Supporting English Learners in the General Education Classroom

Elevate Mississippi Conference

July 8, 2019



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Welcome and Introductions

- Presenter
- Participants





Mississippi Department of Education

VISION-

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens

MISSION-

To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community



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State Board of Education Goals FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2016-2020 **Every Every** All **Every** Community Student **Students** Child Has Every **Every** Effectively **Graduates Proficient Access School Has** School and Uses a from High and Showing to a High-**World-Class Effective** District is School and **Growth in All Quality Early** Teachers and **Data System** Rated "C" or is Ready for **Assessed** Childhood Leaders to Improve Higher College and **Areas** Student **Program** Career **Outcomes** EDUCATION 4

Session Goals

To understand:

- Best practices for supporting English Learners
- Accommodations and modifications for English learners

DREAM

SET

Strategies for developing oral language and comprehension



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Best Practices to Support

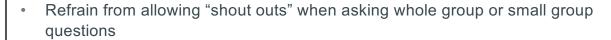
Instruction





Start With Best Practices

- Speak slower (not louder)
- Speak distinctly
- Give longer wait times
- Allow students to write out answers before speaking



- Write down key terms or use visuals
- Avoid use of colloquialisms or slang unless explicitly taught for comprehension
- Utilize scaffolding techniques to support learning



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Start With Best Practices

Incorporate conversation into all aspects of your teaching!

- 30 second conversations
- Turn and talk
- Think, Pair, Share



Table

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Start with Best Practices

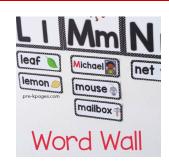
When In Doubt... Make It Visual!

- Visual Schedule
- Classroom Labels

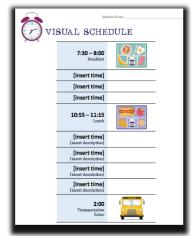


(Meaningfully) Visual Anchor Charts









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Stages of Second

Language Acquisition



The Stages of Second Language Acquisition

- 1. Preproduction
- 2. Early Production
- 3. Speech Emergence
- 4. Intermediate Fluency
- 5. Advanced Fluency



*It is important to tie instruction for each student to their particular stage of language acquisition.

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Examples of Language Acquisition Stages in ELs

Stages of Oral Language Development

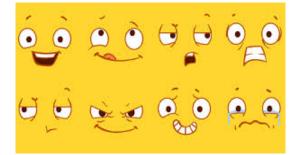


02003 SOME SOLUTIONS

Factors Affecting Rate of Language Acquisition

Personality of the Learner

- Introverted students may develop oral language later but develop written language more quickly
- Self-motivation
- Willingness to take risks





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Factors Affecting Rate of Language Acquisition

- Chronological age (8-12 is ideal age)
- Raw intellectual and linguistic ability





Factors Affecting Rate of Language Acquisition

Environmental Factors

- Importance family places on English
- Amount of English spoken at home
- Whether the student is engaged in the broader English-speaking community





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Factors Affecting Rate of Language Acquisition

- Native Language Development students with a strong foundation in their native language tend to excel
- Characteristics of Native Language languages like Spanish and French have a nearly identical alphabet and numeric system, while languages like Arabic and Mandarin do not





Beginning ELs

The___in New York are very___in the___. There are not many__about and the__are made by__and not__.

You__the__of__in the__, the__of the__,
the__of__ in the__and the__of the__.



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Intermediate ELs

The___Gardens in New York are very___in the morning.
 There are not many persons about and the sounds are made by___and not men. You hear the___of__in the lake, the cry of___, the___of the birds in the___and the___of the___.



Advanced ELs

 The Botanical Gardens in New York are very peaceful in the morning. There are not many persons about and the sounds are made by animals and not men. You hear the splash of fish in the lake, the cry of the geese, the cawing of the birds in the bushes, and the movements of the monkeys.



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Encouraging Oral

Language Development



Oral Language

ACTIVITY

- Choose a partner
- For 30 seconds, tell your partner about your favorite vacation or your dream vacation
- Here's the catch: you can't use any words that have the letter <u>n</u> during your conversation!



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30 Second Conversations

- Encourage language development by allowing students opportunities to practice fluency and social language
- Allow teachers to scaffold conversation by supplying vocabulary and sentence mazes as needed
- Allow teachers to build rapport with EL students
- Can be part of the morning routine as students are welcomed into the classroom
- Can be conducted by students with one another to practice social and academic language during structured "Turn and Talk" moments



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30 Second Conversations – Examples



Teacher: Hi, Kelli! Did you have a good night?

Kelli: Good morning. Yes.

Teacher: I'm so glad! What did you do after you finished

your homework?

Kelli: I help cook.

Teacher: Who did you help cook?

Kelli: I help me mom and me grandma.

Teacher: I always loved helping my grandma cook. What

did you make?

Kelli: We cook arroz con pollo and maduros. I help fry

the plantains.

Teacher: Which was your favorite thing to eat?

Kelli: I like maduros. They have a good sauce. It is with

garlic and orange juice. It is good. Office of Elementary Education and Reading



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Question and Answer Prompting

- Provides EL students with opportunities to answer questions and practice newly acquired academic vocabulary
- Gives students sufficient wait time to translate the question being asked into their native language, process the answer, and translate the answer back to English
- Encourages English Learners to expound upon their answers by prompting students with elaborating questions



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Question and Answer Prompting

Teacher elaboration when the student's response is **correct**:

- You are correct! How did you learn that?
- You are right! What else do you know about that?
- Good thinking! Can you tell me more?



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Question and Answer Prompting

Teacher elaboration when the student's response is **partially correct**:

- You're heading in the right direction, but that's not quite complete. Do you have anything else to add?
- You're telling me some good things, especially the part about _____. What else?
- Yes! I agree that _____. Can you tell me more about



Question and Answer Prompting

Teacher elaboration when the student's response is in their **native language**:

- Do you know any English words to say that?
- Call on one of your friends to help tell us what you said in English.
- Can you help us translate that into English?



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Question and Answer Prompting

Teacher elaboration when the student's response is incorrect or confusing:

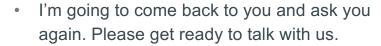
- Tell me more so I know what you're thinking.
- Help me understand what you mean. Tell me again.
- Do you think _____ or ____? (Give a right answer as one of the options.)



Question and Answer Prompting

Teacher elaboration when the student is **silent**:





I really want to hear what you know about this. Let me know when you are ready. (Provide a yes or no question, or an either/or choice to the student to support their attempt to respond.)





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Scaffolding Questioning in Each Stage of Language Acquisition

Classroom Examples: Preproduction

Teacher Prompts	Romeo and Juliet Questions
"Show me" "Circle the" "Where is?"	Ask questions students can answer by pointing at pictures in the book.
"Who has?"	"Show me Romeo." "Where is Juliet?"



Scaffolding Questioning in Each Stage of Language Acquisition

Classroom Examples: *Early Production*

Teacher Prompts	Romeo and Juliet Questions
Yes/no questions Either/or questions "Who?" "What?" "How many?"	Ask questions students can answer with one or two words. "What two families are involved?" "Who is Romeo's best friend?" "Did the Montagues and the Capulets get along?"



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Scaffolding Questioning in Each Stage of Language Acquisition

Classroom Examples: **Speech Emergence**

Teacher Prompts	Romeo and Juliet Questions
"Why?" "How?" "Explain"	Ask "why" and "how" questions students can answer with short sentences. "Why were they fighting?" "Who started the fight?" "What happened at the end of the fight?"



Scaffolding Questioning in Each Stage of Language Acquisition

Classroom Examples: *Intermediate Fluency*

Teacher Prompts	Romeo and Juliet Questions
"What would happen if?" "Why do you think?"	Ask "What would happen if" and "Why do you think" questions.
Questions requiring more than a sentence response	"What would happen if Romeo and Juliet ran away before the fight?" "Why do you think Romeo drank the poison?"



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Scaffolding Questioning in Each Stage of Language Acquisition

Classroom Examples: Advanced Fluency

Teacher Prompts	Romeo and Juliet Questions
"Decide if" "Retell"	Ask students to retell the story, including main plot elements, but leaving out unnecessary details.





Vocabulary Strategies

https://www.mdek12.org/OAE/OEER/SeptemberLiteracyTips



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Pre-teach Vocabulary

Often called front-loading vocabulary

- Introduce the words using photos or in context with things they know and are interested in
- Use analogies and metaphors
- Invite students to create a symbol or drawing for each word
- · Give time for discussion of the words
 - small groups and whole class



Intervention Services

Frayer Model and Personal Clue Cards

- The Frayer model is a tool used to help students develop their understanding of key vocabulary
- · Using the Frayer Model, students can:
 - define the term
 - describe the essential characteristics
 - provide examples of the idea
 - offer non-examples of the idea

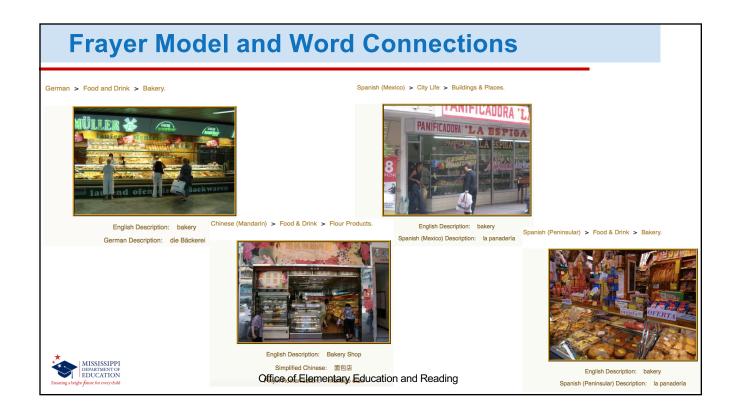


Intervention Services

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Frayer Model and Personal Clue Cards Dictionary Definition: MY Definition: (Allow students to use either English or their (For EL students, teachers may choose to give the native language to develop and write their definition rather than have students look the definition up.) own definition.) Word: Sentence Frame or Drawing: Word Parts/Cognates (in my language): (If applicable, seeing cognates in their (The teacher creates a sentence frame and the student completes it using the native language can enhance a student's learning. The teacher may decide to do this targeted vocabulary to demonstrate understanding.) portion in a small group or whole group to teacher the word parts as needed.) Developed by Sandra Elliott, EL Intervention Specialist EDUCATION Office of Elementary Education and Reading 38

Vocabulary Unit: Word: Word: Word: Personal Clue: (my culture and language) Word: Word: Word: Word: Personal Clue: (my culture and language) Word: Word: Personal Clue: (my culture and language) Word: Personal Clue: (my culture and language) Overlaged by Sandre Elfont, Et. Intervention Sacciolat Office of Elementary Education and Reading



Vocabulary Strategies

- Word Walls with visual supports
- Audio/Visuals

familia doctor red imposible número



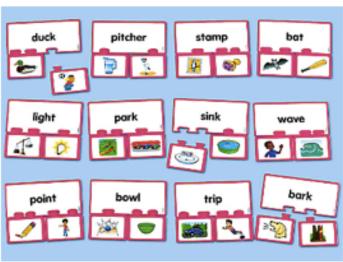


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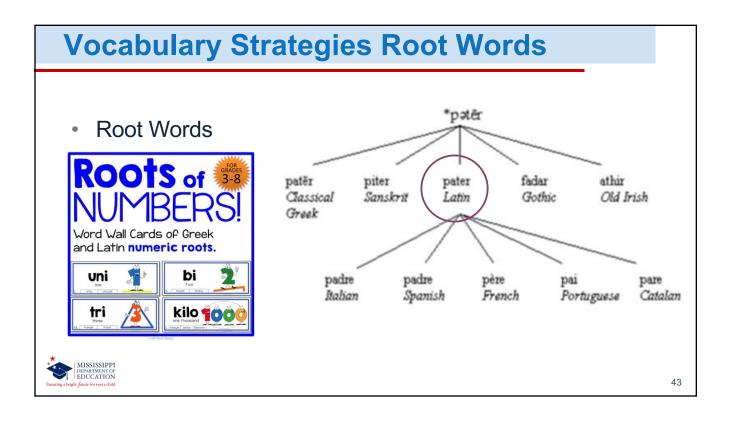
Vocabulary Strategies Game Centers

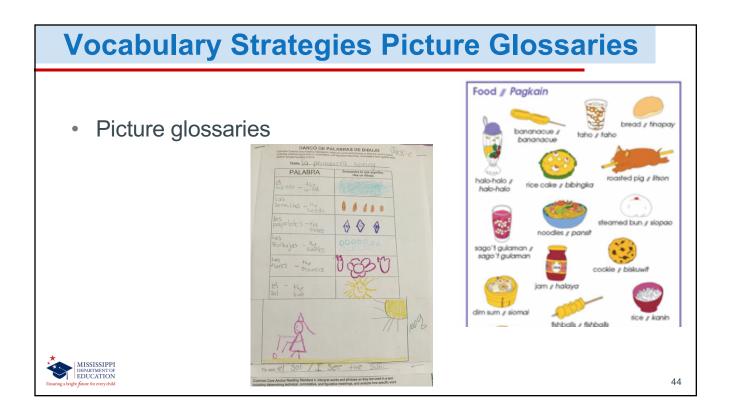
Visual word game centers



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Vocabulary Cognates

Use of cognates

Examples of true cognates

English /

hockey dentist chocolate dictionary elephant character International partial family hockey dentista chocolate diccionario elefante carácter Internacional parcial familia

Spanish



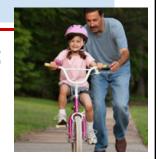
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Cognates



Scaffolding Refers to:

- providing a variety of instructional techniques;
- moving students progressively toward stronger understanding of standards/skills;



- moving students toward greater independence;
- breaking the learning into smaller portions and then providing a tool, or structure, with each chunk.

It's what you do first.



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Scaffolding Examples

- Use graphic organizers to make lessons more visual
 - Venn diagrams, flow charts, semantic maps, etc.
- Utilize sentence frames to support writing and speaking
- Connect new information to prior learning





Sentence Frame Examples

Science:

What is something poisonous that you should stay away from?

I should stay away from _____ because



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Writing Sentence Frames

- Determine possible content language frames you would like to hear from your students – what do you want to hear them say about the content information
- Determine a question (using the target language) you would like to hear your students articulate
- Choose a scaffolding level (sentence, sentence frame, sentence starter)
- Provide varied levels of scaffolds to assist students



Scaffolding Levels for Sentence Frames

 Sentence: A rectangle 	e has 4 sides and	4 angles.
---	-------------------	-----------

•	Sentence frame: A	has 4	and 4

•	Sentence starter:	A rectangle has	



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Sentence Frame Activity

- Think of an area in your content area where speaking or writing is required
- Create a sentence frame that would assist EL students in effectively communicating academic knowledge of taught concepts
- Be prepared to share your sentence frame with a partner or with the group.



Writing Sentence Frames

- Determine possible content language frames you would like to hear from your students – what do you want to hear them say about the content information?
- Determine a question (using the target language) you would like to hear your students articulate.
- Choose a scaffolding level.
- Provide varied levels of scaffolds to assist students.



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ACCOMMODATIONS and MODIFICATIONS



Classroom Accommodations and Modifications

Success of our EL students can be significantly impacted by implementing appropriate accommodations and modifications.

- Accommodations don't change the actual content being delivered.
 They're add-ons, tools that ensure that students can demonstrate what they know without lessening their expectations.
- Modifications are changes made to the core content so that the learning objectives are different and more accessible for the student.



All testing accommodations are considered classroom accommodations *however* not all classroom accommodations are considered state testing accommodations.

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Examples of Classroom Accommodations

- Alternate responses
- Advanced notes
- Extended time
- Teacher modeling
- · Simplified written and verbal directions
- Frequent breaks
- Use of dictionaries/glossaries





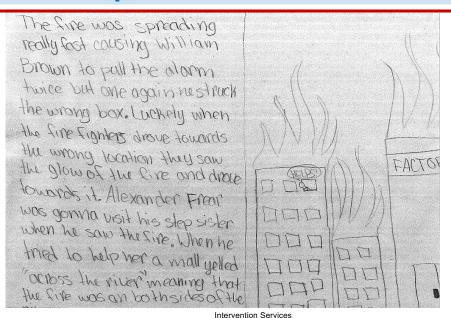
Instructional Modifications

- Are typically implemented when they are written in the LSP or an IEP
- Change the content or learning objectives, so teachers should try as many accommodations as possible
 - maintain instruction for the standard/skill
 - modify the reading material level as needed

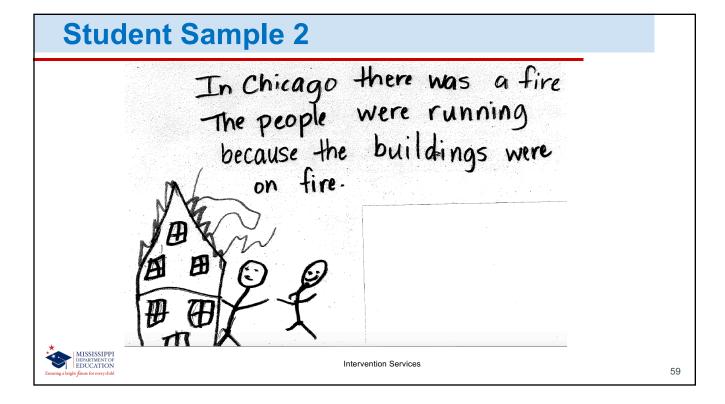


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Student Sample 1



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Accommodation or Modification Activity

Determine whether the scenario represents an accommodation or a modification. Hold up the correct card to identify.



Accommodation or Modification?

- A classroom teacher provides an outline for the lesson with important vocabulary highlighted in a word bank box.
- Accommodation: This allows the student to understand the main ideas of the lesson and important vocabulary without having to translate and choose the important information to put into their notes.



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Accommodation or Modification?

- Teacher allows EL students to use an outline for the lesson with important vocabulary highlighted in a word bank box on formative and summative assessments.
- Modification: EL students need to meet the same standards as all other students in order to be college and career ready.



Accommodation or Modification?

- Teacher allows EL students to use a word to word dictionary on formative and summative assessments.
- Accommodation: This is an allowable state testing accommodation. If this is an accommodation on the student's LSP, it needs to first be implemented in the classroom.



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Accommodations and Modifications

Teachers should provide <u>documentation</u> of the accommodations and modifications used, as well as their results.



RESOURCES FOR SUPPORT

MDE Resources and Tools | Educational Apps | Websites

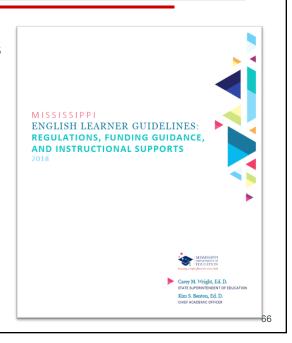


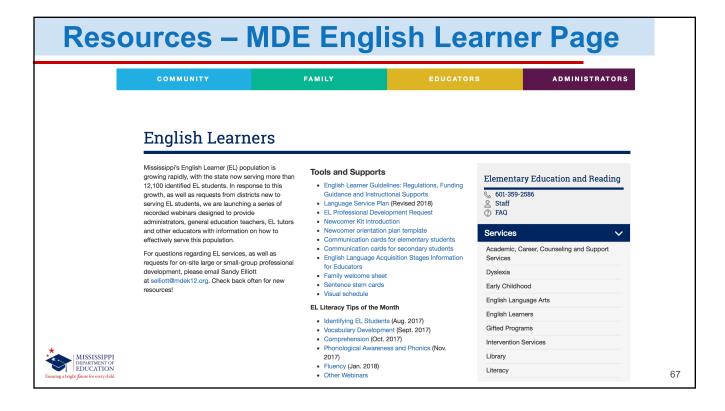
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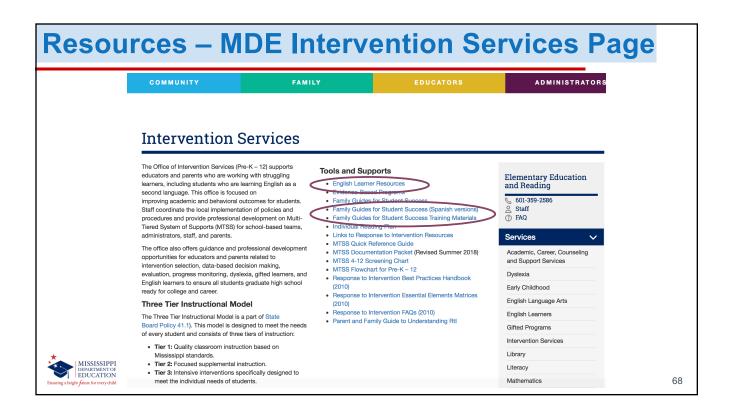
New English Learner Guidelines

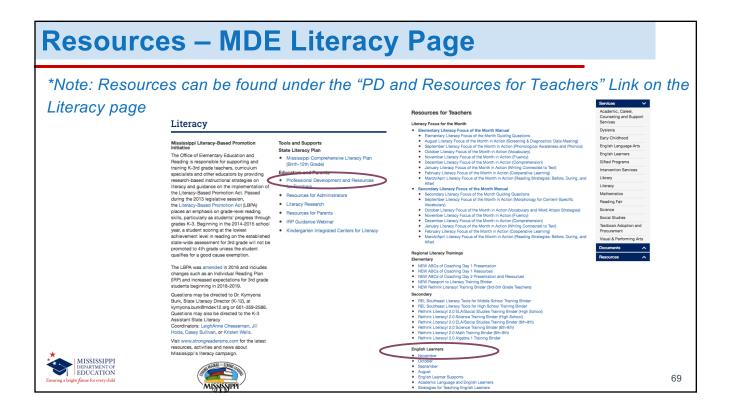
- Mississippi English Learner Guidelines
- Federal Education Grants that can Support EL Students
- Instructional Strategies
- Administrator Supports
- USDE Dear Colleague Letter, Civil Rights of English Learners

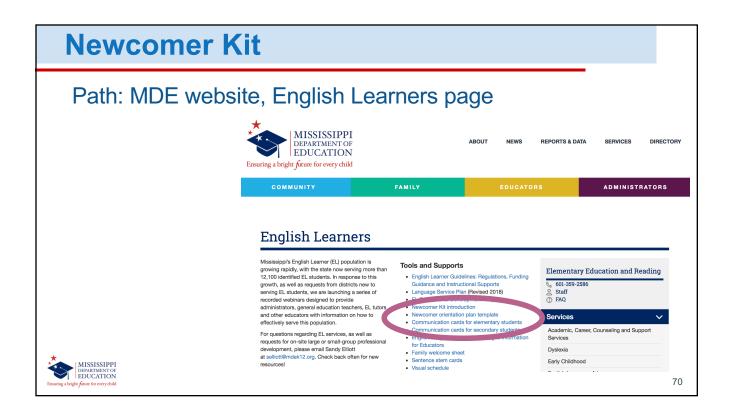












Newcomer Kit

- Newcomer Kit Introduction
- **Newcomer Orientation Chart**
- Communication cards (elementary and secondary)
- Sentence stem cards
- Visual schedule template
- Welcome to Our School





Apps for ELs

Chatterpix Kids (FREE)



Duck, Duck, Moose, Inc.

Create "talking" images

- 30 second voice recording
- Add photo filters and stickers

Save to camera roll

Sock Puppets (FREE)



Smith Micro Software, Inc.

Create "talking" images

- 30 second voice recording
- Add backgrounds and graphics
- Save to camera roll

Apps for ELs

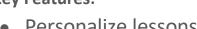
Duolingo (FREE)



Duolingo

Key Features:

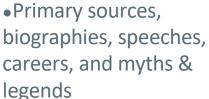
- Personalize lessons
- Practice reading and writing
- Practice speaking and listening with Chatbots



different reading levels

Newsela

Key Features:



Nonfiction texts at

newsela

•Sign-in with Google Credentials



Websites for ELs

Rewordify



Rewordify.com understand what you read

Key Features:

- Enter your own text
- Simplifies difficult words
- Helps improve vocabulary

News in Levels (FREE) News in Levels



Key Features:

- Read or listen to news. articles
- Graduated levels of learning
- Learn up to 3000 words



Websites for Teachers of EL Students

Teacher resources:

- ¡Colorin Colorado! http://www.colorincolorado.org
- Reading Rockets
 http://www.readingrockets.org/reading-topics/english-language-learners
- Edutopia https://www.edutopia.org

Everything ESL http://www.everythingesl.net

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Student Intervention Supports

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