

## Grade 8 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.		
8.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.  <b>See Stage V following.</b>	HI-3: using imperative verbs. (e.g., Put the markers in the box.) <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-5: using simple present tense irregular verbs: to be, to have, to do, and to go to produce declarative, negative, and interrogative simple sentence with subject-verb agreements. <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 the simple past tense irregular verbs: to be, to have, to do, and to go to produce declarative, negative, and interrogative simple sentences with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
	HI-11: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

sentences using irregular simple past tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	
HI-12: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the simple future tense (will) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
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 and for a, only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-15: using linking verbs of sensation (e.g., taste, smell, sound, feel), linking verbs of being (e.g., act, seem, appear, look), and linking verbs of change (e.g., became, turned, has gone) to complete a declarative, negative, and interrogative sentence with subject-verb <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</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, negative modal auxiliary verbs, and present progressive modals (e.g., may be talking) with subject-verb agreement and with instructional support. <b>(c</b>	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

<b>only)</b>	
HI-20: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the future progressive tense with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-21: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using regular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-22: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using irregular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-26: producing sentences using the passive voice in the simple and progressive tenses with instructional support. <b>(b only)</b>	Verbs
HI-28: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using past perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-29: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using future perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-30: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using present perfect progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
HI-31: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using past perfect progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c</b>	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

<b>only)</b>	
HI-14: using a gerund phrase in a complete sentence. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Phrase and Clause Construction
HI-16: constructing sentences using present habitual tense (e.g., "If it rains, I have my umbrella."). <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-18: producing sentences using the passive voice. <b>(b only)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-19: producing sentences in the present real conditional. <b>(c only)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-20: producing imperative sentences. <b>(c only)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-22: producing sentences in the subjunctive mood. (e.g., "Jack recommended that Jill stop.") <b>(c only)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-2: producing Yes/No questions in the simple present tense. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
LI-3: producing questions beginning with various forms of "to be" and containing a complement, which require yes or no responses. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-4: producing questions in the present progressive tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-5: producing questions in the simple past tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-6: producing questions in the simple future tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-7: producing questions in the past progressive tense,	Questions

## Grade 8 Language

which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	
HI-8: producing questions in the future progressive tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-9: producing questions in the present perfect tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-10: producing questions in the past perfect tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-11: producing questions in the future perfect tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-12: producing questions in the present perfect progressive tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-13: producing questions in the past perfect progressive tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-14: producing questions in the future perfect progressive tense, which require a yes or no response. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-15: producing interrogative sentences beginning with "what." <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-16: producing interrogative sentences beginning with "where." <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-17: producing interrogative sentences beginning with "who" and "whom." <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
HI-18: producing interrogative sentences	Questions

## Grade 8 Language

	beginning with “when.” <b>(c only)</b>	
	HI-19: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “why.” <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
	HI-20: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “how.” <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
	HI-21: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “which.” <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
	HI-22: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “whose.” <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
	HI-23: producing interrogative sentences with “to be” + “there” + subject + prepositional phrase. <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
	HI-24: producing a question beginning with a modal auxiliary followed by a conditional dependent clause beginning with “if”. (e.g., “Would you drive us to the movie, if we gave you gas money?”) <b>(c only)</b>	Questions
<b>Language - Stage V (8.L.1 only)</b>		
8.L.1 Stage V Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	HI-8: using gerunds. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Nouns
	HI-3: using imperative verbs. (e.g., “Put the markers in the box.”) <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
	HI-5: using simple present tense irregular verbs (i.e., to be, to have, to do, and to go) to produce declarative,	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

negative, and interrogative simple sentences. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	
HI-6: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using simple present tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-7: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using present progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-9: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using simple past tense regular verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-10: using simple past tense irregular verbs (e.g., to be, to have, to do, and to go) to produce declarative, negative, and interrogative simple sentences with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-11: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using irregular simple past tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-12: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the simple future tense (e.g., will) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(e</b>	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

<p><b>only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	
<p>HI-13: 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>(a and c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	Verbs
<p>HI-14: using linking verbs of sensation (e.g., taste, smell, sound, and feel); linking verbs of being (e.g., act, seem, appear, look); and linking verbs of change (e.g., became, turned, has gone) to complete a declarative, negative, and interrogative sentence (e.g., The milk has gone bad.) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	Verbs
<p>HI-15: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the past progressive tense with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	Verbs
<p>HI-17: producing sentences using modal auxiliary verbs, negative modal auxiliary verbs, and present and past progressive modals (e.g., may have been talking) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b></p>	Verbs
<p>HI-19: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using the future progressive tense with</p>	Verbs



## Grade 8 Language

subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	
HI-20: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using regular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-21: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using irregular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-26: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using past perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-27: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using future perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-28: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using present perfect progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-29: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using past perfect progressive tense verbs with subject-verb agreement <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-32: identifying and using the subjunctive mood to	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

HI-32: identifying and using the subjunctive mood to express a condition contrary to fact or to express a wish. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Verbs
HI-8: using prepositions + gerunds. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Prepositions
HI-14: using a gerund phrase in a complete sentence. <b>(a only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Phrase Construction
HI-17: producing sentences using the passive voice. <b>(b only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-18: producing sentences in the present real conditional. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-19: producing sentences in the present future conditional. (If + subject + present tense verb..., subject + will + present tense verb...) <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-20: producing imperative sentences. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-22: producing sentences in the subjunctive mood. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Sentence Construction
HI-2: producing questions in the simple present tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-3: producing questions, beginning with various forms of "to be" and containing a complement, which require yes or no responses. <b>(c only</b>	Questions

## Grade 8 Language

HI-4: producing questions in the present progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-5: producing questions in the simple past tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-6: producing questions in the simple future tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-7: producing questions in the past progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-8: producing questions in the future progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-9: producing questions in the present perfect tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-10: producing questions in the past perfect tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-11: producing questions in the future perfect tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-12: producing questions in the present perfect progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a</b>	Questions

## Grade 8 Language

<b>skill area)</b>	
HI-13: producing questions in the past perfect progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-14: producing questions in the future perfect progressive tense that require a yes or no response. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-15: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “what.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-16: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “where.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-17: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “who” and “whom.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-18: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “when.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-19: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “why.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-20: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “how.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
HI-21: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “which.” <b>(c only and only in reference</b>	Questions

## Grade 8 Language

	<b>to a skill area)</b>	
	HI-22: producing interrogative sentences beginning with “whose.” <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
	HI-23: producing interrogative sentences with “to be” + “there” + subject + prepositional phrase. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
	HI-24: producing Yes/No questions beginning with a modal auxiliary verb. <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
	HI-25: producing questions in the present real conditional beginning with the modal auxiliary verb, followed by a conditional dependent clause beginning with “if”. (e.g., “Would you drive us to the movie if we gave you gas money?”) <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
	HI-26: producing a question in the future real conditional beginning with the modal auxiliary verb “will”, followed by a conditional dependent clause beginning with “if”. (e.g., “Will you drive us to the movie if we give you gas money?”) <b>(c only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Questions
8.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <b>(Essential a - c)</b>		
8.L.3 Use knowledge of language and		

## Grade 8 Language

<p>8.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. <b>(Essential)</b></p>		
<p>8.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <b>(Essential a - d)</b></p>		
<p>8.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. <b>(Essential b and c)</b></p>		
<p>8.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</p>		

<b>2010 AZ English Language Arts Standards (ELA)</b>	<b>English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS)</b>	
<b>Language - Stage IV</b>		
<b>Standard 2: The student will acquire English language vocabulary and use it in relevant contexts.</b>		
<p>8.L.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p>	<p>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></p>	<p>Verbs</p>
	<p>HI-6: producing declarative, negative, and interrogative sentences using simple present tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c</b></p>	<p>Verbs</p>

## Grade 8 Language

<b>only)</b>	
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 sentences using the simple future tense (will) with subject-verb agreement. <b>(c only)</b>	Verbs
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	Verbs

## Grade 8 Language

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>	
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, negative, and interrogative sentences using regular present perfect tense verbs with subject-verb agreement. <b>(b and c only)</b>	Verbs
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



## Grade 8 Language

	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>	
	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
8.L.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of Standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. <b>(Essential a - c)</b>		
8.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening. <b>(Essential)</b>		

## Grade 8 Language

<p>8.L.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <b>(Essential a – d)</b></p> <p><b>See Stage V following.</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-7: analyzing the effect of affixes on base/root words (e.g., adding -ful to beauty makes it an adjective). <b>(b only)</b></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>
	<p>HI-14: using reference materials, print and/or electronic, to identify meanings, spelling, pronunciation, and usage of words. <b>(c, d only)</b></p>	<p>Vocabulary</p>

## Grade 8 Language

	HI-17: interpreting the words and clauses that signal chronological sequence, description, cause and effect, and problem and solution. <b>(a only)</b>	Vocabulary
<b>Language - Stage V (8.L.4 only)</b>		
8.L.4 Stage V Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 8 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. <b>(Essential a - d)</b>	HI-7: analyzing how affixes change base/root words. (e.g., adding -ly to quick makes it an adverb instead of an adjective.) <b>(b only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Vocabulary
	HI-13: analyzing the parts and spelling of a word to derive meaning. <b>(b only and only in reference to a skill area)</b>	Vocabulary
8.L.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. <b>(Essential b and c)</b>	HI-15: distinguishing the literal and figurative meanings of idioms.	Vocabulary
	HI-16: determining the intended meaning of figurative language.	Vocabulary
8.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>		