Grades 5-12

Rhode Island and New Hampshire LOCAL Grade Level & Grade Span Expectations (GLEs & GSEs) for Written & Oral Communication including New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP) STATE Grade Level & Grade Span Expectations (GLEs & GSEs) for Written Communication

#### Introduction

The New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP) Writing GLEs have been developed as a means to identify the writing content knowledge and skills expected of all students, for large-scale assessment of writing in two grade levels, 5<sup>th</sup> grade and 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Grade span expectations (GSEs) for grades 9-10 and grades 11-12 have been developed. GLEs and GSEs are meant to capture the "big ideas" of writing and speaking that can be assessed, without narrowing the curriculum locally. They are not intended to represent the full curriculum for instruction and assessment locally, at each grade. The set of GLEs/GSEs includes concepts and skills intended to be assessed on demand, in a large-scale assessment (indicated by "State") and other GLEs/GSEs (indicated by shading and "Local") for local assessment purposes only. All of the Writing GLEs/GSEs described in this document are expected to be assessed locally, even if indicated for large-scale assessment. "Local GLEs" in writing include those concepts and skills not easily assessed in an ondemand setting (e.g., writing process) and those GLEs/GSEs not designated for large-scale assessment at some or all grade levels (e.g. oral communication, poetry writing, etc.). Grade Level/Span Expectations – at any grade – represent writing and oral communication content knowledge and skills introduced instructionally at least one to two years before students are expected to demonstrate confidence in applying them independently in an on-demand assessment.

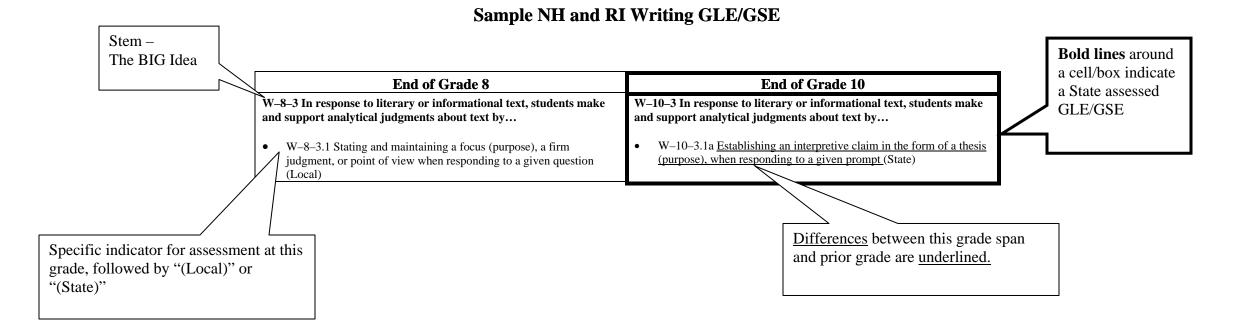
The GLEs and GSEs in this document can be interpreted as describing the expectations for the end of the grade/grade span identified, or the beginning of the next grade/grade span. For example, grade 7 GLEs identify grade level expectations in writing for both the end of grade 7 and the beginning of grade 8, for large-scale assessment purposes.

### When using Written and Oral Communications Grade Level and Grade Span Expectations, the following are important to understand:

- 1. **Writing Dimensions: Purpose, Organization, Details, Voice/Tone** are addressed throughout the set of Writing GLEs/GSEs using descriptions appropriate to the related writing genres. GLES #W-2 #W-8 and #W-12 #W-14 assess writing dimensions as they are applied to different types of writing. Writing Dimensions are not addressed, nor intended to be assessed with a single GLE.
- 2. All of the concepts and skills identified at a given grade level are "fair game" for large-scale assessment purposes if "(State)" appears at the end of the GLE/GSE. Conjunctions used throughout this document have specific meaning. The use of the conjunction "or" means that a student can be assessed on all or just some of the elements of the GLE/GSE in a given year. The use of "and" between elements of a GLE/GSE means that the *intent* is to assess each element every year. In some situations, "or" is used when students have choices about how they will provide supporting evidence for their response (e.g., when writing in response to text, a student might choose to support an opinion or judgment about text with appropriate examples, OR quotations, OR citations).
- 3. Each GLE/GSE includes three parts.
  - a. **A statement in bold,** called the "stem," is at the beginning of each GLE/GSE. Each "stem" is the same or similar across the grades for a given GLE/GSE, and is meant to communicate the main curriculum and instructional focus of the GLE/GSE across the grades.
  - b. The non-bold text within a GLE/GSE indicates how the GLE/GSE is specified at a given grade level or grade span. There are often several indicators for each GLE/GSE stem. Each indicator is coded and indicated as "fair game" for state or local assessment.
  - c. Differences between adjacent grades are <u>underlined</u>. (Note: Sometimes nothing is underlined within a GLE/GSE. In these situations, differences in adjacent grades assume "applying writing skills with increasing complexity.")

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4. Each GLE/GSE is coded for the content area, the grade level/span, the GLE/GSE "stem" number, and the specific indicator for that GLE/GSE stem. [E.g., "W-10-6.2" means W (Writing) – 10 (grade 10- {.this is a span of grades 9-10}) - 6 (6<sup>th</sup> GLE/GSE "stem") – 2 (the second specific indicator for the 6th GLE/GSE stem).]



The GLE/GSE stem identifies "the what" – meaning, "What is the big idea for instruction and assessment?" The bulleted indicators following each stem identify "the how" – meaning, "How will students demonstrate what they know?"

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### Overview of New Hampshire and Rhode Island Grade Level/Span Expectations (GLE/GSEs) for Written & Oral Communication

Content Clusters for Written & Oral Communication	Focus of GLE/GSE	GLE/GSE Number*	Page
Habit of Writing	Writing Process	W-10	4
	Writing Extensively (grades 3-12)	W-11	5
Structures of Language	Applying Understanding of Sentences, Paragraphs, and Text Structures (Structures of Language are assessed within all genres of writing.)	W-1	6-7
<b>Reading-Writing Connection</b>	Writing in Response to Literary or Informational Text	W-2 W-3	8 9
<b>Expressive Writing</b>	Narratives	W-4 W-5	10-11 12-13
	Poetry (grades 7-12)	W-12 W-13	14 15
	Reflective Essay (grades 8-12)	W-14	16-17
Informational Writing	Reports, Procedures, or Persuasive Writing	W-6	18-19
		W-7 W-8	20 21
Writing Conventions	Applying Rules of Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics (Conventions are assessed within all genres of writing.)	W-9	22-23
<b>Oral Communication Strategies</b>	Interactive Listening	OC-1	24
G	Make Oral Presentations	OC-2	25-26

Writing Appendices	A: Glossary of Writing Terms	
	B: Overview of the Writing Process	31

<sup>\*</sup>NOTE: GLE/GSE numbering is not in sequence. The numbering code was built upon the existing NECAP GLEs for grades 3-8 and then local GLEs and high school GSEs were added.

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Habit of Writing: Writing Process (W-10)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12	
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	
W-5-10	W-6-10	W-7-10	W-8-10	W-10-10	W-12-10	
Students use pre-writing,	Students use pre-writing,	Students use a recursive	Students use a recursive	Students use a recursive	Students use a recursive	
drafting, revising, editing, and	drafting, revising, editing, and	<u>process</u> , including pre-writing,	process, including pre-writing,	process, including pre-writing,	process, including pre-writing,	
critiquing to produce final	critiquing to produce final	drafting, revising, editing, and	drafting, revising, editing, and	drafting, revising, editing, and	drafting, revising, editing, and	
drafts of written products.	drafts of written products.	critiquing to produce final	critiquing to produce final	critiquing to produce final	critiquing to produce final	
(Local)	(Local)	drafts of written products.	drafts of written products.	drafts of written products.	drafts of written products.	
		(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	(Local)	
See Appendix B for Writing	See Appendix B for Writing	See Appendix B for Writing	See Appendix B for Writing	See Appendix B for Writing	See Appendix B for Writing	
Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	

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		Habit of Writing: Writ	ting Extensively (W-11)		
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY
W-5-11	W-6-11	W-7-11	W-8-11	W-10-11	W-12-11
<ul> <li>Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by</li> <li>W-5-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)</li> </ul>	Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by  • W-6-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)	Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by  • W-7-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)	Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by  • W-8-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)	<ul> <li>Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by</li> <li>W-10-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)</li> </ul>	Demonstrates the habit of writing extensively by  • W-12-11.1 Writing with frequency, including inschool, out-of-school, and during the summer (Local)
• W-5-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)	W-6-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)	W-7-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)	W-8-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)	W-10-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)	W-12-11.2 Sharing thoughts, observations, or impressions (Local)
W-5-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)	W-6-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)	W-7-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)	W-8-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)	W-10-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)	W-12-11.3 Generating topics for writing (Local)
EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals	EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals, sketch journals/cartooning, songs, lyrics	EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals, sketch journals/cartooning, songs, lyrics	EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals, sketch journals/cartooning, songs, lyrics, reflective writing, short plays	EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals, sketch journals/cartooning, songs, lyrics, reflective writing, short plays	EXAMPLES: Journal writing, free writes, poetry, quick writes, scientific observations, learning logs, readers'/writers' notebook, letters and personal notes, reading response journals, sketch journals/cartooning, songs, lyrics, reflective writing, short plays
• W-5-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)	• W-6-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)	W-7-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)	W-8-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)	• W-10-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)	• W-12-11.4 Writing in a variety of genres (Local)

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Str	Structures of Language: Applying Understanding of Sentences, Paragraphs, Text Structures (W-1.1 to 1.3)					
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12	
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	
W-5-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-5-1.1 <u>Using varied</u> sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases and clauses) (Local)	<ul> <li>W-6-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by</li> <li>W-6-1.1 Using varied sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases and clauses) (Local)</li> </ul>	W-7-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-7-1.1 Using varied sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases and clauses) (State)	W-8-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-8-1.1 Using varied sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases and clauses) (Local)	W-10-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-10-1.1 Using varied sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases and clauses) (State)	W-12-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-12-1.1 Using varied sentence length and structure to enhance meaning (e.g., including phrases, clauses, and parallel structure) (Local)	
W-5-1.2 Using the paragraph form: indenting, main idea, supporting details (Local)	• W-6-1.2 Using the paragraph form: indenting, main idea, supporting details (Local)	• W-7-1.2 Using the paragraph form: indenting, main idea, supporting details (State)	• W-8-1.2 Using the paragraph form: indenting, main idea, supporting details (Local)	W-10-1.2 Using paragraph <u>structures appropriately</u> (e.g., block or indented format (Local)	W-12-1.2 Using paragraph structures appropriately (e.g., block or indented format) (Local)	
• W–5–1.3 Recognizing organizational structures <i>within</i> paragraphs (Local)	W-6-1.3 Recognizing organizational structures within paragraphs (Local)	W-7-1.3.Recognizing organizational structures within paragraphs <u>or within</u> <u>texts</u> (State)	W-8-1.3 Recognizing organizational structures within paragraphs or within texts (Local)	W-10-1.3 Recognizing organizational structures within paragraphs or within texts (State)	W-12-1.3 Recognizing organizational structures within paragraphs or within texts (Local)	
EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequential, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast  EXAMPLE: When given a paragraph and a list of text structures, students identify structure used or their purposes	EXAMPLES (of text structures):     description, sequential     chronology,     proposition/support,     compare/contrast	EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution  EXAMPLE: When given a paragraph or text and a description of text structures, students identify structure used or their purposes	EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation	EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation, deductive/inductive	EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation, deductive/inductive	

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Str	Structures of Language: Applying Understanding of Sentences, Paragraphs, Text Structures (W-1.4 to 1.6)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
W-5-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-5-1.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-6-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-6-1.4 Applying a format and text structure appropriate to the purpose of the writing (Local)	W-7-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-7-1.4 Applying a format and text structure appropriate to the purpose of the writing (State)	W-8-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-8-1.4 Applying a format and text structure appropriate to the purpose of the writing (Local)	W-10-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-10-1.4 Applying a format and text structure appropriate to purpose, audience, and context (State)	W-12-1 Students demonstrate command of the structures of sentences, paragraphs, and text by  • W-12-1.4 Applying a format and text structure appropriate to purpose, audience, and context (Local)		
	EXAMPLE: Given a paragraph, students write the next paragraph, using appropriate and consistent text structure				EXAMPLES (of formats): academic essay, extended research essay, critical analysis		
• W-5-1.5 Subsumed in W-5-1.1	• W-6-1.5 Subsumed in W-6-1.1	• W-7-1.5 Subsumed in W-7-1.1	• W-8-1.5 Subsumed in W-8-1.1	• W-10-1.5 Subsumed in W-10-1.1	• W-12-1.5 Subsumed in W-12-1.1		
W-5-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)  EXAMPLE: double-columned text	W-6-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)	W-7-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)	W-8-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)	W-10-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)	W-12-1.6 Applying directionality as appropriate to text (Local)		

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Reading-Writing	Reading-Writing Connection: Writing in Response to Literary or Informational Text- Showing Understanding of Ideas in Text (W-2)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY		
W-5-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts by  • W-5-2.1 Selecting appropriate information to set context/background (Local)  EXAMPLE: When setting context, include introduction of a character to make sure reader understands who the character is.	W-6-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts by  • W-6-2.1 Selecting appropriate information to set context/background (Local)	W-7-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts by  • W-7-2.1 Selecting and summarizing key ideas to set context (State)	W-8-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts by  • W-8-2.1 Selecting and summarizing key ideas to set context (Local)	W-10-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts by  • W-10-2.1 Selecting and summarizing key ideas to set context, appropriate to audience (State)	W-12-2 In response to literary or informational text, students show understanding of plot/ideas/concepts within or across texts by  • W-12-2.1 Selecting and summarizing key ideas to set context, appropriate to audience (Local)		
• W-5-2.2 Summarizing <u>key</u> ideas (Local)	W-6-2.2 Summarizing key ideas (Local)	• W-7-2.2 Subsumed in W-7-2.1	• W-8-2.2 Subsumed in W-8-2.1	• W-10-2.2 Subsumed in W-10-2.1	• W-12-2.2 Subsumed in W-12-2.1		
W-5-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge or other texts, by referring to relevant ideas (Local)	W-6-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge or other texts, by referring to relevant ideas (Local)	W-7-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge, other texts, <u>or the</u> <u>broader world of ideas</u> , by referring to <u>and explaining</u> relevant ideas (State)	W-8-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge, other texts, or the broader world of ideas, by referring to and explaining relevant ideas (Local)	W-10-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge, other texts, or the broader world of ideas, by referring to and explaining relevant ideas or themes (State)	W-12-2.3 Connecting what has been read (plot/ideas/concepts) to prior knowledge, other texts, or the broader world of ideas, by referring to and explaining relevant ideas, themes, motifs, or archetypes (Local)		
• W-5-2.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-2.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-2.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-8-2.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-10-2.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-12-2.4 Explaining the visual components (e.g., charts, diagrams, artwork) of the text, when appropriate (Local)		

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Reading-Writin	Reading-Writing Connection: Writing in Response to Literary or Informational Text- Making Analytical Judgments about Text (W-3)					
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY	
W-5-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-5-3.1 Stating and maintaining a focus (purpose) when responding to a given question (Local)	W-6-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-6-3.1 Stating and maintaining a focus (purpose), a firm judgment, or point of view when responding to a given question (Local)	W-7-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-7-3.1 Stating and maintaining a focus (purpose), a firm judgment, or point of view when responding to a given question (State)	W-8-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-8-3.1 Stating and maintaining a focus (purpose), a firm judgment, or point of view when responding to a given question (Local)	W-10-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-10-3.1a Establishing an interpretive claim/assertion in the form of a thesis (purpose), when responding to a given prompt (State)  • W-10-3.1b Establishing an interpretive claim/assertion in the form of a thesis (purpose) (Local)	W-12-3 In response to literary or informational text, students make and support analytical judgments about text by  • W-12-3.1 Establishing an interpretive claim/assertion in the form of a thesis (purpose) (Local)	
W-5-3.2 Making inferences about the content, events, characters, setting, or common themes (Local)	W-6-3.2 Making inferences about content, events, characters, setting, or common themes and the relationship(s) among them (Local)  EXAMPLE: Identifying theme and then making links between content/events and theme	W-7-3.2 Making inferences about the relationship(s) among content, events, characters, setting, theme, or author's craft (State)  EXAMPLES: Making links between characterization and author's choice of words; making links to characteristics of literary forms or genres	W-8-3.2 Making inferences about the relationship(s) among content, events, characters, setting, theme, or author's craft (Local)  EXAMPLES: Making links to author's choice of words, style, bias, literary techniques, or point of view; making links to characteristics of literary forms or genres	W-10-3.2 Making inferences about the relationship(s) among content, events, characters, setting, theme, or author's craft (State)  EXAMPLES: Making links to author's choice of words, style, bias, literary techniques, or point of view; making links to characteristics of literary forms or genres	W-12-3.2 Making inferences about the relationship(s) among content, events, characters, setting, theme, or author's craft (Local)  EXAMPLES: Making links to author's choice of words, style, bias, literary techniques, or point of view; making links to characteristics of literary forms or genres	
W-5-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or citations to support focus (Local)	W-6-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or relevant citations to support focus or judgment (Local)	W-7-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or relevant citations to support focus or judgment (State)	W-8-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or relevant citations to support focus or judgment (Local)	W-10-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or relevant citations to support thesis, interpretations, or conclusions (State)	W-12-3.3 Using specific details and references to text or relevant citations to support thesis, interpretations, or conclusions (Local)	
W-5-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transition words/phrases and writing a conclusion that provides closure (Local)	W-6-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transition words/phrases and writing a conclusion that provides closure (Local)	W-7-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transitional words/phrases and writing a conclusion that provides closure (State)	W-8-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transitional words/phrases and drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information (e.g., demonstrate a connection to the broader world of ideas) (Local)	W-10-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transitional words/phrases and drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information (e.g., demonstrate a connection to the broader world of ideas) (State)	W-12-3.4 Organizing ideas, using transitional words/phrases and drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information (e.g., demonstrate a connection to the broader world of ideas) (Local)	

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	Expressive Writing: Narratives – Creating a Story Line (W-4.1 to 4.2)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
W-5-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-5-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent (logically consistent) story line (Local)	W-6-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-6-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent (logically consistent) story line (Local)	W-7-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-7-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent (logically consistent) story line (State)	W-8-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-8-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent (logically consistent) story line (Local)	W-10-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-10-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent (logically consistent) story line (Local)	W-12-4 In written narratives, students organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events by  • W-12-4.1 Creating a clear and coherent, logically consistent structure (Local)  EXAMPLES: Biographical or historical accounts, fiction or non-fiction stories, personal narratives, narrative poems or songs, parodies of particular narrative styles (fable, soap opera)		
W-5-4.2 Establishing     context (setting or     background information),     problem/conflict/challenge,     and resolution (Local)	W-6-4.2 Establishing context, problem/conflict/ challenge, and resolution, and maintaining point of view, (1 <sup>st</sup> person, 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, or omniscient) (Local)	W-7-4.2 Establishing context, <u>character</u> <u>motivation</u> , problem/conflict/challenge, and resolution and maintaining point of view (State)	W-8-4.2 Establishing context, character motivation, problem/conflict/challenge, and resolution, and maintaining point of view (Local)	W-10-4.2 Establishing context, character motivation, problem/conflict/challenge, and resolution, significance of setting, and maintaining point of view (Local)	W-12-4.2 Establishing context, character motivation, problem/conflict/challenge, and resolution, significance of setting, and maintaining point of view (Local)		

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	Expressive Writing: Narratives – Creating a Story Line (W-4.3 to 4.6)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY		
W-5-4	W-6-4	W-7-4	W-8-4	W-10-4	W-12-4		
In written narratives, students	In written narratives, students	In written narratives, students	In written narratives, students	In written narratives, students	In written narratives, students		
organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events	organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events	organize and relate a	organize and relate a story line/plot/series of events	organize and relate a	organize and relate a		
by	by	story line/plot/series of events by	by	story line/plot/series of events by	story line/plot/series of events by		
• W–5–4.3 <u>Using transition</u>	• W–6–4.3 Using transition	• W-7-4.3 <u>Using a variety of</u>	• W–8–4.3 Using a variety of	• W-10-4.3 Using a variety of	• W–12–4.3 Using a variety of		
words/phrases to establish clear chronology and to	words/phrases to establish clear chronology and to	effective transitional devices (e.g., ellipses, time	effective transitional devices (e.g., ellipses, time	effective transitional devices (e.g., ellipses; time	effective transitional devices (e.g., ellipses; time		
enhance meaning (Local)	enhance meaning (Local)	transitions, white space, or	transitions, white space, or	transitions: such as flashback	transitions: such as flashback		
		words/phrases) to enhance	words/phrases) to enhance	or foreshadowing; white	or foreshadowing; white		
		meaning (State)	meaning (Local)	space; or words/phrases) to	space; or words/phrases) to		
				enhance meaning (Local)	enhance meaning (Local)		
• W-5-4.4	• W-6-4.4	• W-7-4.4	• W-8-4.4	• W–10–4.4 Using a variety	• W-12-4.4 Using a variety of		
Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	of effective literary devices	effective literary devices		
				(i.e., flashback or	(i.e., flashback or		
				foreshadowing, figurative language imagery) to	foreshadowing, figurative language imagery) to		
				enhance meaning (Local)	enhance meaning (Local)		
				cimane meaning (Escar)	emanee meaning (20cm)		
• W-5-4.5	• W-6-4.5	• W–7–4.5 Establishing and	• W–8–4.5 Establishing and	• W-10-4.5 Establishing and	• W–12–4.5 Establishing and		
Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	maintaining a theme (Local)	maintaining a theme (Local)	maintaining theme (Local)	maintaining theme (Local)		
• W-5-4.6	• W-6-4.6	• W–7–4.6 Providing a sense	• W–8–4.6 Providing a sense	• W–10–4.6 Providing a	• W–12–4.6 Providing a sense		
Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	of closure (Local)	of closure (Local)	sense of closure (Local)	of closure (Local)		

	Expressive Writing: Narratives – Applying Narrative Strategies (W-5.1 to 5.3)					
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY	
W -5-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-5-5.1 Using relevant and descriptive details to advance the plot/story line (Local)	W-6-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-6-5.1 Using relevant and descriptive details and sensory language to advance the plot/story line (Local)  EXAMPLE: I could hear bells ringing. It sent shivers down my spine.	W-7-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-7-5.1 Using relevant and descriptive details and sensory language to advance the plot/story line (State)	W-8-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-8-5.1 Creating images, using details and sensory language to advance the plot/story line (Local)	W-10-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies to engage the reader by  • W-10-5.1 Creating images, using relevant and descriptive details and sensory language to advance the plot/story line (Local)	W-12-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies to engage the reader by  • W-12-5.1 Creating images, using relevant and descriptive details and sensory language to advance the plot/story line (Local)	
W-5-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (Local)	W-6-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (Local)	• W-7-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (State)	W-8-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (Local)	W-10-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (Local)	W-12-5.2 Using dialogue to advance plot/story line (Local)	
W-5-5.3 <u>Developing</u> <u>characters through</u> <u>description</u> (Local)	W-6-5.3 Developing characters through description, <u>dialogue</u> , and <u>actions</u> (Local)	W-7-5.3 Developing characters through description, dialogue, and actions (State)	W-8-5.3 Developing characters through description, dialogue, actions, and relationships with other characters, when appropriate (Local)	W-10-5.3 Developing characters through description, dialogue, actions, and relationships with other characters, when appropriate (Local)	W-12-5.3 Developing characters through description, dialogue, actions (including gestures, expressions), and relationships with other characters, when appropriate (Local)	

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	Expressive Wr	riting: Narratives – Appl	ying Narrative Strategies	s (W-5.4 to 5.7)	
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY
W –5-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W–5–5.4 Not assessed at this level	W-6-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-6-5.4 Using voice appropriate to purpose (Local)	W-7-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-7-5.4 Using voice appropriate to purpose (State)	W-8-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies by  • W-8-5.4 Using voice appropriate to purpose (Local)	W-10-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies to engage the reader by  • W-10-5.4 Using voice appropriate to purpose (Local)	W-12-5 Students demonstrate use of narrative strategies to engage the reader by  • W-12-5.4 Using voice appropriate to purpose (Local)
W-5-5.5 <u>Establishing a</u> <u>focus when</u> writing about observations and experiences (Local)	W-6-5.5 <u>Maintaining focus</u> (Local)	• W-7-5.5 Maintaining focus (State)	• W-8-5.5 Maintaining focus (Local)	• W-10-5.5 Maintaining focus (Local)	• W-12-5.5 Maintaining focus (Local)
W-5-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and <u>excluding extraneous</u> <u>details</u> (Local)	W-6-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and excluding extraneous details (Local)	W-7-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and excluding extraneous details (Local)	W-8-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and excluding extraneous details (Local)	W-10-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and excluding extraneous details (Local)	W-12-5.6 Selecting and elaborating important ideas; and excluding extraneous details (Local)
• W-5-5.7 Not assessed at this level	• W-6-5.7 Not assessed at this level	• W-7-5.7 Not assessed at this level	W-8-5.7 Controlling the pace of the story (Local)  EXAMPLE: Developing the narrative with greatest emphasis on the most important parts	W-10-5.7 Controlling the pace of the story (Local)  EXAMPLES: Intentional use of sentence length and punctuation	W-12-5.7 Controlling the pace of the story (Local)  EXAMPLES: Developing tension or suspense

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Expressive Writing: Poetry (W-12)							
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY		
W-5-12	W-6-12	W-7-12	W-8-12	W-10-12	W-12-12		
In writing poetry, students	In writing poetry, students	In writing poetry, students	In writing poetry, students	In writing poetry, students	In writing poetry, students		
demonstrate awareness of	demonstrate awareness of	demonstrate awareness of	demonstrate awareness of	demonstrate awareness of	demonstrate awareness of		
purpose by  • W-5-12.1	purpose by • W−6−12.1	purpose by • W−7−12.1	purpose by	purpose by	purpose by		
Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-12.1 Writing poems in a variety of voices for a variety of audiences (purpose) (Local)	W-10-12.1 Writing poems in a variety of voices for a variety of audiences (purpose) (Local)	W-12-12.1 Writing poems in a variety of voices for a variety of audiences (purpose) (Local)		
• W-5-12.2 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-12.2 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-12.2 Writing poems that express the speaker's moods, thoughts, or feelings (Local)	W-8-12.2 Writing poems that express speaker's moods, thoughts, or feelings (Local)	W-10-12.2 Writing poems that express speaker's moods, thoughts, or feelings (Local)	W-12-12.2 Writing poems that express speaker's moods, thoughts, or feelings (Local)		
• W-5-12.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-12.3 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-12.3 Choosing conventional or alternative text structures to achieve impact (Local)  EXAMPLES (text structures): free verse, haiku, concrete poems	W-8-12.3 Choosing conventional or alternative text structures to achieve impact (Local)  EXAMPLES (text structures): free verse, haiku, concrete poems	W-10-12.3 Choosing conventional or alternative text structures to achieve impact (Local)  EXAMPLES (text structures): sonnet, free verse, haiku, ballad, ode, concrete poems	W-12-12.3 Choosing conventional or alternative text structures to achieve impact (Local)		

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	Expressive Writing: Poetry (W-13)							
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12			
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY			
W-5-13	W-6-13	W-7-13	W-8-13	W-10-13	W-12-13			
In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-5-13.1  Not assessed at this grade level	In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-6-13.1  Not assessed at this grade level	In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-7-13.2  Not assessed at this grade level	In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-8-13.1 Selecting vocabulary according to purpose and for effect on audience (Local)	In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-10-13.1 Selecting vocabulary according to purpose and for effect on audience (Local)	In writing poetry, use language effectively by  • W-12-13.1 Selecting vocabulary according to purpose and for effect on audience (Local)			
• W-5-13.2 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-13.2 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-13.2 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-13.2 Using rhyme, figurative language (Local)  EXAMPLES (of figurative language): simile, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia (Local)	W-10-13.2 Using rhyme, rhythm, meter, literary elements (e.g., setting, plot, characters) or figurative language (Local)  EXAMPLES (of figurative language): simile, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphor	W-12-13.2 Using rhyme, rhythm, meter, literary elements (e.g., setting, plot, characters) or figurative language (Local)  EXAMPLES (of figurative language): simile, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia, metaphor			
• W-5-13.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-13.3 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-13.3  Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-13.3  Not assessed at this grade level	W-10-13.3 Selecting and manipulating words, phrases, or clauses, for connotation/shades of meaning and impact (Local)	W-12-13.3 Selecting and manipulating words, phrases, or clauses, for connotation/shades of meaning and impact (Local)			
• W-5-13.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-13.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-13.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-13.4 Using a variety of poetic forms (Local)	W-10-13.4 Using a variety of poetic forms (Local)	W-12-13.4 Using a variety of poetic forms (Local)			

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	Expressive Writing: Reflective Essay (W-14.1 to 14.3)							
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12			
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY			
W-5-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-5-14.1 Not assessed at this grade level	W-6-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-6-14.1 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-7-14.1 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-8-14.1 Engaging the reader by establishing context (purpose) (Local)	W-10-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-10-14.1 Engaging the reader by establishing context (purpose) (State)	W-12-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-12-14.1 Engaging the reader by establishing context (purpose) (Local)			
• W-5-14.2 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-14.2 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-14.2 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-14.2 Analyzing a condition or situation of significance (e.g., reflecting on a personal learning or personal growth), or developing a commonplace, concrete occasion as the basis for the reflection (Local)	W-10-14.2 Analyzing a condition or situation of significance (e.g., reflecting on a personal learning or personal growth), or developing a commonplace, concrete occasion as the basis for the reflection (State)	W-12-14.2 Analyzing a condition or situation of significance or developing a commonplace, concrete occasion as the basis for the reflection (Local)			
• W-5-14.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-14.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-14.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-8-14.3 Not assessed at this grade level	W-10-14.3 Using an organizational structure that allows for a progression of ideas to develop (State)	W-12-14.3 Using an organizational structure that allows for a progression of ideas to develop (Local)			

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	Expressive Writing: Reflective Essay (W-14.4 to 14.6)							
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12			
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY			
W-5-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-5-14.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-6-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-6-14.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-7-14.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-8-14.4 Using a range of elaboration techniques (i.e., questioning, comparing, connecting, interpreting, analyzing, or describing) to	W-10-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-10-14.4 Using a range of elaboration techniques (i.e., questioning, comparing, connecting, interpreting, analyzing, or	W-12-14 In reflective writing, students explore and share thoughts, observations, and impressions by  • W-12-14.4 Using a range of elaboration techniques (i.e., questioning, comparing, connecting, interpreting, analyzing, or describing) to			
• W-5-14.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W–6–14.5 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-14.5 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-14.5 Providing closure - leaving the reader with something to think about (Local)	describing) to establish a focus (State)  • W-10-14.5 Providing closure - leaving the reader with something to think about (State)	W-12-14.5 Providing closure - leaving the reader with something to think about (Local)			
• W-5-14.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-14.6 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7 -14.6 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-8-14.6 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-10-14.6 Not assessed at this grade level	W-12-14.6 Making connections between personal ideas and experiences and more abstract aspects of life, leading to new perspectives or insights (Local)  EXAMPLE: In a reflection upon a personal friendship, a student identifies a new insight about the relationship.			

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Informational Writing: Reports, Procedures, or Persuasive Writing – Organizing Information (W-6.1 to 6.2)						
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY	
W-5-6 In informational writing (reports or procedures), students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-5-6.1 <u>Using an organizational text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea</u> (Local)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequential, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast	W-6-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-6-6.1 Using an organizational text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea (Local)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequential, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast	W-7-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-7-6.1 Using an organizational text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea (State)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): description, sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution	W-8-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-8-6.1 Using an organizational text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea (Local)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): sequence, chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation	W-10-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-10-6.1 Using a text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea or thesis (e.g., purpose, audience, context) (State)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): sequence (in procedures), chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation, deductive/inductive reasoning	W-12-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-12-6.1 Using a text structure appropriate to focus/controlling idea or thesis (e.g., purpose, audience, context) (Local)  EXAMPLES (of text structures): sequence (in procedures), chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, investigation, deductive/inductive reasoning	
W-5-6.2 Selecting appropriate information to set the context (Local)	W-6-6.2 Selecting     appropriate information to     set context, which may     include a lead/hook (Local)  EXAMPLES (of lead/hook):     startling statistic,     anecdote/scenario, moving from     the general to the specific,     quotation	W-7-6.2 Selecting appropriate information to set context, which may include a lead/hook (State)	W-8-6.2 Selecting appropriate information to set context, which may include a lead/hook (Local)	W-10-6.2 Selecting appropriate <u>and relevant</u> information ( <u>excluding</u> <u>extraneous details</u> ) to set context (State)	W-12-6.2 Selecting appropriate and relevant information (excluding extraneous details) to set context (Local)	

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Informational Writing: Reports, Procedures or Persuasive Writing – Organizing Information (W-6.3 to 6.5)						
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY	
W-5-6 In informational writing (reports or procedures), students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-5-6.3 Using transition words or phrases appropriate to organizing text structure (Local)  EXAMPLES: for procedures – using numbering, ordering; for compare/contrast – using "on the other hand"	W-6-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-6-6.3 Using transition words or phrases appropriate to organizational text structure (Local)	W-7-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-7-6.3 Using transitional words or phrases appropriate to organizational text structure (State)	W-8-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-8-6.3 Using transitional words or phrases appropriate to organizational text structure (Local)	W-10-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-10-6.3 Using transitional words or phrases appropriate to text structure (State)	W-12-6 In informational writing, students organize ideas/concepts by  • W-12-6.3 Using transitional words or phrases appropriate to text structure to enhance ideas (Local)	
W-5-6.4 Writing a conclusion that provides closure (Local)	W-6-6.4 Writing a conclusion that provides closure (Local)	W-7-6.4 Writing a conclusion that provides closure (State)	W-8-6.4 <u>Drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information</u> (Local)  EXAMPLES: in reports and persuasive – something discovered/new insights (aha!) or stating the significance (so what?); in procedures – conclusion advances readers' knowledge	W-10-6.4a Drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information (State)  EXAMPLES: in reports and persuasive – something discovered/new insights or stating the significance; in procedures – conclusion advances readers' knowledge  W-10-6.4b Synthesizing information from multiple research studies, including primary sources (Local)	W-12-6.4a Drawing a conclusion by synthesizing information (Local)      W-12-6.4b Synthesizing information from multiple sources to draw conclusions beyond those found in any single source (Local)	
W-5-6.5 Providing a list of resources (e.g. materials used in a tasks; sources used for references) (Local)	• W-6-6.5 <u>Listing sources</u> (Local)	W-7-6.5 Listing and citing sources (Local)	W-8-6.5 Listing and citing sources (Local)	W-10-6.5 Listing and citing sources <u>using standard</u> <u>format</u> (Local)	W-12-6.5 Listing and citing sources using standard format (Local)	

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]	Informational Writing: Reports, Procedures, or Persuasive Writing – Conveying Information (W-7)						
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY		
W-5-7 In informational writing (reports or procedures only), students effectively convey purpose by  • W-5-7.1 Establishing a topic (Local)	<ul> <li>W-6-7</li> <li>In informational writing, students effectively convey purpose by</li> <li>W-6-7.1 Establishing a topic (Local)</li> </ul>	W-7-7 In informational writing, students effectively convey purpose by  • W-7-7.1 Establishing a topic (State)	W-8-7 In informational writing, students effectively convey purpose by  • W-8-7.1 Establishing a topic (Local)	W-10-7 In informational writing, students effectively convey purpose by  • W-10-7.1 Establishing a topic (State)	W-12-7 In informational writing, students effectively convey purpose by  • W-12-7.1 Establishing a topic (Local)		
W-5-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea on a topic (Local)	W-6-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea on a topic (Local)	W-7-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea (State)	W-8-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea/thesis (Local)	W-10-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea/thesis (State)	W-12-7.2 Stating and maintaining a focus/controlling idea/thesis (Local)		
• W-5-7.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-7.3 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-7.3 Writing with a sense of audience, when appropriate (State)	• W-8-7.3 Writing with a sense of audience, when appropriate (Local)	• W-10-7.3 Writing with a sense of audience, when appropriate (State)	W-12-7.3 <u>Selecting and</u> using formal, informal, <u>literary, or technical</u> language appropriate to     audience and context (Local)		
• W-5-7.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-7.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-7.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-8-7.4 <u>Establishing an</u> authoritative voice (Local)	• W-10-7.4 Establishing an authoritative voice (State)	• W-12-7.4 Establishing an authoritative voice (Local)		
• W-5-7.5 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-7.5 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-7-7.5 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-8-7.5 Not assessed at this grade level	W-10-7.5 <u>Using precise and descriptive language that clarifies and supports intent</u> (State)	W-12-7.5 Using precise and descriptive language that clarifies and supports intent and enhances meaning (Local)		

Inf	Informational Writing: Reports, Procedures, or Persuasive Writing – Using Elaboration Strategies (W-8)						
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLIY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 STATE ASSESSED	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY		
W-5-8 In informational writing (reports and procedures only), students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-5-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea, and excluding extraneous information (Local)	W-6-8 In informational writing, students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-6-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea, and excluding extraneous information (Local)	W-7-8 In informational writing, students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-7-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea, and excluding extraneous information (State)	W-8-8 In informational writing, students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-8-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea, and excluding extraneous information (Local)	W-10-8 In informational writing, students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-10-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea or thesis, and excluding extraneous information (State)	W-12-8 In informational writing, students demonstrate use of a range of elaboration strategies by  • W-12-8.1 Including facts and details relevant to focus/controlling idea or thesis, and excluding extraneous information (Local)		
W-5-8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, use of visual images (Local)	W-6-8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, use of visual images (Local)	W-7-8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, use of visual images (State)	W-8-8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, use of visual images (Local)	W-10- 8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, contrasting, or using visual images to support intended purpose (State)	W-12-8.2 Including sufficient details or facts for appropriate depth of information: naming, describing, explaining, comparing, contrasting, or using visual images to support intended purpose (Local)		
• W-5-8.3 Not assessed at this grade level	W-6-8.3 Addressing readers' concerns (including counterarguments – in persuasive writing; addressing potential problems – in procedures; providing context – in reports) (Local)	W-7-8.3 Addressing readers' concerns (including counterarguments – in persuasive writing; addressing potential problems – in procedures; providing context – in reports) (State)	W-8-8.3 Addressing readers' concerns (including counterarguments – in persuasive writing; addressing potential problems – in procedures; providing context – in reports) (Local)	W-10-8.3 Addressing readers' concerns (anticipating and addressing potential problems, mistakes, or misunderstandings that might arise for the audience) (State)	W-12-8.3 Addressing readers' concerns (anticipating and addressing potential problems, mistakes, or misunderstandings that might arise for the audience) (Local)		
• W-5-8.4 Not assessed at this grade level	• W-6-8.4 Not assessed at this grade level	W-7-8.4 Commenting on the significance of information, when appropriate (State)  2006 Final Varsion	W-8-8.4 Commenting on the significance of the information, when appropriate (Local)	W-10-8.4 Commenting on the significance of the information (in reports, throughout the piece; in procedural or persuasive writing, as appropriate) (State)	W-12-8.4 Commenting on the significance of the information (in reports, throughout the piece; in procedural or persuasive writing, as appropriate) (Local)		

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	Writing Conventions: Applying Rules of Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics (W-9.1 to 9.4)							
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12			
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY			
W-5-9	W-6-9	W-7-9	W-8-9	W-10-9	W-12-9			
In independent writing,	In independent writing,	In independent writing,	In independent writing,	In independent writing,	In independent writing,			
students demonstrate command	students demonstrate command	students demonstrate command	students demonstrate command	students demonstrate command	students demonstrate command			
of appropriate English	of appropriate English	of appropriate English	of appropriate English	of appropriate English	of appropriate English			
conventions by	conventions by	conventions by	conventions by	conventions by	conventions by			
• W–5–9.1 Identifying or	• W–6–9.1 Applying rules of	• W–7–9.1 Applying rules of	• W–8–9.1 Applying rules of	• W-10-9.1 Applying rules of	• W-12-9.1 Applying rules of			
correcting grammatical errors	standard English usage to	standard English usage to	standard English usage to	standard English usage to	standard English usage to			
(Local)	correct grammatical errors (Local)	correct grammatical errors (State)	correct grammatical errors (Local)	correct grammatical errors	correct grammatical errors (Local)			
EXAMPLES: subject-verb	(Local)	(State)	(Local)	(State)	(Local)			
agreement	EXAMPLES: subject-verb agreement, <u>irregular plurals</u> , <u>sentence fragments and run-ons</u>	EXAMPLES: <u>Clear pronoun</u> <u>referent</u> , subject-verb agreement, <u>consistency of verb tense</u> , <u>irregular forms of verbs and nouns</u>	EXAMPLES: subject-verb agreement, pronoun-antecedent, consistency of verb tense, case of pronouns	EXAMPLES: subject-verb agreement, pronoun-antecedent, consistency of verb tense, case of pronouns	EXAMPLES: subject-verb agreement, pronoun-antecedent, consistency of verb tense, case of pronouns			
W-5-9.2 Applying basic capitalization rules (Local)	W-6-9.2 Applying basic capitalization rules (Local)	• W-7-9.2 <u>Applying</u> <u>capitalization rules</u> (State)	W-8-9.2 Applying capitalization rules (Local)	• W-10-9.2 Applying capitalization rules (Local)	W-12-9.2 Applying capitalization rules (Local)			
• W-5-9.3	• W-6-9.3	• W-7-9.3	• W-8-9.3	• W-10-9.3	• W-12-9.3			
Subsumed in W–5–9.4	Subsumed in W-6-9.4	Subsumed in W-7-9.4	Subsumed in W–8–9.4	Subsumed in W-10-9.4	Subsumed in W-12-9.4			
W-5-9.4 <u>Using punctuation</u> to clarify meaning (Local)  EXAMPLES: commas, apostrophes, quotation marks	W-6-9.4 Using punctuation to clarify meaning (Local)  EXAMPLES: commas, apostrophes, quotation marks	W-7-9.4 <u>Applying</u> appropriate punctuation to     various sentence patterns to     enhance meaning (State)  EXAMPLES: colons, semicolons	W-8-9.4 Applying appropriate punctuation to various sentence patterns to enhance meaning (Local)  EXAMPLES: hyphens, dashes, parentheses	W-10-9.4 Applying appropriate punctuation to various sentence patterns to enhance meaning (State)  EXAMPLES: hyphens, dashes, parentheses	W-12-9.4 Applying appropriate punctuation to various sentence patterns to enhance meaning (Local)  EXAMPLE: brackets			

	Writing Conventions: Applying Rules of Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics (W-9.5)								
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12				
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY	STATE ASSESSED	LOCAL ONLY				
W-5-9	W-6-9	W-7-9	W-8-9	W-10-9	W-12-9				
In independent writing,	In independent writing, students	In independent writing,	In independent writing, students	In independent writing,	In independent writing, students				
students demonstrate	demonstrate command of	students demonstrate	demonstrate command of	students demonstrate	demonstrate command of				
command of appropriate	appropriate English conventions	command of appropriate	appropriate English conventions	command of appropriate	appropriate English conventions				
English conventions by	by	English conventions by	by	English conventions by	by				
• W–5–9.5 Correctly spelling	• W–6–9.5 Correctly spelling	• W–7–9.5 Correctly spelling	• W–8–9.5 Applying	• W–10–9.5 Applying	• W–12–9.5 Applying				
grade-appropriate, high-	grade-appropriate, high-	grade-appropriate, high-	conventional and word-	conventional and word-	conventional and word-				
frequency words, including	frequency words, including	frequency words and	derivative spelling	derivative spelling	derivative spelling				
homonyms and homophones	homonyms and homophones	applying conventional	<u>patterns/rules</u> (Local)	patterns/rules (State)	patterns/rules (Local)				
and applying syllables and	and applying syllables and	spelling patterns/rules							
affix spelling patterns/rules	affix spelling patterns/rules	(State)	EXAMPLES: identifying	EXAMPLES: identifying	EXAMPLES: identifying				
(Local)	(Local)		relationships among roots and	relationships among roots and	relationships among roots and				
		EXAMPLES: consonant	common pre/suffixes, including	common pre/suffixes, including	common pre/suffixes, including				
EXAMPLES: consonant	EXAMPLES: consonant doubling,	doubling, consonant patterns,	foreign derivation	foreign derivation	foreign derivation				
doubling, consonant patterns,	consonant patterns, units of	units of meaning – common							
units of meaning – common	meaning – common roots, base	roots, base words, pre/suffixes							
roots, base words, pre/suffixes	words, pre/suffixes								

Oral Communicates Strategies: Interactive Listening (OC-1)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12	
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	
OC-5-1	OC-6-1	OC-7-1	OC-8-1	OC-10-1	OC-12-1	
In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication,	In oral communication, students	
demonstrate interactive listening by	demonstrate interactive listening by	demonstrate interactive listening by	demonstrate interactive listening by	students demonstrate interactive listening by	demonstrate interactive listening by	
OC-5-1.1 Following verbal instructions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	OC-6-1.1 Following verbal instructions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	OC-7-1.1 Following verbal instructions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	OC-8-1.1 Following verbal instructions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	OC-10-1.1 Following verbal instructions, to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	OC-12-1.1 Following verbal instructions to perform specific tasks, to answer questions, or to solve problems (Local)	
OC-5-1.2 <u>Summarizing</u> , paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented (Local)	OC-6-1.2 Summarizing, paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented (Local)	OC-7-1.2 Summarizing, paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented (Local)	OC-8-1.2 Summarizing, paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented (Local)	OC-10-1.2 Summarizing, paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented (Local)	OC-12-1.2 Summarizing, paraphrasing, questioning, or contributing to information presented to advance understanding (Local)	
• OC-5-1.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• OC-6-1.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• OC-7-1.3 Not assessed at this grade level	• OC–8–1.3 Not assessed at this grade level	OC-10-1.3 Identifying the thesis of a presentation, determining the essential elements of elaboration, and interpreting or evaluating the message (Local)	OC-12-1.3 Identifying the thesis of a presentation, determining the essential elements of elaboration, and interpreting or evaluating the message (Local)	
OC-5-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions <u>showing respect</u> <u>for a range of individual ideas</u> (Local)	OC-6-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions showing respect for a range of individual ideas (Local)	OC-7-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions showing respect for a range of individual ideas (Local)	OC-8-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions showing respect for a range of individual ideas (Local)	OC-10-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions showing respect for a range of individual ideas (Local)	OC-12-1.4 Participating in large and small group discussions showing respect for individual ideas (Local)	
OC-5-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	OC-6-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	OC-7-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	OC-8-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	OC-10-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	OC-12-1.5 Reaching consensus to solve a problem, make a decision, or achieve a goal (Local)	

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	Oral Communicates Strategies: Make Oral Presentations (OC-2.1 to 2.3)						
End of Grade 5	End of Grade 6	End of Grade 7	End of Grade 8	End of Grade 10	End of Grade 12		
LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY	LOCAL ONLY		
OC-5-2	OC-6-2	OC-7-2	OC-8-2	OC-10-2	OC-12-2		
In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students	In oral communication, students		
make oral presentations by	make oral presentations by	make oral presentations by	make oral presentations by	make oral presentations by	make oral presentations by		
• OC–5–2.1 <u>Demonstrating</u>	• OC–6–2.1 Demonstrating	• OC–7–2.1 Exhibiting logical	• OC–8–2.1 Exhibiting logical	• OC–10–2.1 Exhibiting logical	• OC–12–2.1 Exhibiting logical		
skills required in	skills and <u>logical organization</u>	organization and language	organization and language	organization and language	organization and language use,		
interpersonal, small group,	and language use in	use, appropriate to audience,	use, appropriate to audience,	use, appropriate to audience,	appropriate to audience,		
and public exchanges (e.g.,	interpersonal, small group and	context, and purpose (Local)	context, and purpose (Local)	context, and purpose (Local)	context, and purpose (Local)		
discussions, interviews)	public exchanges (e.g.,						
(Local)	discussions, interviews)						
00.5.2211.	(Local)	OC 7 22 Minutin	OC 9 22 Maintainin	OC 10 22 Maintainin	OC 12 2 2 Maintainin		
OC-5-2.2 Using verbal and nonverbal choices to convey	OC-6-2.2 Using verbal and nonverbal choices to convey	OC-7-2.2 <u>Maintaining a</u> operintent focus (Local)	OC-8-2.2 Maintaining a	• OC-10-2.2 Maintaining a	OC-12-2.2 Maintaining a  apprint force (Local)		
consistent focus (Local)	consistent focus (Local)	consistent focus (Local)	consistent focus (Local)	consistent focus (Local)	consistent focus (Local)		
consistent focus (Locar)	Consistent focus (Local)						
• OC-5-2.3 Telling stories,	• OC-6-2.3 Telling stories,	OC-7-2.3 Including smooth	OC-8-2.3 Including smooth	• OC-10-2.3 Including smooth	• OC-12-2.3 Including smooth		
giving information using	giving information using	transitions, supporting thesis	transitions, supporting thesis	transitions, supporting thesis	transitions, supporting thesis		
details and providing a	details /elaboration and	with well-chosen details, and	with well-chosen details, and	with well-chosen details, and	with well-chosen details, and		
coherent conclusion (Local)	providing a coherent	providing a coherent	providing a coherent	providing a coherent	providing a coherent		
	conclusion (Local)	conclusion (Local)	conclusion (Local)	conclusion (Local)	conclusion (Local)		
EXAMPLE: using books,							
pictures, displays, graphics, or	EXAMPLE: using books, pictures	EXAMPLES (of support and	EXAMPLES (of support and	EXAMPLES (of support and	EXAMPLES (of support and		
artifacts	displays, graphics, or artifacts	elaboration): Using illustrations,	elaboration): Using illustrations,	elaboration): Using <u>anecdotes</u> ,	elaboration): Using anecdotes,		
		visuals, detailed descriptions,	visuals, detailed descriptions,	analogies, illustrations, visuals,	analogies, illustrations, visuals,		
		restatements, paraphrases,	restatements, paraphrases,	detailed descriptions,	detailed descriptions, restatements,		
		examples, comparisons, artifacts	examples, comparisons, artifacts	restatements, paraphrases,	paraphrases, examples,		
				examples, comparisons, artifacts	comparisons, artifacts		

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Oral Communicates Strategies: Make Oral Presentations (OC-2.4 to 2.6)					
End of Grade 5 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 6 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 7 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 8 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 10 LOCAL ONLY	End of Grade 12 LOCAL ONLY
<ul> <li>OC-5-2</li> <li>In oral communication, students make oral presentations by</li> <li>OC-5-2.4 Providing effective and appropriate feedback to audience and small groups (Local)</li> </ul>	OC-6-2 In oral communication, students make oral presentations by  • OC-6-2.4 Effectively responding to audience questions and feedback (Local)	OC-7-2 In oral communication, students make oral presentations by  OC-7-2.4 Effectively responding to audience questions and feedback (Local)	OC-8-2 In oral communication, students make oral presentations by  OC-8-2.4 Effectively responding to audience questions and feedback (Local)	OC-10-2 In oral communication, students make oral presentations by  OC-10-2.4 Effectively responding to audience questions and feedback (Local)	OC-12-2 In oral communication, students make oral presentations by  OC-12-2.4 Effectively responding to audience questions and feedback (Local)
OC-5-2.5 Using a variety of strategies to engage audience (e.g., eye contact, voice tone, and gestures) (Local)	OC-6-2.5 Using a variety of strategies of address (e.g., eye contact, speaking rate, volume, articulation, inflection, intonation, rhythm, and gesture) to communicate ideas effectively (Local)	OC-7-2.5 Using a variety of strategies of address (e.g., eye contact, speaking rate, volume, articulation, inflection, intonation, rhythm, and gesture) to communicate ideas effectively (Local)	OC-8-2.5 Using a variety of strategies of address (e.g., eye contact, speaking rate, volume, articulation, inflection, intonation, rhythm, and gesture) to communicate ideas effectively (Local)	OC-10-2.5 Using a variety of strategies of address (e.g., eye contact, speaking rate, volume, articulation, enunciation, pronunciation, inflection, voice modulation, intonation, rhythm, and gesture) to communicate ideas effectively (Local)	OC-12-2.5 Using a     variety of strategies of     address (e.g., eye contact,     speaking rate, volume,     articulation, enunciation,     pronunciation, inflection,     voice modulation,     intonation, rhythm, and     gesture) to communicate     ideas effectively (Local)
• OC-5-2.6 Not assessed at this grade level	OC-6-2.6  Not assessed at this grade level	OC-7-2.6  Not assessed at this grade level	OC-8-2.6  Not assessed at this grade level	OC-10-2.6 Using tools of technology to enhance message (Local)	OC-12-2.6 Using tools of technology to enhance message (Local)

### Appendix A: GLOSSARY of Terms Used in WRITING Instruction and Assessment

### NECAP States have grouped the Writing GLEs/GSEs into six writing content clusters:

Habit of Writing: Writing Process and Writing Extensively (Applies to all Genres of Writing)
Structures of Language (Applies to all Genres of Writing)
Reading-Writing Connection: Writing in Response to Literary or Informational Text
Expressive Writing: Narratives, Poetry, Reflective Writing
Informational Writing: Reports, Procedures, Persuasive Writing
Writing Conventions (Applies to all Genres of Writing)

#### **Writing Genres Defined**

**NARRATIVE** – Writing that tells a story or recounts an event.

**REFLECTIVE ESSAY** – A form of writing in which an author explores and shares the meaning of a personal experience, belief, or idea.

**PERSUASIVE** – Persuasive writing is writing that aims at convincing people to accept a point of view, to change their minds about something or to act in a certain way. A persuasive essay is a form of writing in which a writer supports an opinion and tries to persuade an audience.

**PROCEDURE** - Writing a procedure is writing to explain a process or to inform an audience of how to do something. A procedure piece presents the steps of the process in a clear, logical, easy-to-follow manner; includes all necessary steps; and defines any terms the audience may not know.

**REPORT** – Writing that results from gathering, investigating, and organizing facts and thoughts on a focused topic.

**RESPONSE TO LITERARY OR INFORMATIONAL TEXT** – Writing in which the writer analyzes plot/ideas/concepts, making inferences about content, characters, philosophy, theme, author's craft, or other elements within a piece of literature or informational text.

Source: Adapted from Vermont Writing GLE Development, Kurzman, Gephart, Hawkins, 2003

#### **Glossary of Writing Terms**

Analysis – A separating of a whole into its parts with an examination of these parts to find out their nature and function

Antithesis - A contrast or opposition of thought, the opposite. In persuasive writing, it is the idea that every argument generates a counter argument. In effective persuasive writing, opposing arguments should be addressed and rebutted.

Audience – Those who read or hear what is written. Many qualities of writing must be appropriate to the audience: voice and tone, language, etc.

**Author's Craft** – The techniques the author chooses to enhance writing. Examples: style, bias, point of view, flashback, foreshadowing, symbolism, figurative language, sensory details, soliloquy, stream of consciousness, etc.

**Citation** – A direct quote from the text; acknowledgment and documentation of sources of information.

**Coherence** – The quality achieved when all the ideas are clearly arranged and connected. The arrangement of ideas, within and among paragraphs, should be organized in such a way that the reader can easily move from one point to another. When all ideas are arranged and connected, a piece of writing has coherence.

Context - The background information a reader needs to know. It may be a set of facts or circumstances surrounding an event or a situation, explanation of characters, or definition of important terms.

Concrete or Specific Details – Details are concrete when they can be seen, heard, smelled, tasted, or touched. The use of factual details to create a picture (e.g., ten antique, light brown wooden desks, each with a built-in ink well, were lined in two straight rows.)

**Controlling Idea** – This is the main idea/focus that runs throughout the paper.

**Conventions** - Features of standard written English that usually include sentence formation, grammar, spelling, usage, punctuation, and capitalization.

**Counter Argument** – See antithesis.

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**Diction** – The writer's choice of words based on their effectiveness.

**Elaboration** – Words used to explain and in some way support the central idea; the development and expansion of ideas and arguments. Elaboration varies with the type of writing. (For example, a report may have statistics, examples, anecdotes, and facts, while a narrative would have description, dialogue, show-not-tell, etc.)

**Embedded Phrases and Clauses** – Grammatical structures which are placed in simple sentences to enhance sentence variety (e.g., The bird sat on the fence...chirping loudly in the early morning mist; the bird with the colorful feathers sat on the fence which divided the pasture from the yard, while the cat looked longingly from the window.)

Figurative Language – Techniques used in writing (particularly expressive writing) to create images (e.g., similes, metaphors, alliteration, assonance, personification, onomatopoeia).

Focus – The specific idea(s) within the topic that the writer is addressing. (For example, if the topic is "horses," the focus might be: Horses are very expensive to own.)

**Inference -** A deduction or conclusion made from facts that are suggested or implied rather than overtly stated (Example: Mom said that I should study more and watch television less. I inferred that I should get better grades or the television would be taken out of my room.)

Occasion – The happening or event that makes the response possible.

Organization – The clear evidence of a plan or foundation on which writing is built; includes intentional introduction, conclusion, and internal/external transitions to connect ideas.

**Pacing** – The rate of movement and action of a narrative. (Examples of a problem with pacing: The story may take a long time to build to the climax, it may have only one or two sentences about the climax, or it may end abruptly.)

**Pedestrian** – Commonplace, usual; when applied to vocabulary, over-used ("good things," "nice stuff").

**Purpose** – The specific reason for writing; the goal of the writing (to entertain, express, inform, explain, persuade, etc.). Purpose has to do with the topic and the focus the writer is addressing, its central idea, theme, or message.

**Reference to Text** – Mentioning or alluding to something in the text without directly quoting the text (For example: Pip was frightened when he met the convict in the graveyard.)

Resolution - The portion of a play or story in which the problem is resolved. It comes after the climax and falling action, and is intended to bring the story to a satisfying end.

**Retelling** - A restatement of the events in the story.

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**Sensory Description** – Elaboration on a key part or character of the story that includes the five senses: sight, smell, touch, taste, and sound. All five senses do not have to be used, just the ones that naturally fit into the description. Feelings and thoughts, as well as dialogue, may be embedded.

Stance – The attitude or position the author has adopted; literally, how an author stands on the topic.

Stereotype – A pattern or form that does not change. A character is "stereotyped" if she or he has no individuality and fits a mold.

**Summary** – Writing that presents the main points of a larger work in condensed form.

**Text Structures** – The organizational structures used within paragraphs or within texts, appropriate to writing genre and purpose. Examples of text structures include: description, sequential chronology, proposition/support, compare/contrast, problem/solution, cause/effect, and investigation.

Theme – The central idea, message, concern, or purpose in a literary work, which may be stated directly or indirectly.

#### WRITTEN AND ORAL COMMUNICATION

Grades 5-12

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**Thesis** – The controlling idea about a topic that the writer is attempting to prove; a sentence that announces the writer's main, unifying, controlling idea about a topic. A thesis statement usually contains two main elements: a limited subject (Internet), a strong verb, and the reason for it - the "why"- (The Internet provides information of varying depth and quality).

Tone – The overall feeling or effect created by a writer's attitude, use of words, and sentence structure. This feeling may be serious, mock-serious, humorous, sarcastic, solemn, objective, etc.

**Topic** – The general subject matter covered in a piece of writing.

Transitions – Words or phrases that help tie ideas together (e.g., however, on the other hand, since, first, etc.); Transitional devices also include numbering, use of such things as space, ellipses to enhance meaning.

**Voice** – The style and quality of the writing, which includes word choice, a variety of sentence structures, and evidence of investment. Voice portrays the author's personality or the personality of a chosen persona. A distinctive voice establishes personal expression and enhances the writing.

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Appendix B: Overview of The Writing Process  Source: Adapted from New England Compact GLE Development; Stimson, Hyman and Bourassa, 2003					
					Aspects of the
Writing Process	Successful student writers learn through their own experiences with writing that writing is a recursive rather than a linear process, and that not all pieces of writing will be published. Classroom time for writing instruction should provide ample opportunities for prewriting activities, drafting multiple versions, revising, teacher and peer conferencing, self-assessment,				
	and sharing of writing.				
Prewriting	Establish a purpose and central/controlling idea or focus				
	<ul> <li>Generate ideas – mapping, webbing, note taking, interviewing, researching, etc.</li> </ul>				
	Organize ideas – consider other models of good writing, appropriate text structures to match purpose, various ways to organize information, etc.				
Drafting	Written draft(s) for an intended audience				
	Develop topic, elaborate, explore sentence variety and language use				
Revising	Reflect, add, delete, define/redefine content by self, teacher, peer				
(Content/Ideas)	Consider voice, tone, style, intended audience, coherence, transitions, pacing				
	Compare with rubric criteria and benchmark papers/models				
Editing	Check for correctness with self, teacher, peer				
(Conventions	Compare with rubric criteria and benchmark papers/models				
and Mechanics)	Use resources to support editing				
	Read aloud with self, teacher, peer				
Publishing	Share final draft with intended audience – orally, in print, electronically, etc.				