



Project LUISA

Language Understanding to Improve Student Achievement

Session 2. Jan 23, 2013

- 1. Review of last Friday (Form, Function, Fluency)
- 2. Contextualized ELD Model
- 3. ODE ELD Standards-Differentiating Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced
- 4. Central SD ELD Curriculum Map for Spring
- 5. Work Session: identifying functions and forms in your class literacy materials for spring
- 6. Looking Forward



To recap... Forms, Functions and Fluency

- The language task (function)
- The necessary tools (forms of language) to carry out the task
- Ways of providing opportunities for practice and application (developing fluency)

Functions

- The tasks or purposes of language. The use of language to accomplish things in informal and formal settings
- Social purposes (e.g., expressing needs and wants, greeting, agreeing and disagreeing, complaining)
- Academic purposes (e.g., asking questions, explaining cause and effect, drawing conclusions)
- Increasing competence in any language function requires the use of increasingly complex sentence structures

Forms

- Grammar: prefixes/suffixes, parts of speech, verb tenses and subject/verb agreement, use of pronouns, and sentence structure (complex and compound sentences and word order)
- Vocabulary
 - General utility
 - Content-specific
- Linking forms and functions: Using sentence frames

(e.g., _____, but are _____.)

 Language forms (e.g., verbs, nouns, adjectives) are tools to enact language functions

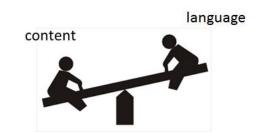
Fluency

- Fluency: ease of both oral and written comprehension and of the production of speech and writing
- Accuracy: precision and correctness with which students speak, write, comprehend language
- It's important to provide opportunities to develop both!
- Activities should integrate the four language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing

Contextualized ELD Instruction

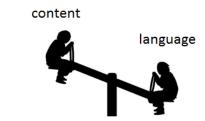
ELD

- Teach new language
- Recycle/review/practice familiar content
- Use ELP standards to guide instruction
 - Forms and Functions
 - Differentiated instruction according to proficiency levels of FLL students



Content

- Teach new content
- Recycle/review/practice familiar language
- Use content standards to guide instruction
 - Literacy, Science, Social Studies,
 Math
 - "Sheltered strategies" used to make content accessible



Contextualized ELD Instruction

- During the ELD block...
 - ELL students will stay in their homeroom
 - Homeroom teacher will design ELD lessons for ELLs in his/her classroom
 - ELD lessons will be developed using the ELP standards & utilizing content from literacy curriculum
 - Non-ELL students will be grouped in appropriate ways and work on relevant tasks during this period

ODE ELD Standards

http://www.ode.state.or.us/teachlearn/real/standards/sbd.aspx

Example standards for the function: Expressing Needs and Likes

Expressing Needs and Likes

Sentence Structure - The basic sentence structures that we use to express needs and likes are foundations of the more complex sentence structure we use for academic purposes.

Beginning

EP.BG.01 Beginning - One-or two-word answers (nouns or yes/no) to questions about preferences, (e.g., two, apples, or tree)

EP.EI.01 Early Intermediate - Simple sentences with subject/verb/object. "I like/don't like (object). I need a/some ____ (object)."

Intermediate EP.IN.01 Intermediate - Elaborated sentences with subject/verb/object

EP.EA.01 Early Advanced - Sentences with subject/verb/object and dependent clause

Advanced EP.AD.01 Advanced - Complex sentences, perhaps with tags or embedded questions

ELD Spring Curriculum Map

Month	Mar./April	April/May	May/June
		Functions	
Begin	1) Describe Actions 2) Compare & Contrast	 Describe People & Things Describe Places & Locations Compare & Contrast 	1) Express Time Relationships & Duration 2) Give & Follow Directions
Interm	same	 Predict and Express Cause & Effect; Explain Characteristics of People, Things, and Places; Classify, Compare & Contrast 	1) Express Duration, Sequence & Time Relationships 2) Summarize & Generalize
Advanc	same	 Predict and Express Cause & Effect Explain characteristics of People, Things, and Places 	1) Classify, Compare & Contrast 2) Express Duration, Sequence & Time Relationships; 3) Summarize & Generalize
		Forms	
Begin	Verbs: present progressive Conjunctions: and, both Adverbs: w/ -ly	Verbs: past prog statements and ?s: was, were Nouns: irregular plurals Conjunctions: and, both, or Adv: phrases w/ very, superlatives & antonyms	Verbs: imperatives, aux verbs: may, might, must, should, etc. Nouns: collective nouns Pronouns: demonstratives, object Prepositions: direction and time
Interm	Verbs: pres prog w/ -ly adverbs, pos and neg statements and questions Conj: both, but, while, however Adjectives: idioms Adverbs: w/ -ly	Verbs: statements and ?s: there was/were, past perfect Conjunctions: signal words: due to, since, so, because, but Adj: comparatives, multiple adj, modifiers	Verbs: imperatives, aux verbs: will/shall, prefer to, would rather Nouns: collective nouns Prepositions: direction and location Adj: demonstratives: this, that, these, those Adv: too + adv, adv clauses
Advanc	Verbs: pres prog & adv w/ -ly Conj: not only, does, too, although, does not Adjectives: abstract idioms Adv: Adv clauses for frequency	Verbs: statements and ?s: there was/were, past perfect Conjunctions: signal words: due to, since, so, because, but Adj: comparatives, multiple adj, modifiers	Verbs: imperatives, aux verbs: will/shall, prefer to, would rather Nouns: collective nouns Prepositions: direction and location Adj: demonstratives: this, that, these, those Adv: too + adv, adv clauses

Work Session

- 1. Examine your literacy curriculum materials for Mar/April.
- 2. Find a reading or a writing assignment that involves one of the two functions: Describe Actions or Compare & Contrast
- 3. Starting with the Beginning Forms, read the text or an example of student writing and see if the forms listed are present.
- 4. Do the same for the Intermediate and Advanced Forms.
- 5. If a Form is not present, don't worry, you can include it in a different lesson—as long as during the time period, you teach all the forms listed.
- 6. Also keep in mind, a Form does not HAVE to be in the reading. If it is likely to be used in a writing assignment BASED on the reading, you can provide examples and sentence frames to teach its use.

Work Session

After you have found a lesson or materials that you can use to teach an appropriate Function and some of the Forms at different levels,

fill out the Function and Form Analysis.

Name	Date	ED 607			
Classification of Language Functions and Forms					
Grade	Theme of the	Language			
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	Intermediate	Advanced			
Form:	Form:	Form:			
simple sentence with noun	simple sentence with conjunctions	compound or complex sentence			
specification	within a noun phrase	with adverbial modification			
(noun) (linking verb) (adjective)	(noun) (conjunction) (noun) before	adverb in an independent clause or			
(noun)	or after a linking verb	adverbial clause			





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Looking Forward

Friday, Feb 1. Session 2: Planning Lessons

- Bring your Functions and Forms analysis from today.
- Bring your Azar grammar chartbook.
- Read Mize & Dantas-Whitney (2007) and Brown (2007)
- Check out our course website as we add resources.