



Champion of IDEAS

correlated to

WIDA ELD Standards Framework, 2020 Edition

Citation-Based

Grades 6-8



Red Level



Blue Level



Yellow Level

Standard	Key Language Use	Interpretive or Expressive	G6-8 Notation	Grades 6-8	Grades 6-8 Language Features	CITATIONS
1	Narrate	na	ELD-SI.4-12.Narrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share ideas about one's own and others' lived experiences and previous learning Connect stories with images and representations to add meaning Identify and raise questions about what might be unexplained, missing, or left unsaid Recount and restate ideas to sustain and move dialogue forward Create closure, recap, and offer next steps 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 35, 48, 50, 249, 310, 333, 351, 360</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 55, 72, 97, 137, 147, 160, 186</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 40, 65, 67, 94, 97, 105, 119, 154</p>
1	Inform	na	ELD-SI.4-12.Inform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and classify facts and interpretations; determine what is known vs. unknown Report on explicit and inferred characteristics, patterns, or behavior Describe the parts and wholes of a system Sort, clarify, and summarize relationships Summarize most important aspects of information 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 51, 314, 316, 353, 366, 368</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 77, 220</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 33, 142, 246</p>
1	Explain	na	ELD-SI.4-12.Explain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate and convey initial thinking Follow and describe cycles and sequences of steps or procedures and their causes and effects Compare changing variables, factors, and circumstances Offer alternatives to extend or deepen awareness of factors that contribute to particular outcomes Act on feedback to revise understandings of how or why something is or works in particular ways 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 36, 87, 149, 164, 217, 227, 332</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 138, 161, 168, 207, 208</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 48, 126, 214</p>
1	Argue	na	ELD-SI.4-12.Argue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate questions about different perspectives Support or challenge an opinion, premise, or interpretation Clarify and elaborate ideas based on feedback Evaluate changes in thinking, identifying trade-offs Refine claims and reasoning based on new information or evidence 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 74, 150, 192, 195, 207, 385, 433</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 47, 85, 137</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 124-125</p>
2	Narrate	Interpretive	ELD-LA.6-8.Narrate.Interpretive	<p>Interpret language arts narratives by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying a theme or central idea that develops over the course of a text Analyzing how character attributes and actions develop in relation to events or dialogue Evaluating impact of specific word choices about meaning and tone 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 239, 312, 356, 359, 520, 521, 544, 546</p> <p>Red Level Writer: Activity 81</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 182, 192</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 19</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 180, 192</p> <p>Red Level Writer: Activity 81, 135</p>

2	Narrate	Expressive	ELD-LA.6-8.Narrate.Expressive	<p>Construct language arts narratives that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orient audience to context and point of view • Develop and describe characters and their relationships • Develop story, including themes with complication and resolution, time, and event sequences • Engage and adjust for audience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expanded noun groups to state who or what the narrative is about ■ A variety of sentence types to introduce the context such as rhetorical and other questions, statements, dialog (Are we ever truly happy? It was confusing time, nothing seemed normal.) ■ Adverbial and prepositional phrases to establish time and location (They stood together silently on the hill as the sun rose.) ■ Statements and questions to foreshadow or state complication (As she walked home, she felt watched.) ... ■ Verbs to describe character behaviors (turned instinctively), thoughts (concerned), feelings (pleased), speech (asked weakly) ■ Expanded verb groups to show relationship between characters ■ Saying, thinking, and feeling dialog verbs to add nuance to characters' relationships ("Danny," the old man said, "I was angry. Forgive me.") ■ Expanded noun groups to add description and detail (He was short, but strong, with light, closely cut hair and a determined face.) ■ Cohesive devices (pronouns, demonstratives, renaming, synonyms) to reference characters or ideas across the text ... ■ Dependent clauses to add details (the race, which only happened every four years) ■ A variety of verb tenses to pace narrative and locate events in time, including dialog ("Where are you going?" I asked.) ■ Connectors to develop and link sections of text to sequence time (meanwhile, later), ideas (in the first place, at this point), and add information (what's more, likewise, in addition) ■ Statements to provide closure, evaluate experience, or summarize narrative (Finally, it was over; The experience was enlightening; There are some things that can't be seen but only felt.) ... ■ Evaluative word choices to describe author's attitudes (with death-cold scorn in his voice; pitiful, gracious, self-sacrificing, enriching) ■ Literary devices (similes and metaphors) to enrich the narrative (fly like an eagle, life is a highway), alliteration (babbling brook), sensory words/phrases, and onomatopoeia (tick-tock) ■ Tone of voice, gesturing, acting behaviors to adjust for audience ■ Language to address reader/listener and draw them in (She scuffled away across the snowy field like a small hunched animal.) 	<p>Red Level TE: 207, 280-281, 511</p> <p>Red Level Writer: Activity 80, 109, 116</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 60-61, 90-91, 154-155, 238-239</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 22, 41, 70</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 100</p>
2	Inform	Interpretive	ELD-LA.6-8.Inform.Interpretive	<p>Interpret informational texts in language arts by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and/or summarizing main ideas and their relationship to supporting ideas • Analyzing observations and descriptions in textual evidence for key attributes, qualities, characteristics, activities, and behaviors • Evaluating the impact of author's key word choices over the course of a text 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 46, 73-74, 79, 127, 310, 337-338, 402-403, 434-435, 469, 478</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 124-125, 132-133, 167-168, 234-235, 266-267</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 65-66, 77, 95, 104, 122, 131, 150, 163, 207-208</p>
2	Inform	Expressive	ELD-LA.6-8.Inform.Expressive	<p>Construct informational texts in language arts that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce and define topic and/or entity for audience • Establish objective or neutral stance • Add precision, details, and clarity about relevant attributes, qualities, characteristics, activities, and behaviors • Develop coherence and cohesion throughout text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generalized nouns and descriptive titles to introduce topic (Revolutions, Environmental Disasters, Mining the Earth) ■ Opening statements to identify type of information (describing, comparing/contrasting, classifying) ■ Relating verbs (have, be, belong to) to link an entity with its attributes; define, describe, and classify (It was a cultural and intellectual movement.) ■ Timeless present verbs (rises, shapes, determines) to indicate generalizable nature of information ■ Expanded noun groups to define key concepts (a period in European history that took place) ... ■ Declarative statements to provide objective, factual information ■ Technical word choices to add precise and descriptive information without evaluative language (the effects versus devastating effects) ■ Generalized nouns to maintain neutrality (millennials, stringed instruments, marsupials) ■ Variety of structures to define and describe entities (embedded clauses, relating verbs, nominalizations, given/new patterns) ■ Reporting devices (saying verbs) to integrate sourced information into report (said, reported, claims), direct and indirect quotes ... ■ Adverbial and prepositional phrases to specify time and location (in 1592, following the Middle Ages, during the spring, along the ridge, located within the Earth's core) ■ Expanded noun groups to add precision (strummed or plucked vibration of the strings) ■ Adjectives and adverbs to answer questions about quantity, size, shape, manner (microscopic, right-angled, voraciously, precisely) ■ Contrasting connectors to differentiate between entities or components (unlike, as opposed to, however) ■ Visuals (graphs, data, diagrams) to support key details ... ■ Referential devices (pronoun reference, synonyms, renaming, collocations) to link ideas across sections of text ■ Topic or headings to serve as openers for sentences or paragraphs ■ Nominalization to condense clauses (it rained year after year=annual floods) or summarize key ideas 	<p>Red Level TE: 186, 266, 326-327, 392-393, 410-411, 539-540, 552</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 115-116, 163-164, 208-209, 270-271, 253</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 25, 30, 44, 74</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 70-72, 82, 197, 239, 249-250</p> <p>Yellow Level Writer: Activity 54</p>

2	Argue	Interpretive	ELD-LA.6-8.Argue.Interpretive	Interpret language arts arguments by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and summarizing central idea distinct from prior knowledge or opinions Analyzing how an author acknowledges and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints Evaluating relevance, sufficiency of evidence, and validity of reasoning that support claim(s) 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 197-198, 207, 212, 229-230</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 124-125, 223</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 31</p>
2	Argue	Expressive	ELD-LA.6-8.Argue.Expressive	Construct language arts arguments that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and develop claim(s) and acknowledge counterclaim(s) Support claims with reasons and evidence that are clear, relevant, and credible Establish and maintain formal style Logically organize claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence; offer a conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declarative statements to frame topic, provide background information, state claim, and acknowledge counterclaim (Graphic novels provide a unique way to read that appeals to many teenagers.) Noun groups to provide details (Maus, a graphic novel written and illustrated by Art Spiegelman...) Connectors to introduce alternative points of view (although, on the other hand, unlike, contrary to common belief) Pronouns, synonyms, collocations, renaming subjects to maintain cohesion (graphic novels=these unique texts=young adult comic books) ... A variety of clauses (adverbial, embedded) to support opinion and/or claim(s) (quotes, references, detailed descriptions, examples or other sources and data) (according to X, the author's claim) Connectors to elaborate an idea/interpretation (so, this means, therefore, leading one to believe, a way to think about this) Connectors to link claim(s) with evidence and reasoning (because, as a result, when, if, although, but) Literary devices to support evidence and interpretation (similes and metaphors, alliteration, idioms, figurative and sensory words/phrases, collocation, multi-lingual words/phrases) Modality to express obligation or certainty (might, could, must, need to) or to open up to other possibilities (possibly, apparently, perhaps, definitely, absolutely) ... First, second, third person use to connect with reader, build alliance, or maintain neutrality (unjust power, a theme throughout the text, reminds us to be aware of our individual resourcefulness as sources of hope in desperate situations) Authoritative declarative sentences to evaluate and interpret events (Spiegelman's clever use of imagery and graphic layout presents a unique way of using the graphic novel format.) Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs to adjust intensity and strength of message (somewhat powerful versus incredibly powerful, ugly versus grotesque) ... Connectors to support inferential conclusions (Students' preference for graphic novels is evident because/due to the rate these novels are checked out of the library.) Comparing/contrasting connectors to differentiate between claims and counterclaims (unlike, as opposed to, contrasted with, conversely, similarly, in spite of that) Verb structures to present information in a variety of ways (past, timeless present, passive voice) Connectors to sequence points in the argument and maintain logical progression (one way, another point, as mentioned previously, in addition) Summary statement to reiterate claim(s), call to action, or encourage a response (While Maus relies on images to get the point across, the message of how we dehumanize others is loud and clear.) 	<p>Red Level TE: 213</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 128-129, 262-263</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 34, 79</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 39, 170-171, 187-188</p>
3	Inform	Interpretive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
3	Inform	Expressive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
3	Explain	Interpretive	ELD-MA.6-8.Explain.Interpretive	Interpret mathematical explanations by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying concept or entity Analyzing possible ways to represent and solve a problem Evaluating model and rationale for underlying relationships in selected problem-solving approach 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 245</p> <p>Red Level Reader: 76</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 107, 147, 160</p> <p>Blue Level Reader: 63-69, 70-77</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 179</p> <p>Yellow Level Reader: 109-125</p>

3	Explain	Expressive	ELD-MA.6-8.Explain.Expressive	Construct mathematical explanations that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce concept or entity Share solution with others Describe data and/or problem-solving strategy State reasoning used to generate solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mathematical terms and phrases to describe concept, process, or purpose (this probability model, randomized sampling will provide more valid results) Relating verbs (belong to, are part of, be, have) to define or describe concept ... Generalized nouns to add precision to discussion (distributions, probability, frequencies) Language choices to reflect on completed and on-going process (we should have done this, we might be able to, what if we try) First person (I, We) to describe approach; third person to describe approach with neutral stance of authority Observational (notice, it appears, looks like) and comparative language (different from, similar to, the same) to share results (We notice our process was different, but we have the same solution.) Modality (verbs, adverbs, nouns, adjectives) to express opinions, degrees of certainty, or temper disagreement (It's a possibility, We have to do it this way, Maybe we could look at) ... Abstract, generalized, or multi-meaning noun groups to add precision to mathematical descriptions (randomized variation, proportional relationships, constituents) Visual data displays (tables, tree diagrams, simulations, data charts, manipulatives) to clarify approach and/or solution Connectors to link sentences and longer stretches of text signaling details of time (next, at the same time), causality (therefore, consequently, as a result), clarification (for example, as seen in the model) Passive voice verbs to explain or analyze (The variable is given a value of six.) Timeless present verbs to present generalizable truths (The hypotenuse is opposite the right angle.) ... Causal connectors to express reasoning (We took these steps to solve problems with the ratios because...) Conditional conjunctions to propose future options (if/so, if/then) and generalized relationships (if/will, if we follow the order of operations, we will show that...) 	<p>Red Level TE: 242</p> <p>Yellow Level Writer: Activity 62</p>
3	Argue	Interpretive	ELD-MA.6-8.Argue.Interpretive	Interpret mathematics arguments by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing conjectures with previously established results Distinguishing commonalities among strategies used Evaluating relationships between evidence and mathematical facts to create generalizations 	na	<p>Blue Level TE: 160</p> <p>Blue Level Reader: 70-77</p>
3	Argue	Expressive	ELD-MA.6-8.Argue.Expressive	Construct mathematics arguments that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create conjecture, using definitions and previously established results Generalize logic across cases Justify conclusions with evidence and mathematical facts Evaluate and critique others' arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditional conjunctions (if or when) to make and justify conjecture (If I add 4/5 and 3/4, the result will be less than 2 because each fraction is less than a whole number.) Relating verbs (have, belong to, be) to define principles, operational theorems, and properties (for right angled triangles the Pythagorean formula is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$) Adverbial phrases (qualities, quantities, frequencies) to add precision related to conjecture (For all integers, For every vote candidate A received, candidate B received three votes which means...) ... Declarative statements to present generalizable processes (The expression $4n-1$ can be used to find any value in the pattern.) Verbs to apply mathematical principles (commands) (use, do, apply, divide) across cases (Use the distributive property when there is no common factor.) ... Conditional structures (if/then, when) to demonstrate conclusions (If it's a proportional relationship then the ratio between the 2 variables is always going to be the same thing.) Technical nouns and noun groups to add precision and details (coordinate plane, one-variable equations, two- and three-dimensional shapes) Models, drawings, graphs to demonstrate principles ... Questions (what, how, why, do), requests (could, would) to request information, clarification, procedure (Could you show me how you got that answer? Why did you do...instead of...?) Causal connectors (so, because, therefore) to identify misconceptions (The pattern is multiplying by a factor of 2, so it can't be a linear function.) Negation (don't, doesn't, can't) and obligation modal verbs (have to, must, should, could, might) to engage with others (I don't think you can apply that theorem, I think you have to use this...) 	n/a
4	Inform	Interpretive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
4	Inform	Expressive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
4	Explain	Interpretive	ELD-SC.6-8.Explain.Interpretive	Interpret scientific explanations by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining investigable questions or design problems based on observations, information, and/or data about a phenomenon Determining central ideas in complex evidence and information to help explain how or why a phenomenon occurs Evaluating scientific reasoning that shows why data or evidence adequately supports conclusions 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 195, 260, 264</p> <p>Red Level Reader: 58-59, 77-79, 147-149</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 121-128, 281, 288-289</p> <p>Blue Level Reader: 248-249, 140-147, 148-153</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 179, 236-237, 246-247</p> <p>Yellow Level Reader: 109-125, 140-147, 148-155</p>

4	Explain	Expressive	ELD-SC.6-8.Explain.Expressive	<p>Construct scientific explanations that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe valid and reliable evidence from sources about a phenomenon Establish neutral or objective stance in how results are communicated Develop reasoning to show relationships among independent and dependent variables in models and simple systems Summarize patterns in evidence, making trade-offs, revising, and retesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract nouns to introduce concepts, ideas, and technical terms (effects, predator-prey relationships, magnetic forces) Cohesion to reference ideas, people across text (pronouns, substitutions, renaming, synonyms, collocations) Relating verb groups to state relationships or attributes (have, be, belong to) A variety of ways to define phenomenon (relative clauses, declarative statements) ... Passive voice and declarative statements (Indonesia was formed by, tectonic plates have shifted for billions of years) Word choices to moderate stance (hedging) (could/might, a possibility, usually) Objective and evaluative language to adjust precision and establish shared interest ... Connectors to link clauses and combine ideas into logical relationships (as a result, therefore) or order events Variety of clause types to express causality (If magma is thick, gas bubbles cannot easily escape, building pressure as the magma rises.) Given/new patterns to link relationships, add new details, and condense information into abstract nouns ... Labeling/describing diagrams, graphics, data, statistics to add information about a phenomenon Ask and answer questions to theorize, clarify, and make extrapolations about a phenomenon Conditional clauses (if/then) to generalize a phenomenon to additional contexts 	<p>Red Level Writer: Activity 75</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 71, 74, 82, 85</p> <p>Yellow Level Writer: Activity 62</p>
4	Argue	Interpretive	ELD-SC.6-8.Argue.Interpretive	<p>Interpret scientific arguments by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying convincing evidence from data, models, and/or information from investigations of phenomena or design solutions Comparing reasoning and claims based on evidence from two arguments on the same topic Evaluating whether they emphasize similar or different evidence and/or interpretations of facts 	na	Yellow Level TE: 188
4	Argue	Expressive	ELD-SC.6-8.Argue.Expressive	<p>Construct scientific arguments that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and contextualize topic/phenomenon in issues related to the natural and designed world(s) Support or refute a claim based on data and evidence Establish and maintain a neutral or objective stance Signal logical relationships among reasoning, evidence, data, and/or a model when making or defending a claim or counterclaim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of ways to define phenomenon (relative clauses, declarative statements, relational verbs) Abstract nouns to introduce concepts, ideas, and technical terms (molecules, atoms, reactions, energy, regrouping) A variety of verb groups (past, timeless present, future, conditional) to describe events known or anticipated ... Expanded noun groups to classify and/or add details (energy releasing reactions, reconfigured molecular bonds) Connectors to link clauses and establish logical relationships (as a result, therefore, to be more precise, instead, however, on the other hand) Variety of clause types to express causality (If the total number in each type of atom is conserved, there is no change in the atom's mass.) Diagrams, models, data, graphics to add support to claim or evidence ... Passive voice and declarative statement to establish a factual stance (Some chemical reactions release energy, others store it.) Word choices to moderate stance (hedging) (could/might, a possibility, usually, often) ... Given/new patterns to link relationships, add new details, and condense information into abstract nouns Cohesion to reference ideas, concepts, phenomena across text (pronouns, substitutions, renaming subjects, collocations, synonyms) Connectors to signal time (next, at the same time), causality (therefore, consequently, as a result, because), clarification (for example, this shows how...) 	Yellow Level TE: 188
5	Inform	Interpretive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
5	Inform	Expressive	na at this grade	na at this grade	na at this grade	n/a
5	Explain	Interpretive	ELD-SS.6-8.Explain.Interpretive	<p>Interpret social studies explanations by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining multiple points of view in sources for answering compelling and supporting questions about phenomena or events Analyzing sources for logical relationships among contributing factors or causes Evaluate experts' points of agreement, along with strengths and weakness of explanations 	na	<p>Red Level TE: 434, 442-445, 451-452, 466-469, 476-478, 483-485, 491</p> <p>Red Level Reader: 121-124, 125-126, 127-129, 130-134, 135-137, 138-141, 153-155</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 194-196, 203-204, 217-219, 228-229, 234-237</p> <p>Blue Level Reader: 78-87, 89-99, 100-107, 108-119</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 31-32, 34-35, 44-47, 62-63, 65-66, 77</p> <p>Yellow Level Reader: 4-11, 12-25, 26-39, 40-51</p>

5	Explain	Expressive	ELD-SS.6-8.Explain.Expressive	<p>Construct social studies explanations that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduce and contextualize phenomena or events ● Establish perspective for communicating outcomes, consequences, or documentation ● Develop reasoning, sequences with linear and nonlinear relationships, evidence, and details, acknowledging strengths and weaknesses ● Generalize multiple causes and effects of developments or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prepositional phrases of time, place to contextualize phenomena or events (a place where tourists already come) ■ A variety of structures (embedded clauses, relating verbs, nominalizations, noun groups) to define phenomena or events ■ Cohesion to reference ideas, people across text (pronouns, substitutions, renaming, synonyms, collocations) ... ■ Passive voice to emphasize main topic (British trade was disrupted by...) ■ Active verbs to highlight agents and recipients (The colonists disrupted British trade.) ■ Declarative statements to evaluate and interpret events (Feudalism was the ultimate system of control for medieval society.) ■ Verbs and adjectives to judge behavior or moral character (rallied, conquered, cruel, compassionate) ... ■ Nominalizations to name abstract concepts, ideas, ideologies (colonization, feudalism) ■ Dependent clauses to express details as a result of place, manner, duration, extent ■ Complex sentences to clarify causal, linked, time-bound, or sequential relationships ■ Expanded noun groups to add details (living standards of 18th century people) ■ Connectors to maintain chronological, causal or logical relationships (as a result, meanwhile, later, in order to) ... ■ Word choices to evaluate, judge, or appreciate significance of events or phenomena ■ Nominalizations to summarize events and name abstract phenomena 	<p>Red Level TE: 446-447</p> <p>Red Level Writer: Activity 139</p> <p>Blue Level TE: 208-209</p> <p>Blue Level Writer: Activity 48, 55, 61, 66</p> <p>Yellow Level TE: 71-72, 82-83</p> <p>Yellow Level Writer: Activity 2, 9, 14, 17</p>
5	Argue	Interpretive	ELD-SS.6-8.Argue.Interpretive	<p>Interpret social studies arguments by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying topic and purpose (argue in favor or against a position, present a balanced interpretation, challenge perspective) ● Analyzing relevant information from multiple sources to support claims ● Evaluating point of view and credibility of source based on relevance and intended use 	na	Yellow Level TE: 124-125
5	Argue	Expressive	ELD-SS.6-8.Argue.Expressive	<p>Construct social studies arguments that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduce and contextualize topic ● Select relevant information to support claims with evidence gathered from multiple sources ● Establish perspective ● Show relationships between claims and counterclaims, differences in perspectives, and evidence and reasoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Generalized nouns and a descriptive title to introduce topic (empire, excavation, The Cradle of Modern Civilization) ■ A variety of verb tenses (past, timeless present, relational) to present position and/or provide background information ■ Expanded noun groups with embedded and relative clauses to add details (Mesopotamia, often referred to as the Cradle of Life, was located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.) ■ Cohesion to reference ideas, people across text (pronouns, synonyms, substitutions, renaming, collocations) ■ Connectors to structure paragraphs (first, in the beginning, meanwhile, as a result, in conclusion) ■ Given/new patterns to link relationships, add new details, and condense information into abstract nouns ... ■ A variety of clauses to frame details, examples, quotes, data (according to, historians disagree, several sources suggest, these data suggest) ■ Adverbial and prepositional phrases to specify time (duration, specific date or range), location, how or why something happened (during the late Neolithic period, the area between...) ■ A variety of verb forms to express agency in doing, thinking, saying, feeling actions (I contradicted him, we support, they challenged) ... ■ Passive voice to keep emphasis on main topic rather than who or what is doing the action (Soldiers were housed in primitive tents.) or to keep emphasis on who or what is doing the action ■ Objective or emotive language to appeal to logic or feelings (credited with inventing the wheel versus the greatest inventions of all times) ■ Evaluative verbs, adverbs, and adjectives to add author's perspective (dominated, absolutely, compelling) ... ■ Connectors to link claims with evidence and reasoning (because, but, as a result, when, if, although, therefore) ■ Connectors to signal alternate points of view (on the other hand, contrary to common belief, according to), show concession or comparison/contrast (while, although, instead, despite this, however) ■ Modality in summary statements to reiterate position, or create a call to action (could be argued, undoubtedly, ought to, may) 	Yellow Level TE: 71-72, 81-82