizers ○ Student questions ○ Student illustrations ○ Student annotations ○ Student generated poetry/songs/etc. ○ Evidence for own reasoning ○ Student generated data and graphs ○ Student generated analysis Writing ○ Student responses to writing prompts 		Writing Process for Formal Scientific Writing/Sustained Writing	
	Writing to Learn/Demonstrate Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick write <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bell Ringers ○ Starters ○ Exit Tickets • Graphic Organizers (Venn diagram, webbing, KWL, T-chart) • Concept mapping • Anticipation Guide (pre-reading, pre-speaking, pre-listening) • Gallery walk/Carousel • Learning Logs • Summarizing • Cornell Notes • Formal/Informal Lab Reports • Lab Reports • Sentence Starters • Prompts • 5 W's + H • Observation vs. Inference • GIST Summary • Cause and Effect • Timelines • Biographies of scientists/engineer 		1. Before Writing Prewrite (Individual and Collaborative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose Audience, Purpose, and Form • Rubric Preview • View and Analyze Student Examples • Reading and Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cornell Notes ○ Outlines ○ Listing & Grouping ○ Graphic Organizers ○ Discussion, Guided Critiques ○ Anticipatory Guide ○ Speculation/Predictions ○ Summarizing • Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outlining ○ Quick writing ○ Gallery Walk ○ Graphic Organizers ○ Timelines ○ T-charts 2. During Writing Draft (Individual and Collaborative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole Class Draft • Small Group Draft • Filling in the outline Reader Response (Individual and Collaborative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal Response • Verbal Response Small Group • Written Response Peer • Pass the paper Edit (Individual and Collaborative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing Journal • Expert Group Editing • Pass the paper 3. After Writing Final Draft Publishing (Individual and Collaborative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self Evaluation and Reflection 	
WRITING TYPES	Argument Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. <i>Use: controversial scientific topics, debate, & socratic seminar</i>	Informative/Explanatory Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. <i>Use: writing a paragraph to explain data table or chart, explaining a scientific process, summarize an article, writing a research paper</i>	Narrative Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. <i>Use: Turn a timeline of events into a fictional story, RAFT Paper, writing a story/poem/play/song about a scientific concept, etc.</i>	

CSD LAB REPORT EXPECTATIONS

A lab report should be seen as an argument or persuasive document. It should lead your reader through data and analysis to the same conclusions that you reach at the end of your report. To do this, you should present information in a logical and readable manner. Do not assume that your reader knows the procedure, the background concepts or the questions provided in the lab handouts, if one is given to you.

Each lab report should include the following:

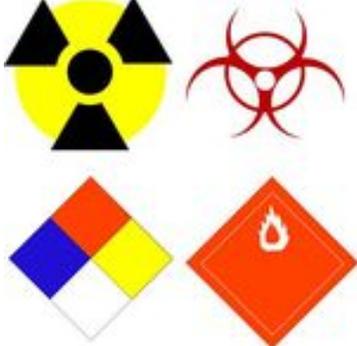
Introduction	<p>TITLE Appropriately title your lab as per teacher instruction.</p>
	<p>PURPOSE This section should describe the purpose or the problem and be in paragraph form. It should also include relevant background information and why the lab activity is important.</p>
	<p>VARIABLES An <i>independent variable</i> is the variable that is changed in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the <i>dependent variable</i>.</p>
	<p>HYPOTHESIS To construct a hypothesis, express what you think will be the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. This should be a cause and effect statement like the one below: <i>As the independent variable describe how you change it, the dependent variable will describe the effect.</i> Example: As the diameter of a cars tires increase, the maximum speed of the car will decrease.</p>
	<p>PROCEDURE This section should include a short paragraph describing the steps involved in the lab. Steps must be written in sentence form (no lists) and must not contain “we,” “I,” “us,” etc.</p>
Data & Observations	<p>DATA COLLECTION This section should all data collected. In most cases, data should be presented in a table. Make sure that all column headings include units for all data and calculations. Recorded data and calculations should use the appropriate number of significant figures based on the precision of the measurement tools used. Any qualitative (descriptive) observations should be written in complete sentences.</p>
	<p>GRAPHS This section should include a visual representation of the data collected from your experiment. There are many types of graphs that could be used, such as bar graphs, histograms, scatter plots, line graphs, pie charts, etc. Graphs should have an appropriate title, labeled axes, and display an appropriate scale.</p>

Analysis	<p>This section should include finished calculations and answers to lab questions. Be sure to use complete sentences and, in general, make the answers as clear and readable as possible. Assume that your reader does not know what analysis questions are posed in your lab handout. Include enough of the question in your analysis so that your reader knows what you are discussing without having to read the questions.</p>
	<p>CALCULATIONS This section should include the work for your calculations, including equations, units, and appropriate number of significant figures. Your work should be easy to follow and be done in a logical manner. A quick glance at this section by the reader should indicate each step of your calculations. Include at least one sample calculation of each type. Show calculations <u>mathematically instead of in paragraph form.</u></p>
	<p>UNCERTAINTY AND EXPERIMENTAL ERROR (When Appropriate) Observations and experiments involving numerical measurements have some degree of error or uncertainty. When completing the analysis section of your lab, you must bear in mind possible error and limitations of measurement. What tools were used for measurement? How accurate are they? How precisely can they be read? How do your results compare to theory given the limitations of the tools and procedures used? You need to estimate what is a reasonable level of experimental error in your results. In addition to explaining the source of error, you should note how significant each error is. Whenever possible, quantify the effect that the error had on your data or results. There should be evidence of the errors, so state the evidence. Don't list everything the might possibly have gone wrong with the experiment.</p> <p>Numerical methods of estimating error include the following:</p> <p><i>Absolute error</i> is the difference between a measured or observed value and the accepted value. The quantity is normally expressed as a percentage, and is usually called percentage error. It is calculated as follows:</p> $\text{Percentage error} = \frac{\text{accepted value} - \text{measured value}}{\text{accepted value}} \times 100\%$ <p><i>Relative error.</i> Sometimes, if two or more values of the same quantity are measured, it is useful to calculate how close they are to each other by calculating the percentage difference between them. This quantity represents a measure of relative error and is calculated as follows:</p> $\text{Percentage difference} = \frac{\text{difference in measurements}}{\text{average measurement}} \times 100\%$
Conclusion	<p>This section of your lab report is the concluding statement of your argument. It should be written in paragraph formatting and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restatement of the purpose of the lab • A brief account of what you did and how it came out • State whether hypothesis was correct or incorrect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use data from the lab to support your claim ○ Describe relationships that were observed • Discuss problems encountered in the experiment if appropriate • List suggestions for further study

LAB REPORT RUBRIC

Title	1 Point		0 Points	
	Appropriate title included in report.		No title included in report	
Introduction	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
	Introduction is in paragraph form, describes purpose, gives hypothesis, and shares detailed background information (at least 3 pieces).	Introduction is in paragraph form, describes purpose, and gives hypothesis, but does not provide enough background information.	Introduction is in paragraph form and either describes purpose or give hypothesis.	Introduction shares no relevant information or is not in paragraph form.
Procedure	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
	Steps are in paragraph form and written as full sentences (no listing), and there are no "I" statements.	Steps are in paragraph form and written as full sentences (no listing).	Steps are in paragraph form, but some procedures are listed.	Procedure exists entirely in list form, or lacks specificity.
Data	5 Points	3 Points	1 Point	0 Points
	Data tables and graph are included with all aspects labeled; information graphed is relevant, neat, and concise.	Data tables and graphs are included, but have missing labels, or lack of relevance and neatness.	Data table or graph not included.	No table or graphs included.
Analysis	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
	Analysis is in paragraph form and includes detailed and correct description of data (be sure to mention at least three data values); research used to support analyses. Experimental error calculated when appropriate	Analysis is in paragraph form with detailed description of data. Experimental error calculated when appropriate	Analysis is in paragraph form with very little detail in description of data.	Analysis is not in paragraph form or no description of data.
Conclusion	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
	Conclusion is in paragraph form with description of hypothesis result, reasons/explanation why results occurred using data points as evidence	Conclusion is in paragraph form with description of hypothesis results, reason results were occurred doesn't include appropriate data points	Conclusion is in paragraph form with description of hypothesis result included.	No appropriate conclusion given.
Works Cited	1 Point		0 Points	
	Appropriate bibliographical information included with at least 2 sources used.		No bibliographical information included.	

Science Lab Group Member Responsibilities
Assigned jobs should rotate between members of the lab group

<p>Lead Engineer</p> 	<p>Assistant Engineer</p> 	<p>Safety Manager</p> 	<p>Materials Manager</p> 
<p>Lead Engineer</p> 	<p>Assistant Engineer</p> 	<p>Safety Manager</p> 	<p>Materials Manager</p> 

<p style="text-align: center;">Materials Manager Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the pre-lab check-out and the post-lab check-in of all lab materials • Ensure work area is clean • Appoint team members to help with cleanup when needed 	<p style="text-align: center;">Safety Manager Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report any safety incidents or broken lab equipment to teacher • Ensure all group members are following lab safety procedures • Report any group problems to teacher 	<p style="text-align: center;">Assistant Engineer Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check lab reports of other group members to ensure completion • Assist with group discussions about lab, hypotheses, processes, results, etc. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Lead Engineer Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep group on-task • Share summary of group work/results with the class • Guide group members to arrive at appropriate conclusion based on lab hypothesis, processes, results, etc.
<p style="text-align: center;">Materials Manager Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the pre-lab check-out and the post-lab check-in of all lab materials • Ensure work area is clean • Appoint team members to help with cleanup when needed 	<p style="text-align: center;">Safety Manager Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report any safety incidents or broken lab equipment to teacher • Ensure all group members are following lab safety procedures • Report any group problems to teacher 	<p style="text-align: center;">Assistant Engineer Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check lab reports of other group members to ensure completion • Assist with group discussions about lab, hypotheses, processes, results, etc. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Lead Engineer Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep group on-task • Share summary of group work/results with the class • Guide group members to arrive at appropriate conclusion based on lab hypothesis, processes, results, etc.

ARGUMENT—Standard 1: Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.					
Scoring Elements	Stretching	4 Masters Standards	3 Meets Standards	2 Developing Standards	1 Initiating Standards
Controlling Idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses all aspects of prompts appropriately with a consistently strong focus and convincing position Introduces thoughtful claim(s) Clearly distinguishes the claim from alternate or opposing claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses prompt appropriately and consistently maintains a clear focus Introduces clear claim(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses prompt appropriately and generally maintains a clear focus Introduces clear claim(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses prompt appropriately but focus is unclear Introduces unclear claim(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to address prompt but is off-task Claim(s) are off-topic
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly supports the claim with logical reasoning and relevant evidence Demonstrates a clear understanding of the topic or text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the claim with clear, logical reasoning and relevant evidence Demonstrate a clear understanding of the topic or text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the claim with basic logical reasoning and relevant evidence Demonstrates a basic understanding of the topic or text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the claim with reasoning and evidence that may occasionally be irrelevant Attempts to demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, but lacks clarity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning and evidence are mostly irrelevant to the claim Lacks understanding of topic or text
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logically organizes supporting claims, evidence, and reasoning to enhance the argument Provides a successful concluding statement or section that follows and supports the argument(s) presented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly and logically organizes reasons and evidence Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logically organizes reasons and evidence Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to organize reasons and evidence Provides a concluding statement or section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization is illogical and/or unclear Provides an illogical or partial concluding statement or section
Command of Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise words, phrases, and clauses to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> create cohesion clarify relationships between claim(s), evidence, and reasoning (7) clarify relationship between claim(s), counterclaims, evidence, reasoning (8) Establishes and maintains a formal tone that enhances the argument(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses words, phrases, and clauses to create and clarify relationships between claim(s), reasons and evidence Establishes and maintains a formal tone that enhances the argument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses words, phrases, and clauses to create and begin clarifying relationships between claim(s), reasons and evidence Establishes and maintains a formal tone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses words and phrases to create relationships between claim(s), reasons, and evidence Attempts to establish and maintain a formal tone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words and phrases do not establish clear relationships between claim(s), reasons, and evidence Does not establish and maintain a formal tone
Reading and Research (as applies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses accurate and credible sources that enhance the argument Quotes or paraphrases data while avoiding plagiarism Follows standard citation format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses accurate and credible sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses credible sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses some sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks sources

INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY—Standard 2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.

Scoring Elements	Stretching	4 Masters Standards	3 Meets Standards	2 Developing Standards	1 Initiating Standards
Controlling Idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses all aspects of prompt appropriately with a consistently strong focus Introduces the topic clearly Effectively previews what follows the stated topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses all aspects of prompt appropriately and maintains a clear focus Introduces a clear and thoughtful topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses aspects of prompt appropriately and generally maintains a clear focus Introduces a clear topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses prompt appropriately but focus is frequently unclear Introduces a topic that lacks clarity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to address prompt but lacks focus Topic is off-task
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops the topic with multiple, relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> well-chosen facts definitions concrete details quotations other well-chosen information and examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops the topic with relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facts definitions concrete details quotations other information or examples that enhance the reader's understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops the topic with some relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facts definitions concrete details quotations other information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops the topic with some: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facts definitions concrete details quotations other information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facts definitions concrete details quotations other information
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes ideas, concepts and information into broader categories Uses appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts Provides a complete and successful concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented Includes useful formatting (headings), graphics, and multimedia to aid the reader's comprehension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes ideas, concepts and information Uses thoughtful, appropriate, and varied transitions to clarify relationships among ideas and concepts Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the information presented Includes formatting, graphics, and multimedia to aid comprehension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes ideas, concepts and information Uses appropriate and varied transitions to attempt to clarify relationships among ideas and concepts Provides a concluding statement or section that partially follows from the information presented Includes formatting, graphics, and multimedia to aid comprehension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporadically organizes ideas, concepts and information Uses some clarifying transitions Provides a concluding statement or section but it does not follow from the information presented Attempts to include formatting, graphics, and multimedia but may not clearly aid comprehension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of ideas, concepts, and information lack organization Transitions lack clarity Lacks a concluding statement or section Lacks the relevant formatting, graphics, and multimedia necessary to aid comprehension (e.g. off-topic, illogical)
Command of Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about the topic Establishes and maintains a formal style that enhances the topic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about the topic Establishes and maintains a formal style 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses ordinary language and some domain-specific vocabulary words to inform about the topic Establishes and mostly maintains a formal style 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses generic language and vocabulary to inform about the topic Attempts to establish a formal style 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses limited language and vocabulary to inform about the topic Does not establish a formal style
Reading and Research (as applies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately and effectively synthesizes important details from multiple sources to develop the topic Quotes or paraphrases data while avoiding plagiarism Follows standard citation format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathers relevant details from multiple sources to develop the topic Quotes or paraphrases data while avoiding plagiarism Provides bibliographic information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathers relevant details from multiple sources to develop the topic Quotes or paraphrases data while avoiding plagiarism Provides most of the bibliographic information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathers some relevant details from multiple sources to develop the topic Some of the quotes or paraphrasing of data are inadvertently plagiarized Provides some bibliographic information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathers few relevant details, possibly from a single source, to develop the topic Many of the quotes or paraphrasing of data are plagiarized Does not provide bibliographic information

NARRATIVE—Standard 3: Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequence.

Scoring Elements	Stretching	4 Masters Standards	3 Meets Standards	2 Developing Standards	1 Initiating Standards
Controlling Idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses all aspects of the prompt appropriately and maintains a consistently developed focus Engages and orients the reader by establishing a context and point of view and developing a compelling narrator and/or characters Provides a conclusion that follows from, reflects on, and enhances the narrated experiences or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses all aspects of the prompt appropriately and maintains a clear focus Engages and orients the reader by establishing a context and developing a narrator and/or characters Provides a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events that includes some reflection on the events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses aspects of the prompt appropriately and maintains focus Engages and orients the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters Provides a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses aspects of the prompt appropriately, but with a weak or uneven focus Establishes a context and introduces a narrator and/or characters Provides a conclusion that does not follow from the narrated experiences or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attempt to address the prompt lacks focus or is off-task Does not establish a clear context, narrator and/or characters Lacks a conclusion
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses narrative techniques such as dialogue, pacing, description, and reflection to maturely develop experiences, events, and/or characters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses narrative techniques such as dialogue, pacing, and description to strongly develop experiences, events, and/or characters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses narrative techniques such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events and/or characters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses some narrative techniques that are insufficient to convey the experiences, events and/or characters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses few to no narrative techniques which leaves the narrative underdeveloped
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically and engages the reader throughout Uses a variety of well-chosen transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically to engage the reader Uses a variety of well-chosen transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically Uses a variety of transitions, words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizes an event sequence that unfolds logically, but has gaps that impact the overall cohesion Uses some transitions and words to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events unfold in an illogical sequence Rarely uses transitions or words to convey sequence and signal shifts in time or setting
Command of Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to thoroughly capture the action and compellingly convey experiences and events Consistently attends to the norms and conventions of writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events Attends to the norms and conventions of writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events Attends to the norms and conventions of writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses some precision in word choice and some descriptive details and sensory language to convey experiences and events Struggles with some of the norms and conventions of writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks precision in word choice and uses simplistic details Struggles with commonly used norms and conventions of writing
Reading and Research (as applies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurately and effectively synthesizes relevant details from multiple sources to authenticate the narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses relevant details from multiple sources to authenticate the narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses relevant details from multiple sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses details from multiple sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses minimal details from multiple sources or only one source