

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.5	ELA.EE.RI.6.5	Initial Precursor:
Analyze how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas	Determine how the title fits the structure of the text	 Demonstrates receptive understanding of the action words that accompany familiar games or routines Distal Precursor: Can identify the concrete details, such as individuals, events, or ideas in familiar informational texts Proximal Precursor: Can determine if an informational text is providing information about events, giving
		directions, or providing information on a topic
		Target:
		 Can understand how the title indicates information about or fits the structure of an informational text
		Successor:
		 Taking the structure of the text into account, the student can identify how a fact, step, or event fits into the text

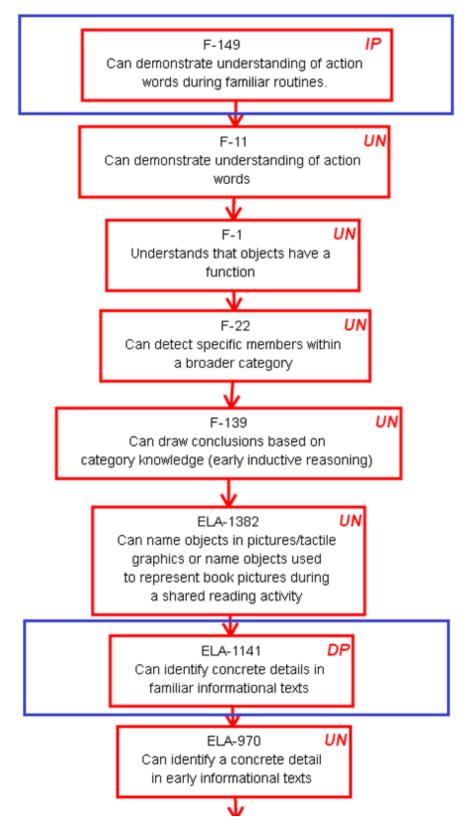
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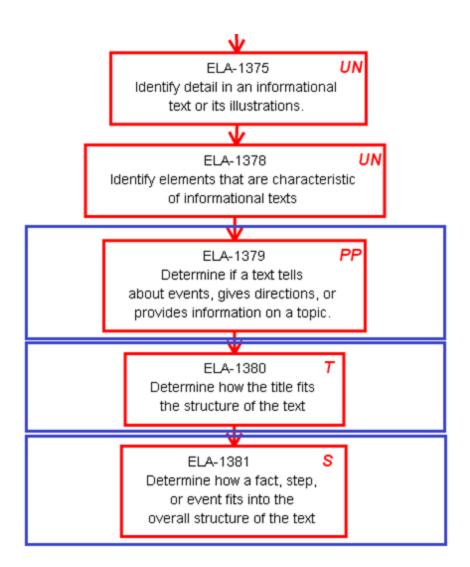
A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

ΙP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested

ELA.EE.RI.6.5 - Determine how the title fits the structure of the text.







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.EE.RL.6.1	ELA.EE.RL.6.1	Initial Precursor:
Cite textual evidence	Determine what	 Can differentiate between text and pictures.
to support analysis of	a text says	Can pair an object with a picture, tactile
what the text says	explicitly as well	graphic, or other symbolic representation
explicitly as well as	as what simple	of the object
inferences drawn	inferences must	Distal Precursor:
from the text	be drawn	 Can identify the key elements in a story,
		including the main characters, setting, and
		the major events
		Proximal Precursor:
		 Can identify the concrete details, such as
		characters, objects, setting, and major
		events that are specifically stated in a
		narrative text
		Target:
		Can analyze a narrative and differentiate
		between explicitly-stated information and
		implications in the text that require an
		inference
		Successor:
		Can analyze a narrative to identify where it
		expresses information explicitly and where
		inferences should be made to determine the
		implicit information underlying the explicit
		information

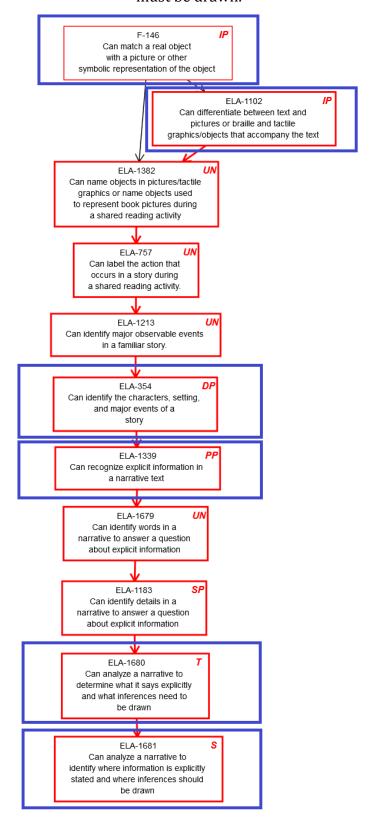
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DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
т	Tawast		

ELA.EE.RL.6.1 - Determine what a text says explicitly as well as what simple inferences must be drawn.





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RL.6.2	ELA.EE.RL.6.2	Initial Precursor:
Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments	Identify details in a text that are related to the theme or central idea	 Can pair an object with a picture, tactile graphic, or other symbolic representation of the object Distal Precursor: Can identify elements in a story (characters, other key details in the text) when asked Proximal Precursor: Can identify what the overall goal or main idea of a single episode is in a narrative by inferring from the characters, settings, and actions
		Target:
		Can determine the details that provide for
		the foundation of the theme in a narrative
		Successor:
		 Can determine the events that provide for
		the foundation of the theme in a narrative

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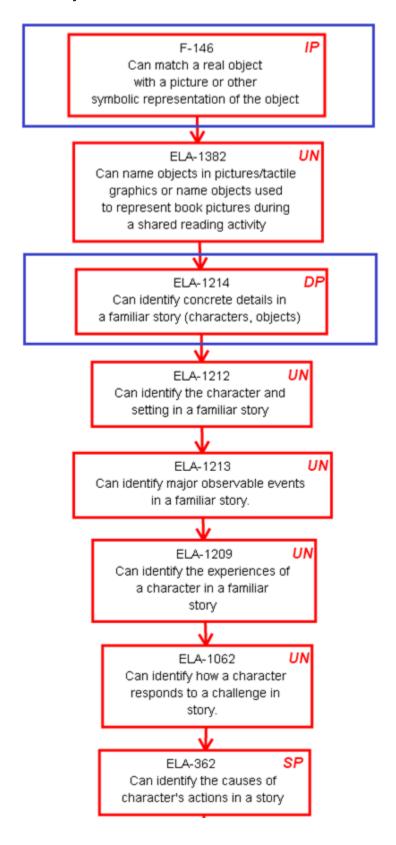
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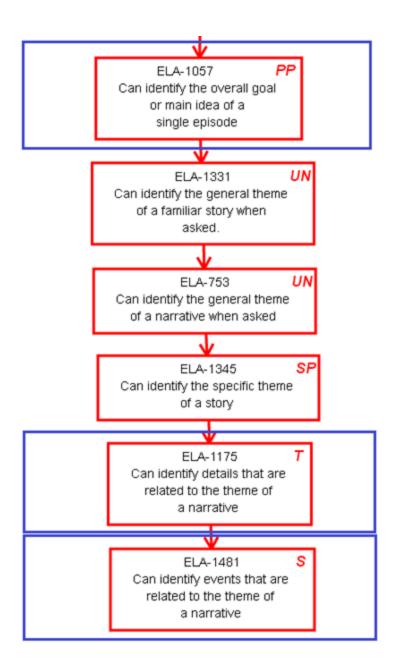
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DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
т	Tawast		

Target

ELA.EE.RL.6.2 - Identify details in a text that are related to the theme or central idea.







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels		
Standard	Element			
ELA.RL.6.4	ELA.EE.RL.6.4	Initial Precursor:		
Determine the	Determine how	Can understand adjectives in others' speech		
meaning of words	word choice	Distal Precursor:		
and phrases as they	changes the	 Can demonstrate an understanding of 		
are used in a text,	meaning in a text	words with opposite meanings (e.g., cold,		
including figurative		hot, up, down)		
and connotative		Proximal Precursor:		
meanings; analyze		Can understanding that words might have a		
the impact of a		slightly different meaning or use depending		
specific word choice		on the specific context in which they are		
on meaning and tone		used		
		Target:		
		 Can ascertain how the meaning of a 		
		narrative is influenced by the author's		
		choice of words		
		Successor:		
		 Can infer word meaning using semantic 		
		clues in the sentence or paragraph,		
		including restatement, illustrations or		
		examples, similes, metaphors,		
		personification, summary, and cause/effect		

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ELA.EE.RL.6.4 - Determine how word choice changes the meaning in a text. F-75 Can demonstrate understanding of property words UN F-151 Can sort objects on the basis of a property F-139 UN Can draw conclusions based on category knowledge (early inductive reasoning) ELA-224 Can demonstrate an understanding of words with opposite meanings UN ELA-229 Can identify words with the opposite meanings UN ELA-672 Can identify words with similar or different meanings to a target word ELA-2108 UN Can identify the synonyms and antonyms of a target word UN ELA-673 Can use the relationship between words to better understand each word's meaning in context ELA-1296 Can demonstrate an understanding that words have different uses in different contexts ELA-1401 Can determine how word choice influences the meaning of a narrative ELA-1023 s Can rely on semantic clues to determine the meaning of a word in context



Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RL.6.6	ELA.EE.RL.6.6	Initial Precursor:
Explain how an	Identify words	 Can recognize when he or she encounters
author develops the	or phrases in the	familiar people, objects, places, and events
point of view of the	text that	Distal Precursor:
narrator or speaker	describe or show	 Can identify the feelings of specific
in a text	what the	characters in narratives
	narrator or	Proximal Precursor:
	speaker is	 Can determine who the narrator is in a
	thinking or	story he or she is reading
	feeling	Target:
		 Can describe what the narrator or current
		speaker is thinking or feeling by identifying
		relevant words or phrases, such as "I
		ruminated on the missed opportunity at
		catching the thief on that fateful night at the
		mansion"
		Successor:
		 Compares the points of views of two
		characters or narrators in a text

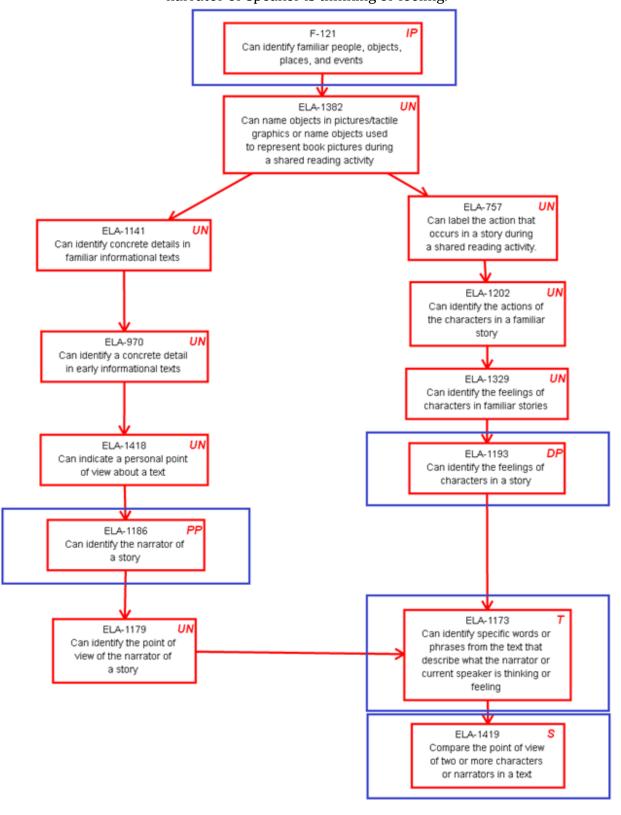
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	_		

ELA.EE.RL.6.6 - Identify words or phrases in the text that describe or show what the narrator or speaker is thinking or feeling.





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.1	ELA.EE.RI.6.1	Initial Precursor:
Cite textual evidence	Analyze a text to	 Can differentiate between text and pictures.
to support analysis of	determine what	Can pair an object with a picture, tactile
what the text says	it says explicitly	graphic, or other symbolic representation
explicitly as well as	as well as what	of the object
inferences drawn	inferences	Distal Precursor:
from the text	should be drawn	 Can identify illustrations or tactile
		graphics/objects that reflect aspects of a
		familiar text, such as setting, characters, or
		action if it is a story or a person, place,
		thing, or idea if it is an informational text
		Proximal Precursor:
		 Able to identify explicit details in an
		informational text
		Target:
		 Can analyze an informational text and
		differentiate between explicitly-stated
		information and implications in the text
		that require an inference
		Successor:
		 Student can determine both explicit
		information and can identify within the text
		where an inference is needed (they still
		don't necessarily have to be able to make
		the inference)

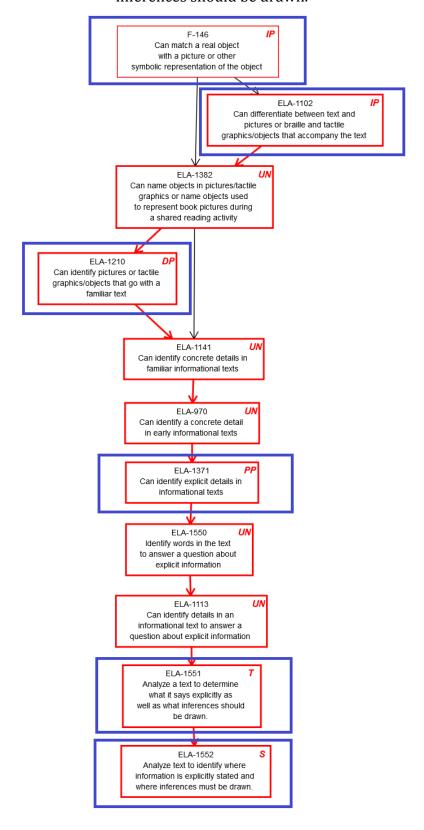
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DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
T	Target		

ELA.EE.RI.6.1 - Analyze a text to determine what it says explicitly as well as what inferences should be drawn.





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.2	ELA.EE.RI.6.2	Initial Precursor:
Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments	Determine the main idea of a passage and details or facts related to it	 Can demonstrate a receptive understanding of the property words that describe the objects that accompany familiar games or routines Distal Precursor: Can identify the concrete details, such as individuals, events, or ideas in familiar informational texts Proximal Precursor: Can determine which details in a paragraph of an informational text are important Target:
		 Can determine which details contained within a paragraph of an informational text provide an important contribution to the paragraph's main idea Successor: Can determine which key details in an informational text support the main idea of the whole text or a section of it

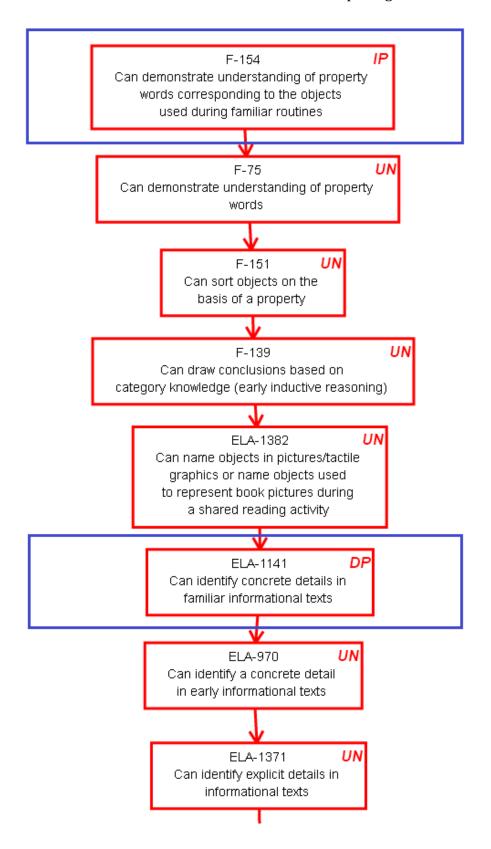
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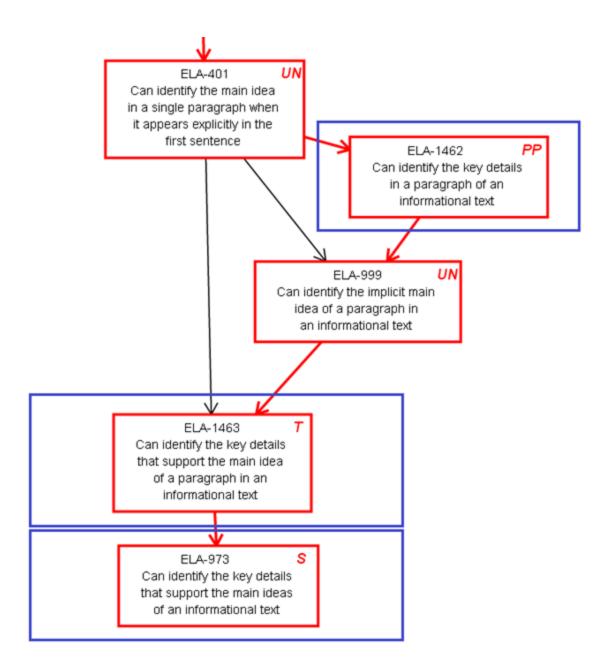
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ELA.EE.RI.6.2 - Determine the main idea of a passage and details or facts related to it.







ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, LINKAGE LEVELS, AND MINI-MAP ELA: GRADE 6

ELA.EE.RI.6.4

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	Linkage Levels
		7.11.15
ELA.RI.6.4	ELA.EE.RI.6.4	Initial Precursor:
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings	Determine how word choice changes the meaning of a text	 Can demonstrate a receptive understanding of the property words that describe the objects that accompany familiar games or routines Distal Precursor: Can demonstrate an understanding of words with opposite meanings (e.g., cold, hot, up, down) Proximal Precursor: Can understanding that words might have a slightly different meaning or use depending on the specific context in which they are used Target: Can ascertain how the meaning of an
		informational text is altered by the specific word choices the author makes
		Successor:
		Can determine how word choice in an informational text is used to persuade or inform

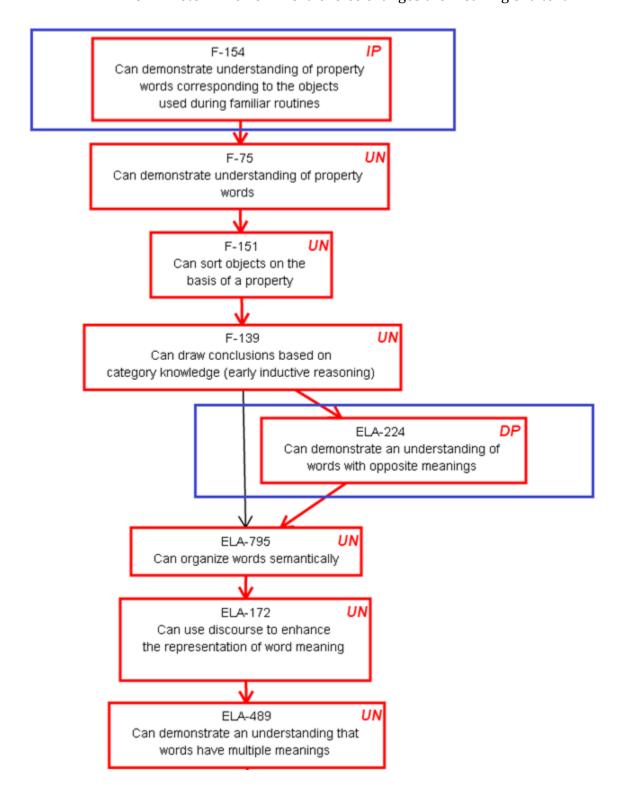
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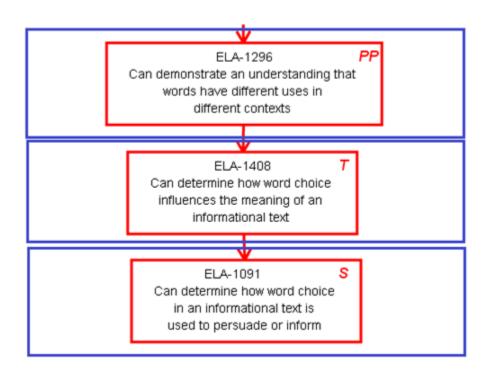
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DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested

ELA.EE.RI.6.4 - Determine how word choice changes the meaning of a text.







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.6	ELA.EE.RI.6.6	Initial Precursor:
Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how	Identify words or phrases in the text that describe or show	 Can demonstrate a receptive understanding of the property words that describe the objects that accompany familiar games or routines
it is conveyed in the	the author's	Distal Precursor:
text	point of view	 Can identify the concrete details, such as individuals, events, or ideas in familiar informational texts
		Proximal Precursor:
		 Can identify the relationship between multiple concrete facts or details in a literature or informational text
		Target:
		 Can identify words or phrases for
		determining the point of view of an informational text's author
		Successor:
		 Can identify the author's point of view or
		purpose for writing an informational text
		on the topic at hand. The point of view of an author is his/her physical or mental relationship with a specific event or area of a general topic

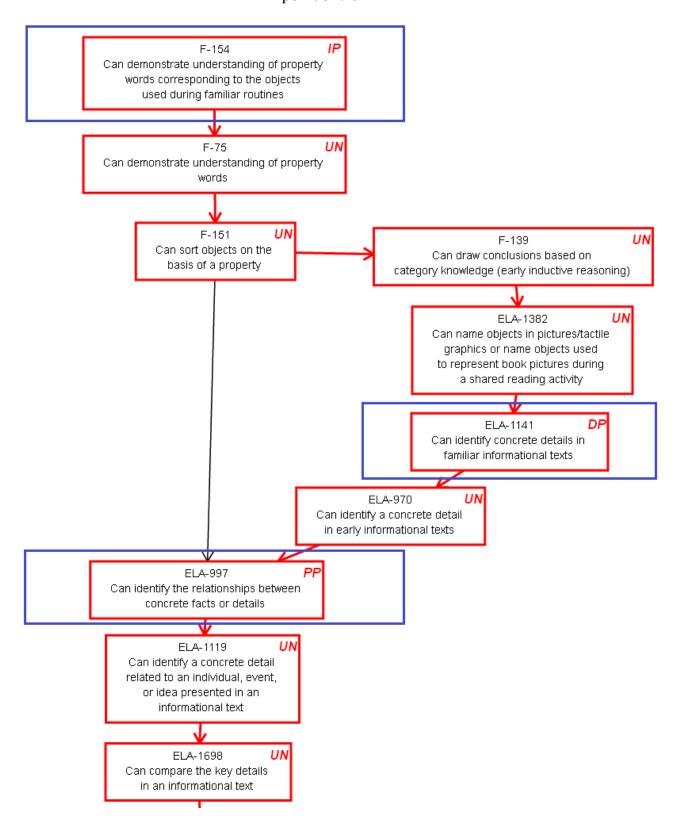
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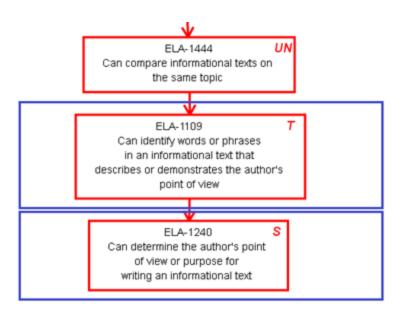
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DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
-	-		

ELA.EE.RI.6.6 - Identify words or phrases in the text that describe or show the author's point of view.







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.8	ELA.EE.RI.6.8	Initial Precursor:
Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are	Distinguish claims in a text supported by reason	 Can demonstrate an understanding that objects differ in the physical characteristics and can make judgments of similarity or difference based on the physical characteristics of objects
supported by reasons		Distal Precursor:
and evidence from claims that are not		 Can identify the details that have some relationship to the topic of a paragraph in an informational text
		Proximal Precursor:
		Can determine the details used to defend a claim in a text
		Target:
		Can distinguish between claims that a speaker or author supports with evidence from those that are not factually supported
		Successor:
		Can determine the specific points that an author or speaker uses that corroborate and support a claim

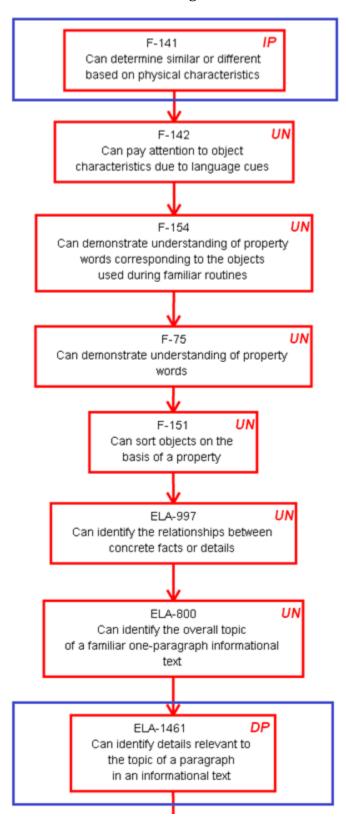
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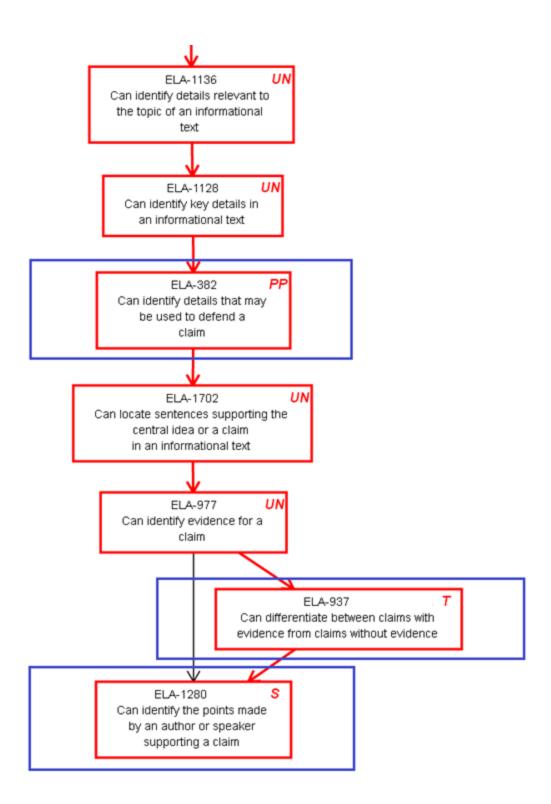
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ELA.EE.RI.6.8 - Distinguish claims in a text supported by reason.







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.L.6.5.a	ELA.EE.L.6.5.a	Initial Precursor:
Interpret figures of	Identify the	 Can understand adjectives in others' speech
speech (e.g.,	meaning of	Distal Precursor:
personification) in	simple similes	 Can ascertain which words or phrases fit
context	(e.g., The man was as big as a tree.)	the meaning of literal sentences in a text and can complete those sentences by choosing the best ones
		Proximal Precursor:
		 Can understand that words can have multiple meanings that may include a concrete and psychological meaning (e.g., "sweet")
		Target:
		 Can determine the meaning of similes and metaphors
		Successor:
		 Can interpret figures of speech (or phrases
		that go beyond a literal interpretation)
		including idioms, metaphors, and similes

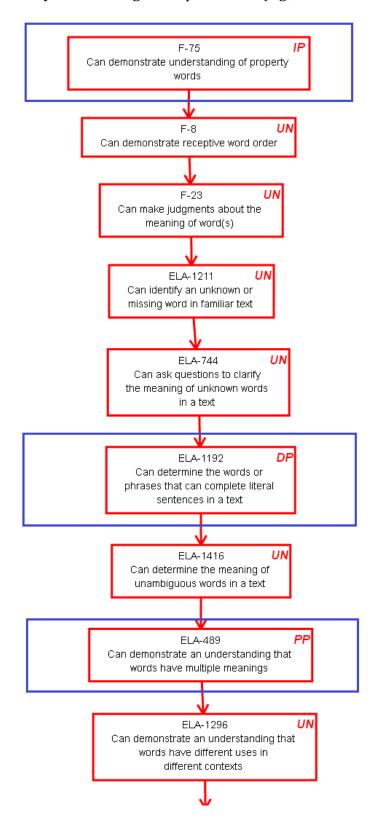
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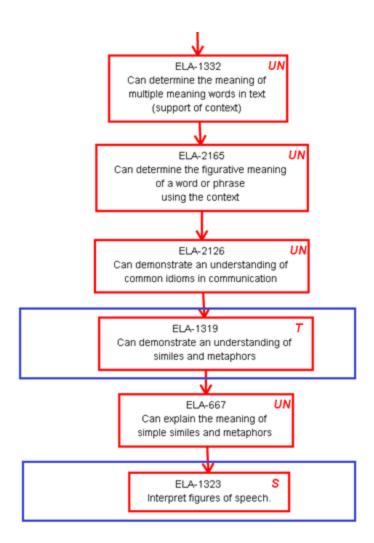
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ELA.EE.L.6.5.a - Identify the meaning of simple similes (e.g., The man was as big as a tree.).







Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.L.6.5.b	ELA.EE.L.6.5.b	Initial Precursor:
Use the relationship between particular	Demonstrate understanding of	 Using their categorical knowledge, can make generalizations about the category to
words (e.g.,	words by	novel instances of that category
cause/effect,	identifying other	Distal Precursor:
part/whole,	words with	 Can demonstrate an understanding of
item/category) to	similar and	words with opposite meaning (e.g., cold,
better understand	different	hot, up, down)
each of the words	meanings	Proximal Precursor:
		 Can identify two adjectives or two verbs
		with a largely opposite meaning
		Target:
		 Can determine which words relate to a
		target word by having similar or different
		meanings. This includes words varying in
		how similar or different in meaning they
		are to a target word
		Successor:
		 Can determine the synonyms and antonyms
		of a target word based on the similarities
		and differences in their meaning

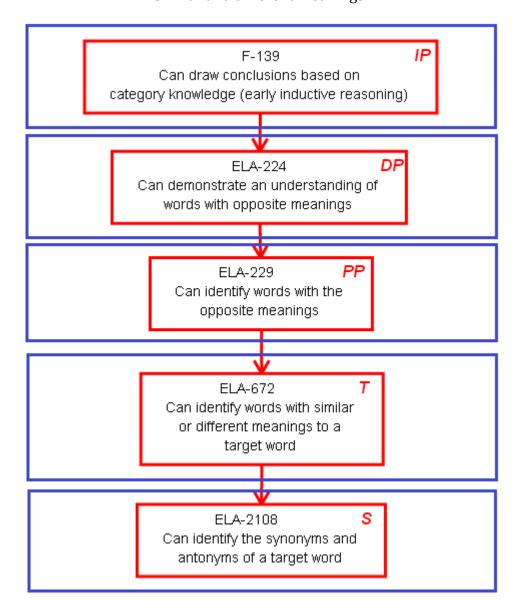
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ELA.EE.L.6.5.b - Demonstrate understanding of words by identifying other words with similar and different meanings.





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RL.6.3	ELA.EE.RL.6.3	Initial Precursor:
Describe how a	Can identify how	 Can perform requested actions on objects.
particular story's or	a character	("Kiss it. Throw it.")
drama's plot unfolds	responds to a	Distal Precursor:
in a series of	challenge in a	 Student can identify the explicitly-stated
episodes as well as	story	actions of characters in a story
how the characters		Proximal Precursor:
respond or change as		 Can identify how a character's actions make
the plot moves		them feel OR can identify how the
toward a resolution		character's desires or feelings lead to an
		action
		Target:
		 Student can correctly identify how a
		character responds to a challenge that is
		presented within a story
		Successor:
		 Can identify and recall how characters'
		actions affect the consequences that occur
		in the story afterwards

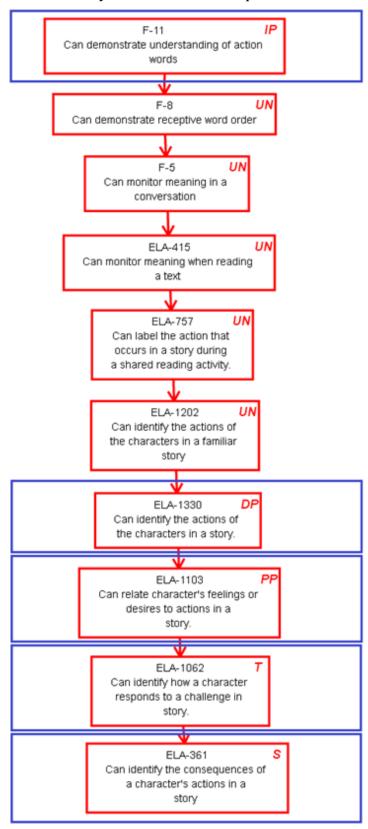
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T	Target		

ELA.EE.RL.6.3 - Can identify how a character responds to a challenge in a story.





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	Elimage Levels
ELA.RL.6.5	ELA.EE.RL.6.5	Initial Precursor:
Analyze how a	Determine the	 Can recognize when he or she encounters
particular sentence,	structure of a	familiar people, objects, places, and events
chapter, scene, or	text (e.g., story,	Distal Precursor:
stanza fits into the	poem, or drama)	 Can identify elements in a story (characters,
overall structure of a		other key details in the text) when asked
text and contributes		Proximal Precursor:
to the development		 Can determine the events that come at the
of the theme, setting,		beginning, middle, and end of a narrative
or plot		containing a clear and linear text structure
		Target:
		 Student can use information about
		structure to make determinations about
		what comes next in a text
		Successor:
		 Student can compare the structure of two
		or more texts (e.g., stories, poems, or
		dramas)

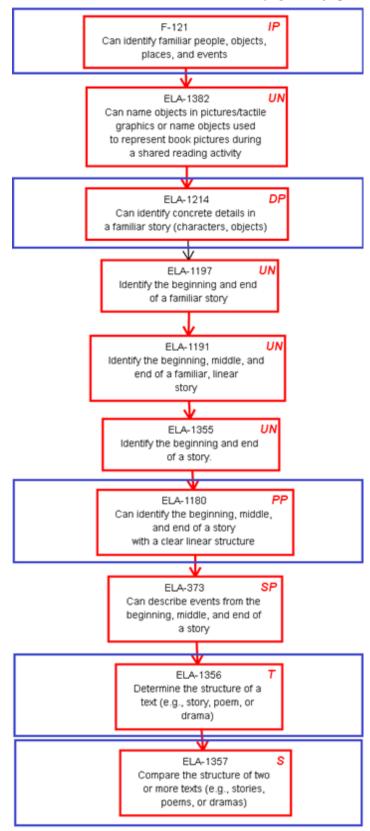
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PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
	_		

ELA.EE.RL.6.5 - Determine the structure of a text (e.g., story, poem, or drama).





Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels		
Standard	Element			
ELA.RI.6.3	ELA.EE.RI.6.3	Initial Precursor:		
Analyze in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes)	Identify a detail that elaborates upon individuals, events, or ideas introduced in a text	 Can determine some of the relevant words for describing people, places, things, or events familiar to the student Distal Precursor: Can provide real-life examples of words connected to a use (describe people who are friendly) Proximal Precursor: Can determine whether a concrete detail is related to an individual, event, or idea 		
		discussed in an informational text		
		Target:		
		 Can determine when specific details provided in an informational text expand and elaborate on other details in the same text 		
		Successor:		
		 Can identify details that are related to the main idea of a text 		

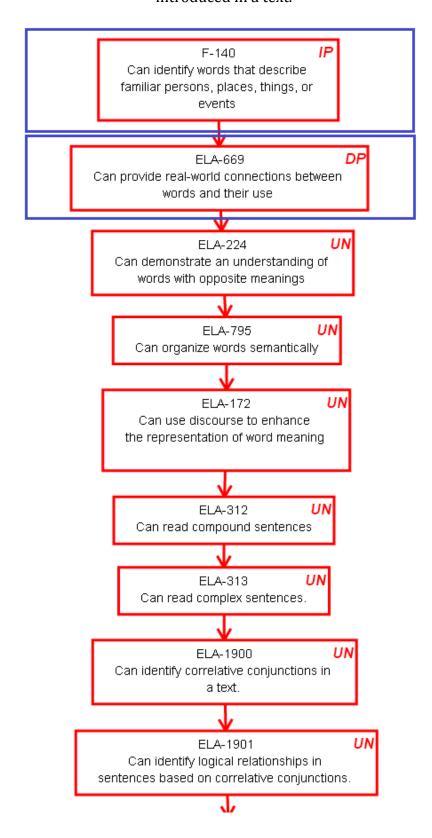
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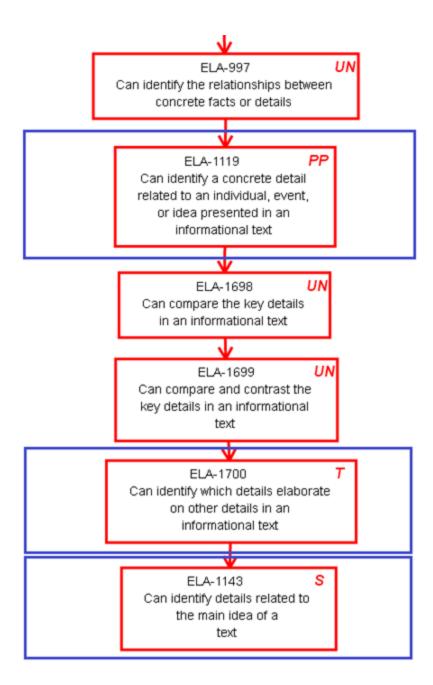
A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

IP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
-	-		

ELA.EE.RI.6.3 - Identify a detail that elaborates upon individuals, events, or ideas introduced in a text.







ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, LINKAGE LEVELS, AND MINI-MAP ELA: GRADE 6 ELA.EE.RI.6.9

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.RI.6.9	ELA.EE.RI.6.9	Initial Precursor:
Compare and contrast one author's presentation of	Compare and contrast how two texts	 As a result of experience with a routine, the student is able to identify actions associated with the routine
events with that of	describe the	Distal Precursor:
another (e.g., a memoir written by	same event	 Can identify specific events in a familiar information text
and a biography on		Proximal Precursor:
the same person)		 Can identify information that indicates the temporal order of ideas or events presented in an informational text
		Target:
		 Can identify similarities and differences in multiple perspectives of accounts on a single event or topic
		Successor:
		 Can discover the similarities and differences in how two different informational texts on the same topic present the details to the reader. This presentation would include the specific details that are presented, how the details are arranged, and what is drawn from the details

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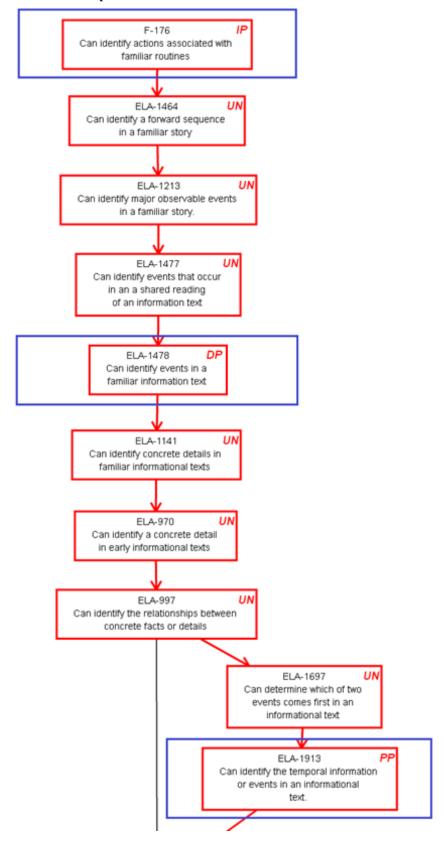
A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

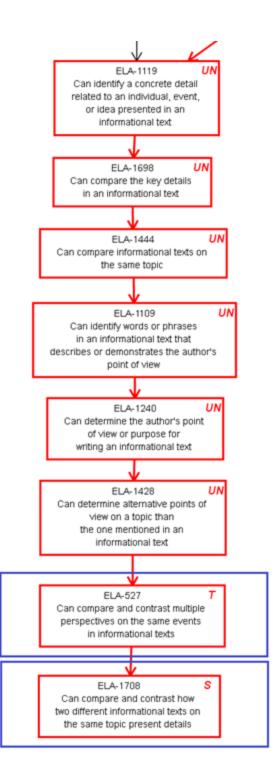
Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

IP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested

T Target

ELA.EE.RI.6.9 - Compare and contrast how two texts describe the same event.







ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, LINKAGE LEVELS, AND MINI-MAP ELA: GRADE 6 ELA.EE.L.6.2.B

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.L.6.2.b	ELA.EE.L.6.2.b	EMERGENT WRITING (EW.6):
Spell correctly	Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on letter-sound relationships and common spelling patterns	 Initial Precursor: Can recognize the sound of the letter of their first name in words they hear and see, and can correctly represent this letter when spelling words that start with the same letter Distal Precursor: Can produce a string of letters (student attempts to write words) by combining random letters CONVENTIONAL WRITING (CW.6): Proximal Precursor: Can use spelling patterns (e.g., rimes) in familiar words to spell new words Target: Can use letter-sound knowledge to spell words phonetically by including letters that represent sounds from the word Successor: Can spell words with inflectional endings (e.g., walked, eats, sleeping)

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This EE is tested in an ELA writing testlet. Writing testlets are assessed at two levels: Emergent Writing and Conventional Writing. The initial and distal precursor nodes are assessed in the emergent writing testlet in Grade 6 with two other Essential Elements: EE.W.6.2.a and EE.W.6.2.b. The proximal precursor, target and successor nodes are assessed in the conventional writing testlet in Grade 6 with two other Essential Elements: EE.W.6.2.a and EE.W.6.2.b.

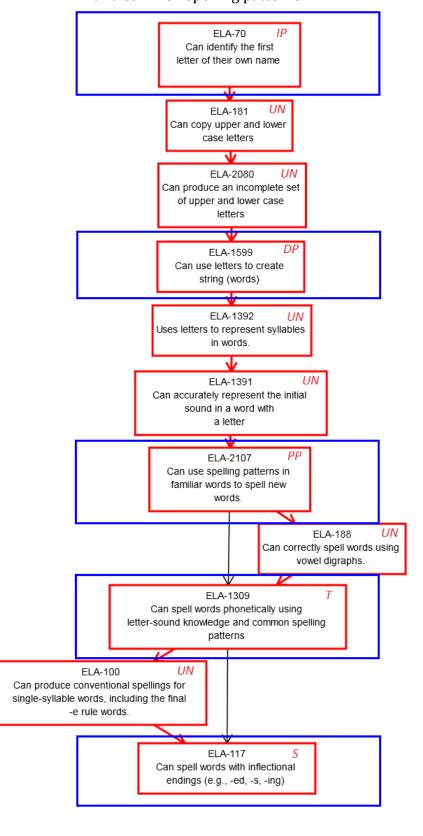
A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

ΙP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
т	Tarrest		

T Target

ELA.EE.L.6.2.b - Spell untaught words phonetically, drawing on letter-sound relationships and common spelling patterns.





ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, LINKAGE LEVELS, AND MINI-MAP **ELA:** GRADE 6 **ELA.EF.W.6.2.A**

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.W.6.2.a	ELA.EE.W.6.2.a	EMERGENT WRITING (EW.6):
Introduce a topic;	Introduce a topic	 Initial Precursor: Given a choice of two
organize ideas,	and write to	objects, uses eye-gaze, physical movement,
concepts, and	convey ideas and	gesture or vocalization to indicate choice
information, using	information	 Distal Precursor: Can respond to wh-
strategies such as	about it	questions regarding choice of topic and
definition,	including visual,	other questions related to writing about the
classification,		topic.
comparison/contrast,	tactual, or	CONVENTIONAL WRITING (CW.6):
and cause/effect;	multimedia	Proximal Precursor: Can select a topic for
include formatting	information as	writing an informational text and then find
(e.g., headings),	appropriate	information that is either tactile, visual, or
graphics (e.g., charts,		multimedia for use when writing the text
tables), and		Target: Can introduce an informational topic
multimedia when		while writing and extend by writing about
useful to aiding		ideas and information related to the topic
comprehension		Successor: Student is able to produce an
		informational piece of writing in which the
		topic is clearly introduced and the details
		about the topic (may be visual, tactual, or
		multimedia) are presented within a clear
		organizational structure

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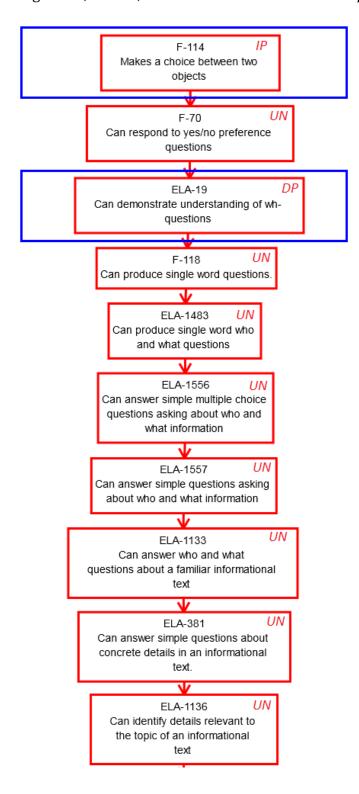
This EE is tested in an ELA writing testlet. Writing testlets are assessed at two levels: Emergent Writing and Conventional Writing. The initial and distal precursor nodes are assessed in the emergent writing testlet in Grade 6 with one other Essential Element: EE.W.6.2.b. For states using the integrated model blueprint, EE.L.6.2.b will also be assessed. The proximal precursor, target and successor nodes are assessed in the conventional writing testlet in Grade 6 with one other Essential Element: EE.W.6.2.b. For states using the integrated model blueprint, EE.L.6.2.b will also be assessed.

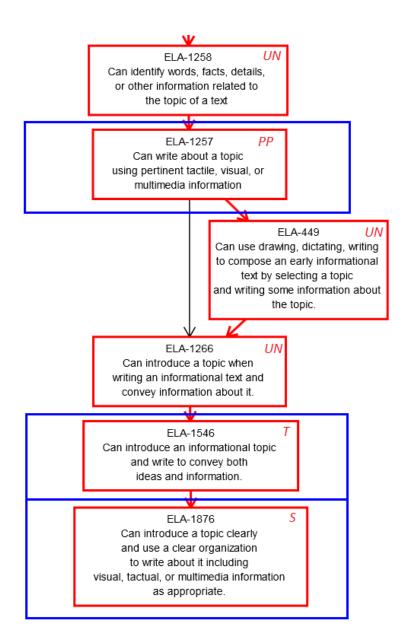
A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

IP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
т	Tawash		

ELA.EE.W.6.2.a - Introduce a topic and write to convey ideas and information about it including visual, tactual, or multimedia information as appropriate.







ESSENTIAL ELEMENT, LINKAGE LEVELS, AND MINI-MAP **ELA:** GRADE 6 **ELA.EF.W.6.2.B**

Grade-Level	DLM Essential	Linkage Levels
Standard	Element	
ELA.W.6.2.b	ELA.EE.W.6.2.b	EMERGENT WRITING (EW.6):
Develop the topic	Provide facts,	Initial Precursor: Can determine some of
with relevant facts,	details, or other	the relevant words for describing people,
definitions, concrete	information	places, things, or events familiar to the
details, quotations, or	related to the	student
other information	topic	Distal Precursor: Can identify a
and examples		photograph or object that is personally
		relevant to the student from a set of
		personally relevant and irrelevant
		photographs or objects and provide a
		specific detail about it
		CONVENTIONAL WRITING (CW.6):
		Proximal Precursor: Can select a topic and
		use drawing, dictating, or writing to compose a message with at least one fact or detail about
		the selected topic (message may require some
		interpretation as student may not be using
		phonetic spelling or complete simple
		sentences)
		Target: Student is already able to identify facts and details related to topic from a set of
		choices. Now they are able to provide written
		facts, details and/or information about a topic
		Successor: Student is able to put facts or
		details identified about a topic into writing

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A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

IP	Initial Precursor	SP	Supporting
DP	Distal Precursor	S	Successor
PP	Proximal Precursor	UN	Untested
т	Tawash		

ELA.EE.W.6.2.b - Provide facts, details, or other information related to the topic.

