Reading

PROFICIENCY LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Pre-Emergent

The student at this level has no ability to comprehend text independently read in English. The student may be able to distinguish between letters and words. The student may be able to understand universal symbols and graphics associated with text. The student recognizes that spoken words are represented by written language.

Emergent

The student at this level has a limited ability to comprehend text independently read in English. The student is developing phonemic awareness and decodes words using letter-sound knowledge. The student can read and comprehend text with repetitive, predictable patterns. The student's fluency will impede comprehension.

Basic

The student at this level has a limited ability to decode and comprehend text independently read in English. The student relies on visuals, organizational features, and contextual clues to comprehend text. The student is developing phonemic awareness and uses sound/symbol relationships and syllabication rules to decode. The student's fluency may impede comprehension. From text read aloud, the student can identify key information elicited from the teacher.

Low Intermediate

The student at this level has the ability to decode and comprehend text independently read in English. The student relies on visuals, organizational features, and contextual clues to comprehend a variety of fiction and nonfiction genres. The student uses sound/symbol relationships and syllabication rules to decode. The student's fluency may impede comprehension. The student can identify key information and details elicited from the teacher.

High Intermediate

The student at this level has the ability to comprehend text by reading fluently in English. The student relies on organizational features and contextual clues to comprehend a variety of fiction and nonfiction genres. The student uses sound/symbol relationships and syllabication rules to decode. The student can identify key information and details in text.

	Standard 1: The st	udent will demonstrate	understanding of print of	concepts of the English	language.
	Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The student will demo	nstrate knowledge of p	rint concepts by:		
Print Concepts	PE-1: demonstrating the command of left to right, top to bottom directionality, and return sweep when handling reading materials.	E-1: tracking the one to one correlation between spoken and printed word.	B-1: N/A	LI-1: N/A	HI-1: N/A
	PE-2: distinguishing between printed letters (upper and lower case) and words.	E-2: identifying letters, words and sentences and their distinguishing features (e.g. capitalization, ending punctuation, etc.).	B-2: identifying paragraphs and their distinguishing features (e.g., indentation of first word, topic sentence, supporting sentences, concluding sentences, etc.).	LI-2: N/A	HI-2: N/A

	Standard 1: The st	udent will demonstrate	understanding of print of	concepts of the English	language.
	Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The student will demo	nstrate knowledge of p	rint concepts by:		
Print Concepts	PE-3: recognizing organizational features of a book (e.g., title, author, and table of contents) with instructional support.	E-3: locating the organizational features of a book and a dictionary (e.g., title, author, table of contents and glossary) with instructional support.	B-3: identifying specific information by using the organizational features of a book, a dictionary and a newspaper (e.g., title, author, table of contents and glossary).	LI-3: comparing and contrasting two or more print sources based on their organizational features.	HI-3: evaluating the usefulness of various print sources based on the organizational features for a given task.
	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
	PE-4: alphabetizing a series of words to the first letter.	E-4: alphabetizing a series of words to the second letter.	B-4: alphabetizing a series of words to the third letter.	LI-4: alphabetizing a series of words.	HI-4: alphabetizing a series of words.
	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	code words, using					
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The st	udent will demonstrate	knowledge of phonemi	c awareness by:		
Phonemic Awareness/Decoding	SSS	PE-1: orally producing groups of words that begin with the same initial sound (alliteration).	E-1: orally producing the initial and final sounds (not the letter) of a spoken word.	B-1: identifying and manipulating initial and final sounds to make new words. (e.g., rat to fat, fit to fig, etc.)	LI-1: identifying and manipulating initial, final and medial sounds in single-syllable words.	HI-1: orally producing new words by manipulating initial, final and medial sounds in single-syllable words.
	Phonemic Awareness	PE-2: identifying short vowel sounds in orally stated single-syllable words. (e.g., hen, hat, mad, etc.)	E-2: identifying long vowel sounds in orally stated single-syllable words. (e.g., kite, made, cake, etc.)	B-2: distinguishing between long and short vowel sounds in orally stated single-syllable words (e.g., bit-bite, etc.)	LI-2: N/A	HI-2: N/A
J d	Pho	PE-3: segmenting sentences into words.	E-3: segmenting multi-syllabic words into syllables. (/but/ter/fly/)	B-3: segmenting one-syllable words into its phonemes. (dog = /d//o//g/)	LI-3: segmenting phonemes contained in consonant blends. (splat=/s/p/l/a/t/)	HI-3: segmenting syllables in multi-syllabic words.

	Standard 2: The student will identify and manipulate the sounds of the English language and decode words, using knowledge of phonics, syllabication, and word parts.					
Jg		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
 ipc	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of phonemi	c awareness by:		
: Awareness/Decoding	Awareness	PE-4: blending spoken simple onsets and rimes to form real words (onset /c/ and rime /at/).	E-4: blending spoken phonemes to form two letter words (/i/t/, /a/t/, /m/e/).	B-4: blending spoken phonemes to form a single-syllable word (/m//a//n/ makes man).	LI-4: blending spoken phonemes with more than three sounds into one-syllable words, including consonant blends and digraphs (/f/i/n/d/=find; /fl/a/t/=flat).	HI-4: blending isolated phonemes to form multi-syllabic words, using r-controlled vowel sounds, digraphs, and diphthongs (/t//i//g//er/ makes tiger).
mic		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Phonemic	Phonemic	PE-5: recognizing the new spoken word when a specified phoneme is added, changed or removed.	E-5: distinguishing spoken rhyming words from non-rhyming words. (e.g., run, sun versus run, man, etc.)	B-5: selecting rhyming words in response to an oral prompt. (What rhymes with hat? –bat, sad, cat)	LI-5: orally producing rhyming words in response to given words. (Cat rhymes with hat.)	HI-5: generating a series of rhyming words.

		Standard 2: The student will identify and manipulate the sounds of the English language and decode words, using knowledge of phonics, syllabication, and word parts.					
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate	
ling	The st	udent will demonstrate	knowledge of decoding	g by:			
Awareness/Decoding		PE-6: recognizing and naming upper and lower case letters of the alphabet	E-6: producing sounds represented by the single-lettered consonant and vowel graphemes.	B-6: producing new words when an initial letter is changed (e.g., word families).	LI-6: reading complex word families (e.g., -ight, -ought, etc.)	HI-6: producing a new word when a specific grapheme is changed, added, or removed.	
Phonemic Aw	Decoding	PE-7: reading regularly spelled one-syllable words represented by single letters.	E-7: reading regularly spelled two-syllable and compound words including consonant blends. (bl, st, and tr)	B-7: reading regularly spelled two-syllable words and compound words including consonant blends, consonant/vowel digraphs (th, sh, ck) and diphthongs (ea, ie, ee) and r-controlled vowels.	LI-7: reading regularly spelled multi-syllabic and compound words including consonant blends, consonant/vowel digraphs (th, sh, ck) and diphthongs (ea, ie, ee) and r-controlled vowels.	HI-7: applying knowledge of spelling pattern exceptions.	
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	

			vill identify and manipulatication, and word parts.		nglish language and dec	code words, using
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
ing	The st	udent will demonstrate	knowledge of decoding	յ by։		
Awareness/Decoding		PE-8: reading one-syllable words, using letter-sound knowledge.	E-8: reading two-syllable and compound words, using letter-sound knowledge.	B-8: reading two- or three-syllable and compound words, using letter-sound knowledge and syllabication rules with instructional support.	LI-8: applying knowledge of syllabication rules when decoding multi-syllabic and compound words.	HI-8: applying knowledge of syllabication rules when decoding unfamiliar words in context.
}	ing	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Phonemic Aw	Decoding	PE-9: identifying base words (walk, clean, dress) that have been modified by inflectional endings.	E-9: identifying inflectional endings (e.g., -s, -ed, -ing, etc.) and their functions (i.e., tense, plurality, comparison and parts of speech).	B-9: reading words with appropriate pronunciation using the knowledge of parts of speech and the functions of inflectional endings (e.g., -s, -ed, -ing, etc.) with instructional support.	LI-9: reading words with appropriate pronunciation using the knowledge of parts of speech and the functions of inflectional endings.	HI-9: applying knowledge of inflectional forms of words in context.
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

		Standard 2: The student will identify and manipulate the sounds of the English language and decode words, using knowledge of phonics, syllabication, and word parts.					
ng		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate	
jpc	The st	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of decoding	g by:			
Awareness/Decoding	Decoding	PE-10: repeating words with common prefixes, suffixes and roots including the endings -tion, -sion.	E-10: reading given words with common prefixes, suffixes and roots including the endings -tion, -sion.	B-10: applying spelling rules for adding suffixes. (e.g., drop the final "e" and add endings; double the final consonant when adding an ending; change the final "y" to "i," etc.)	LI-10: applying knowledge of prefixes and suffixes (affixes) added to words in context with instructional support.	HI-10: applying knowledge of affixes to words in context.	
JE	00	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	
Phonemic	De	PE-11: repeating high frequency words.	E-11: reading high frequency words with instructional support.	B-11: reading high frequency words.	LI-11: reading high frequency words.	HI-11: reading high frequency words.	
			(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	

	nglish language and dec	code words, using				
ding		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
၂၂ ၁၃	The st	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of decoding	g by:		
c Awareness/Decoding	ding	PE-12: recognizing common contractions. (e.g., I'm, I'll, can't, etc.)	E-12: reading contractions. (e.g., haven't, aren't, it's, etc.)	B- 12: reading contractions.	LI-12: reading contractions.	HI- 12: reading contractions.
Phonemic	Decoding	PE-13: N/A	E-13: N/A	B-13: recognizing and using word order (syntax).	LI-13: using word order (syntax).	HI-13: using word order (syntax).

	Standard 3: The st	Standard 3: The student will read with fluency and accuracy.						
	Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate			
	The student will demo	enstrate fluency and acc	uracy by:					
Fluency	PE-1: reading aloud sight words, sentences, and familiar patterned text with fluency. (i.e., accuracy and attention to punctuation)	E-1: reading aloud sight words, sentences and short passages from familiar patterned text (e.g. poems and chants, etc.) with fluency. (i.e., accuracy, appropriate phrasing, and attention to punctuation)	B-1: reading aloud passages from familiar or cumulative text (e.g. The House that Jack Built) with fluency. (i.e., accuracy, appropriate phrasing, attention to punctuation, and expression).	LI-1: reading aloud passages from unfamiliar content area text with fluency. (i.e., accuracy, appropriate phrasing, and attention to punctuation)	HI-1: reading aloud passages from unfamiliar content area text with fluency. (i.e., accuracy, appropriate phrasing, and attention to punctuation)			

	Stan	dard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-1: determining whether a literary selection, heard or read, is fiction or nonfiction with instructional support.	E-1: determining whether a literary selection, heard or read, is fiction or nonfiction.	B-1: identifying differences between fiction and nonfiction.	LI-1 comparing and contrasting fiction with nonfiction with instructional support.	HI-1: comparing and contrasting fiction with nonfiction.
ing		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Comprehending	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-2: making predictions based on cover, title and illustrations with instructional support.	E-2: making predictions based on cover, title, illustrations and text.	B-2: predicting what might happen next in a reading selection.	LI-2: predicting what might happen next in a reading selection.	HI-2: generating and confirming predictions about text for accuracy.
	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-3: answering Yes/No questions about text, heard or read, with instructional support.	E-3: answering Yes/No questions about text, heard or read, in complete sentences.	B-3: answering literal (i.e., Yes/No, who, what, where, when, why, which and how) questions about text.	LI-3: answering literal (i.e., Yes/No, who, what, where, when, why, which and how) and/or personal response questions about text.	HI-3: answering literal (i.e., Yes/No, who, what, where, when, why, which and how) and/or personal response questions about text.
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Stan	dard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	e knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-4: N/A Pre-Req: PE-3	E-4: asking Yes/No questions about text in complete sentences, with instructional support.	B-4: asking who, what, where, when, why, which and how questions about text, with instructional support	LI-4: asking who, what, where, when, why, which and how questions about text.	HI-4: generating who, what, where, when, why, which and how questions to clarify text.
ling			(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Comprehending	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-5: sequencing pictures to retell text heard or read.	E-5: retelling a story or event using key words and pictures.	B-5: retelling a story or event with a beginning, middle and end.	LI-5: retelling a story or event with a beginning, middle, and end in complete sentences.	HI-5: retelling a story or event with a beginning, middle, and end using transition words and complete sentences.
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-6: N/A	E-6: making connections to text heard or read (i.e., text-to-self).	B-6: making connections to text (i.e., text-to-self).	LI-6: making connections to text (i.e., text-to-text and text-to-self).	HI-6: making connections to text (i.e., text-to-text and text-to-self).
			(science, social studies)	(science, social studies)	(science, social studies)	(science, social studies)

	Stan	dard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relate	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-7: identifying the topic from text heard or read.	E-7: identifying two-to-three details from text heard or read.	B-7: identifying the main idea and two-to-three details from text.	LI-7: summarizing the main idea and supporting details from text.	HI-7: summarizing the main idea and supporting details from text using appropriate academic vocabulary.
let		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Comp	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-8: N/A Pre-Req: PE-5	E-8: identifying signal words that indicate sequential/ chronological order (i.e., first, next, finally).	B-8: locating sequential/ chronological order signal words (i.e., first, next, finally, today, now) in text.	LI-8: locating sequential/ chronological order signal words (i.e., first, next, finally today, now, meanwhile, not long ago) in text.	HI-8: locating sequential/ chronological order signal words (i.e., first, next, finally today, now, meanwhile, not long ago) in text.
			(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Stan	dard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
ng Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-9: N/A	E-9: N/A	B-9: identifying signal words that indicate comparison/contrast. (i.e., similarly, on the other hand, however, yet, in spite of)	LI-9: locating signal words that indicate comparison/contrast. (i.e., similarly, on the other hand, however, yet, in spite of)	HI-9: locating signal words that indicate comparison/contrast. (i.e., similarly, on the other hand, however, yet, in spite of)
Comprehending	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE10: N/A	E-10: N/A	B-10: identifying signal words that indicate cause and effect. (i.e., as a result of, consequently, so that, because of, since)	LI-10: locating signal words that indicate cause and effect. (i.e., as a result of, consequently, so that, because of, since)	HI-10: locating signal words that indicate cause and effect. (i.e., as a result of, consequently, so that, because of, since)
	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-11: N/A	E-11: identifying the author's purpose for writing a book (i.e., to entertain, to inform, to persuade) with instructional support.	B-11: identifying the author's purpose for writing a book. (i.e., to entertain, to inform, to persuade)	LI-11: identifying the author's purpose for writing a book. (i.e., to entertain, to inform, to persuade)	HI-11: identifying the author's purpose for writing a book. (i.e., to entertain, to inform, to persuade)

	Stan	ndard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-12: identifying two events which are related within a literary selection.	E-12: identifying the cause and effect relationship of two related events in a literary selection with instructional support.	B-12: identifying the cause and effect relationship of two related events in a literary selection.	LI-12: identifying the cause and effect relationship of two related events in a literary selection.	HI-12: identifying the cause and effect relationship of two related events in a literary selection.
	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-13: N/A	E-13: N/A	B-13: drawing conclusions from information implied or inferred in a literary selection.	LI-13: drawing conclusions from information implied or inferred in a literary selection.	HI-13: drawing conclusions from information implied or inferred in a literary selection.
	Fiction	PE-14: identifying characters within a fictional text heard or read.	E-14: identifying characters and their traits, with instructional support, within a fictional text heard or read.	B-14: identifying characters and their traits within a fictional text.	LI-14: describing the characters' traits and their motivations within a fictional text.	HI-14: describing the characters' traits and their motivations within a fictional text.

	Star	ndard 4: The student w	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relate	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	student will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
ng Text	Fiction	PE-15: identifying the setting using key words from a fictional text heard or read.	E-15: describing the setting, with instructional support, using key words from a fictional text heard or read.	B-15: describing the setting using key words from a fictional text.	LI-15: describing the setting using key words from a fictional text.	HI-15: describing the setting using key words from a fictional text.
Comprehending	Fiction	PE-16: identifying the key events or ideas from a fictional text heard or read.	E-16: identifying the key events or ideas from a fictional text heard or read.	B-16: identifying the plot (specific events, problems and solutions) from a fictional text, with instructional support.	LI-16: identifying the plot (specific events, problems and solutions) from a fictional text.	HI-16: identifying and describing the plot (specific events, problems and solutions) from a fictional text.
	Fiction	PE-17: relating illustrations to fictional text.	E-17: relating illustrations to fictional text.	B-17: relating illustrations to fictional text.	LI-17: relating illustrations to fictional text.	HI-17: relating illustrations to fictional text.

	Star	ndard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relate	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	student will demonstrate	e knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
ng Text	Fiction	PE-18: identifying two characters within a fictional text heard or read.	E-18: comparing and contrasting two characters, with instructional support, within a fictional text heard or read.	B-18: comparing and contrasting two characters within a fictional text.	LI-18: comparing and contrasting two characters within a fictional text.	HI-18: comparing and contrasting two characters within a fictional text.
Comprehending	Fiction	PE-19: identifying two settings within a fictional text heard or read.	E- 19: comparing and contrasting two settings, with instructional support, within a fictional text heard or read.	B-19: comparing and contrasting two settings within fictional text.	LI-19: comparing and contrasting two settings within a fictional text.	HI-19: comparing and contrasting two settings within a fictional text.
	Non-Fiction	PE-20: identifying content vocabulary within math, science, and social studies texts.	E-20: identifying content vocabulary within math, science, and social studies texts.	B-20: identifying content vocabulary within math, science, and social studies texts.	LI-20: applying understanding of content vocabulary within math, science and social studies texts.	HI-20: applying understanding of content vocabulary within math, science and social studies texts.
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Stan	ndard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	student will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Text	Non-Fiction	PE-21: following written directions with visual support to complete classroom activities.	E-21: following written directions with teacher modeling when necessary to complete classroom activities.	B-21: following two-to-three step written directions to complete task/procedure.	L1-21: following multi-step written directions to complete task/procedure.	HI-21: following multi-step written directions to complete task/procedure.
lug		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Comprehending	Non-Fiction	PE-22: identifying a variety of reference materials. (e.g., atlas, glossary, textbook, indexes, table of contents, etc.)	E-22: locating information in reference materials. (e.g., atlas, glossary, textbook, indexes, table of contents, etc.)	B-22: locating information for a specific purpose. (e.g., atlas, glossary, textbook, indexes, table of contents, etc.)	LI-22: locating information for a specific purpose. (e.g., atlas, glossary, textbook, indexes, websites, podcast, webinars, etc.)	HI-22: locating information for a specific purpose. (e.g., atlas, glossary, textbook, indexes, websites, podcast, webinars, etc.)
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
	Non-Fiction	PE-23: recognizing signs, labels, and symbols in the environment with instructional support.	E-23: recognizing signs, labels and symbols in the environment.	B-23: interpreting signs, labels and symbols in the environment.	LI-23: interpreting signs, labels and symbols in the environment.	HI-23: interpreting signs, labels and symbols in the environment.
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Star	ndard 4: The student w	will analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relate	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	student will demonstrate	e knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Non-Fiction	PE-24: identifying external text within nonfiction text. (e.g., illustrations, photographs, charts, maps, diagrams, graphs, etc.)	E-24: identifying and selecting external text (e.g., illustrations, photographs, charts, maps, diagrams, graphs, tables, timelines, symbols, etc.) within nonfiction text for a specific purpose (e.g. "Which external text will tell me?").	B-24: locating specific information from external text in nonfiction text for a specific purpose.	LI-24: interpreting information from external text in nonfiction text for a specific purpose. (e.g., "According to the population map, most people live in the Northeast.")	HI-24: interpreting information from external text in nonfiction text for a specific purpose.
0		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
	Non-Fiction	PE-25: N/A	E-25: identifying print (font) features in nonfiction text. (e.g., bold face, italicized, underlined, etc.)	B-25: explaining the purpose of print (font) features in nonfiction text.	LI-25: explaining the purpose of print (font) features in nonfiction text.	HI-25: explaining the purpose of print (font) features in nonfiction text.
			(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Stan	idard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relate	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	e knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Non-Fiction	PE-26: N/A	E-26: identifying organizational features on a page in nonfiction text. (e.g., indentation, title, headings, sub-headings, boxed information, bulleted information, cutaways, captions, etc.)	B-26: locating organizational features on a page in nonfiction text. (e.g., indentation, title, headings, sub-headings, boxed information, bulleted information, cutaways, captions, etc.)	LI-26: explaining the purpose of organizational features on a page in nonfiction text.	HI-26: explaining the purpose of organizational features on a page in nonfiction text.
S	Non-Fiction	PE-27: N/A	E-27: identifying parts of a book. (e.g., cover, index, glossary, table of contents, appendix, etc.)	B-27: identifying the purpose of each part of a book. (e.g., cover, index, glossary, table of contents, appendix, etc.)	LI-27: selecting a part of a book for a specific purpose. (e.g., "Which part of a book will tell me?")	HI-27: locating information from a part of a book for a specific purpose.

	Stan	idard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Non-Fiction	PE-28: recognizing organizational features of a book (i.e., title, author, and table of contents) with instructional support.	E-28: locating the organizational features of a book and a dictionary (i.e., title, author, table of contents and glossary) with instructional support.	B-28: locating the organizational features of a book and a dictionary. (i.e., title, author, table of contents and glossary)	LI-28: identifying specific information by using the organizational features of a book, a dictionary and a newspaper. (i.e., title, author, table of contents and glossary)	HI-28: identifying specific information by using the organizational features of a book, a dictionary and a newspaper. (i.e., title, author, table of contents and glossary)
pre		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Compre	Non-Fiction	PE-29: identifying functional documents by their organizational structure. (e.g., menus, invitations, flyers, graphic organizers, etc.)	E-29: locating various facts in functional documents in response to questions. (e.g., menus, recipes, invitations, schedules, flyers, graphic organizers, etc.)	B-29: selecting a functional document for a specific purpose. (e.g., "Which document will tell me?")	LI-29: interpreting information from functional documents for a specific purpose. (e.g., "Which bus do I take to get home by 7pm?")	HI-29: interpreting information from functional documents for a specific purpose. (e.g., "Which bus do I take to get home by 7pm?")
		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)

	Stan	idard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
ا بـ ا	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Non-Fiction	PE-30: identifying two items within an expository text heard or read.	E-30: comparing two items, with instructional support, within an expository text heard or read.	B-30: comparing and contrasting two items within an expository text, with instructional support.	LI-30: comparing and contrasting two items within an expository text.	HI-30: comparing and contrasting two items within an expository text.
pre		(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)	(math, science, social studies)
Comp	Non-Fiction	PE-31: N/A	E-31: identifying vocabulary used to influence reader's perspectives in persuasive text (e.g., emotional words, etc.), with instructional support.	B-31: distinguishing fact from opinion in persuasive text. (e.g., advertisements, product labels, written communications, etc.)	LI-31: distinguishing fact from opinion in persuasive text. (e.g., advertisements, product labels, written communications, etc.)	HI-31: distinguishing fact from opinion in persuasive text. (e.g., advertisements, product labels, written communications,

	Stan	dard 4: The student v	will analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
	The s	tudent will demonstrate	e knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Text	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-32: N/A	E-32: N/A	B-32: identifying words (i.e., nouns) that the author selects in a literary selection to create a graphic visual image with instructional support.	LI-32: identifying words (i.e., nouns and adjectives) that the author selects in a literary selection to create a graphic visual image with instructional support.	HI-32: identifying words (i.e., nouns, adjective, verbs and adverbs) that the author selects in a literary selection to create a graphic visual image.
Com	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-33: participating in choral reading (e.g., clapping and chanting, etc.) in response to the rhythm of predictably patterned literary selections.	E-33: participating in choral reading by verbally stating the words of predictably patterned literary selections.	B-33: identifying words of rhyme, rhythm and repetition in literary selections.	LI-33: identifying words that the author selects to create a rich auditory experience in a literary selection with instructional support.	HI-33: identifying words that the author selects to create a rich auditory experience (e.g., alliteration, onomatopoeia, etc.) in a literary selection.

ELL Stage III: Grades Reading

L	Stan	dard 4: The student v	vill analyze text for expr	ession, enjoyment, and	response to other relat	ed content areas.
J Text		Pre-Emergent	Emergent	Basic	Low Intermediate	High Intermediate
l jui	The s	tudent will demonstrate	knowledge of reading	comprehension by:		
Comprehending Te	Fiction/ Non-Fiction	PE-34: identifying repetition in poetry.	E-34: identifying repetition and rhyme in poetry.	B-34: identifying repetition, rhyme, and rhythm in poetry.	LI-34: identifying structural elements of poetry. (e.g., repetition, rhyme, rhythm, verse, meter, and imagery, etc.)	HI-34: identifying structural elements of poetry. (e.g., repetition, rhyme, rhythm, verse, meter, and imagery, etc.)