

## Grade 6 Language

2010 AZ English Language Arts Standards (ELA)	English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS)	
Language - Stage IV		
Standard 1: The student will identify and apply conventions of standard English in his or her communications.		
6.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <b>(Essential a-e)</b>  <b>See Stage V following.</b>	HI-4: differentiating between personal subjective, personal objective, and personal possessive pronouns and their placement in sentences. <b>(a only)</b>	Pronouns
	HI-7: stating when to use reflexive and intensive pronouns and using reflexive and intensive pronouns. <b>(b only)</b>	Pronouns
Language - Stage V (6.L.1 only)		
6.L.1 Stage V Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <b>(Essential a-e)</b>	HI-1: using and justifying the appropriate personal subjective pronouns based upon the antecedent. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Pronouns
	HI-2: using and justifying the appropriate personal subjective and personal objective pronouns. (e.g., I used "them" instead of "they" because...) <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Pronouns
	HI-3: using and justifying the appropriate adjective form of the personal possessive pronoun versus the objective form. (e.g., I used "your" instead of "yours" because...) <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Pronouns
	HI-4: differentiating between personal subjective,	Pronouns

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	<p>personal objective, and personal possessive pronouns and their placement in sentences. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	
	<p>HI-7: stating when to use reflexive and intensive pronouns; using reflexive and intensive pronouns. <b>(b only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	Pronouns
<p>6.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple- meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade- appropriate general academic and domain- specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression. <b>(Essential)</b></p>		

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Language - Stage IV		
Standard 2: The student will acquire English language vocabulary and use it in relevant contexts.		
6.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. <b>(Essential a-e)</b>	HI-5: using simple present tense irregular verbs: to be, to have, to do, and to go to produce declarative, negative, and interrogative simple sentences. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-6: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using simple present tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-7: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using present progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-9: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using simple past tense regular verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-10: using simple past tense irregular verbs: to be, to have, to do, and to go to produce declarative, negative, and interrogative simple sentences (subject-verb agreement). <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-11: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using irregular simple past tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	
	HI-12: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative	Verbs

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sentences using the simple future tense (will) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	
HI-14: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the present participle “going” with the infinitive verb to form the future tense. (e.g., I am going to dance.) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-15: using linking verbs of sensation (taste, smell, sound and feel); linking verbs of being (act, seem, appear, look); and linking verbs of change (became, turned, has gone) to complete a declarative, negative, and interrogative sentence (e.g., The milk has gone bad.) (subject-verb agreement). <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-16: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the past progressive tense with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-18: producing sentences using modal auxiliary verbs (i.e., will, can, could, may, might, must, should, would) and negative modal auxiliary verbs (i.e., cannot, should not) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-19: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the future progressive tense with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-20: producing declarative,	Verbs

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negative, and interrogative sentences using regular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(b and c only)</b>	
HI-21: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using irregular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(b and c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-22: differentiating between the use of simple past tense and the present perfect tense. <b>(b only)</b>	Verbs
HI-23: differentiating between the use of action verbs and non-action/stative verbs without a present progressive form (i.e., want, need, like) (e.g., I am longing for a vacation versus I want a vacation.) <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-24: differentiating between the use of action verbs and non-action/stative verbs (i.e., see/watch, hear/listen) in context. <b>(a only)</b>	Verbs
HI-4: differentiating among prepositions of location, direction and time. <b>(a only)</b>	Prepositions
HI-1: defining, using, and differentiating coordinating conjunctions used to join nouns, verbs, adjectives, phrases and clauses. <b>(a only)</b>	Conjunctions
HI-2: defining and differentiating correlative conjunctions both/and and either/or. <b>(a and e only)</b>	Conjunctions
HI-3: defining and differentiating correlative conjunctions not only...but also. <b>(a and e only)</b>	Conjunctions

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<p>6.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>6.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 6 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. . <b>(Essential)</b></p>	<p>HI-2: identifying the meaning/usage of sight words and applying in context.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>
	<p>HI-3: identifying the meaning/usage of high frequency words and applying them in context.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>
	<p>HI-4: explaining the meaning and usage of grade-specific academic vocabulary and symbols.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>
	<p>HI-12: determining the appropriate definition of a multiple-meaning word in context with visual support. <b>(a only)</b></p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>
	<p>HI-13: analyzing grade-level content words in context to determine meaning. <b>(a only)</b></p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>

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	HI-14: using reference materials, print and/or electronic, to identify meanings, spelling, pronunciation, and usage of words. <b>(c, d only)</b>	Vocabulary
	HI-17: interpreting the words and clauses that signal chronological sequence, description, cause and effect, and problem and solution. <b>(a only)</b>	Vocabulary
6.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. . <b>(Essential)</b>	HI-15: distinguishing the literal and figurative meanings of idioms.	Vocabulary
	HI-16: determining the intended meaning of figurative language.	Vocabulary
6.L.6 Acquire and use accurately grade- appropriate general academic and domain- specific words and phrases; gather vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression. . <b>(Essential)</b>		