Name\_\_\_Example work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ED 607

**Classification of Language Functions and Forms**

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| Grade Theme of the Language  **Evaluating**  **Natural Disasters**  **5th grade**  level: literacy unit: Function: | | |
| Examples of target Form from teaching materials or from a sample of student writing that can be given to a language learner. | | |
| Beginning  **Form:**  simple sentence with noun specification  (noun) (linking verb) (adjective) (noun)  **Examples:**  A tsunami has a large wave.  Tsunamis can be dangerous.  **Example sentence frame:**  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Intermediate  **Form:**  simple sentence with conjunctions within a noun phrase  (noun) (conjunction) (noun) before or after a linking verb  **Examples:**  Both tornadoes and hurricanes have strong winds.  A hurricane has both strong wind and rain.  **Example sentence frame:**  \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Advanced  **Form:**  compound or complex sentence with adverbial modification  adverb in an independent clause or  adverbial clause  **Examples:**  Earthquakes are strong, but they don’t happen often.  While earthquakes are strong, they don’t happen often.  **Example sentence frame:**  When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |