

MOVING ON UP: HELPING ELEMENTARY LEARNERS EXTEND THEIR PROFICIENCY LEVEL

Nathan Lutz, Kent Place School

HELLO!

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TODAY'S AGENDA

- Proficiency
- Proficiency vs. Performance
- Setting Targets
- Features of Proficiency Levels
- Strategies for Moving Students up
- Your Challenge





http://momsanity.com/dear-kellyanne-conway-keep-alternative-facts/



http://qiroadmap.org/how-to-use-the-qi-roadmap/

DISCUSS

Why set proficiency targets?



How do you define proficiency?



PROFICIENCY



the ability of an individual to use culturally appropriate language to communicate spontaneously in non-rehearsed contexts



the ability of an individual to use *culturally* appropriate language to communicate spontaneously in non-rehearsed contexts.



the ability of an individual to use culturally appropriate language to communicate spontaneously in non-rehearsed contexts.



the ability of an individual to use culturally appropriate language to communicate spontaneously in *non-rehearsed contexts*.



in other words...

PROFICIENCY

describes what the language user can do regardless of where, when, or how the language was acquired



How do you define performance?



PERFORMANCE











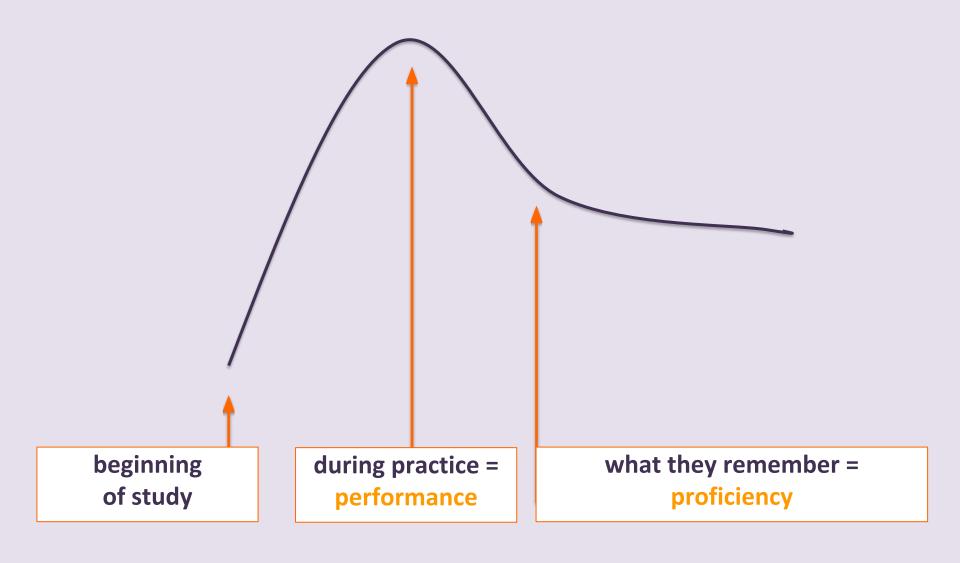
PROFICIENCY v. PERFORMANCE

- communicate meaningful information
- spontaneous
- understandable by native speakers
- does not mean perfection

- performance in familiar contexts
- practiced and rehearsed
- connected to
- specific curriculum



WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE



PROFICIENCY v. PERFORMANCE

why be concerned with it?

Understanding the difference between performance and proficiency might possibly be the key to setting real expectations for our language learners and their parents.



Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning





Effective language learning experiences are carefully planned by a teacher through standards-based course, units and lessons that embed high yield strategies allowing students to reach identified course, unit, or lesson performance objectives. How does your planning of learning experiences prepare for student learning! During this self-assessment, be sure to use evidence to support your reflections. Once you have completed the self-assessment, review the outcomes with a critical friend, mentar, or supervisor. An open and honest conversation about your performance vs. ratings helps to clarify rationale for levels selected and will help you to set

Reflect on your current performance level of the TELL criteria below.

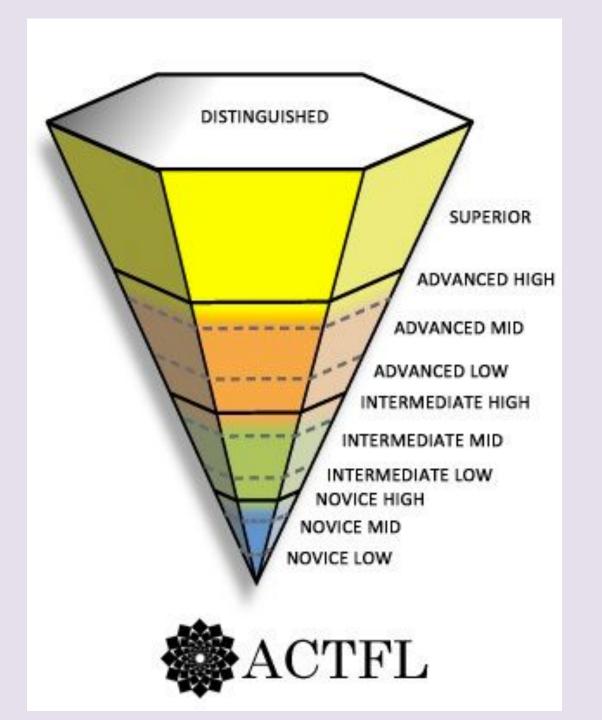
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I plan learning experiences based on local conficulars and state and national stan	donta.				
	ON	Os	0	00	ONy One
I plan learning experiences to address the unique reads and interests of my stude	111				
 a. I plan learning experiences that are interesting to my students. 	ON	Os	O _M	Oc	OM; God
is. I plan learning experiences that students will perceive as relevant.	ON	05	O _M	00	Owy Cool
 I plan learning experiences within the students' range of abilities. 	ON	Os	Ow	00	Owy Goo
d. I plan learning experiences that include student choice.	ON	01	0	00	OMy Ores
Luse units based un proficiency targets and backward design principles.					
 Unit performance objectives are focused on proficiency targets and are based on meaningful contexts. 	ON	Os	0	00	Owy Good
 Units independe apportunities to use previously adquired language and content in a variety of contents. 	ON	0:	Ow	Oc	Owy Good
 Units provide apparawiles for students to gain competence in the three competitive modes. 	ON	Os	04	00	ONy Goo
 Units provide apparunities for students to understand the relationships among products, practices, and perspectives of the target culture(s). 	ON	0,	O _M	Oc	Oxy Soul
I ensure that my planning accommodates the needs of heritage/softwe speckers as struggling or accelerated learners satisficially identified.	d identif	ad exc	eptono	leamer	s, as well as
PARTY OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET	ON	Os	04	Oc	Owy God
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 I plan opportunites for students to reflect an inter attainment of daily performance alignatives and their own learning goals. 	ON	05	0	00	Owy One
 I plan opportunities for students to reflect on their attainment of unit performance objectives and #eir own learning goals. 	ON	Os	O _M	Oc	○ My Goo
 I plan apportunities for students to reflect or their attornment of course performance abjectives and their own learning goals. 	ON	Os	Ow	00	OH, 500
I use the backward design process to plan leasons that lead students to need the ur	nii parko	mance)	objectiv	91.	
 I set daily performance abjectives that are facused on prolicionary targets and are based on meaningful contents. 	ON	Os	Ow.	Oc	ON/ GIL
 I plan apportunities from enable audents to assess their arbitrarent of the lesson's language objectives. 	ON	Os	Ow	Oc	Ony Geo
c. I plan activities that enable students to meet the duty performance objectives.	ON	Os	Ow.	Oc	Owy Good

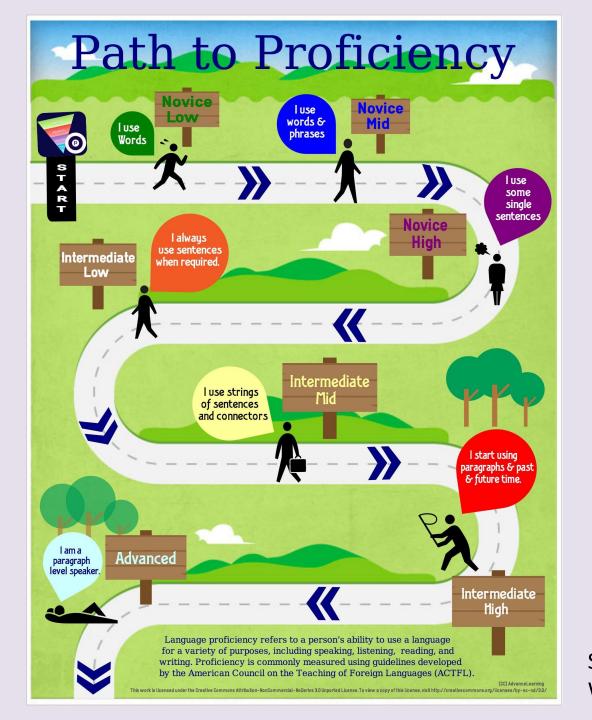


P3

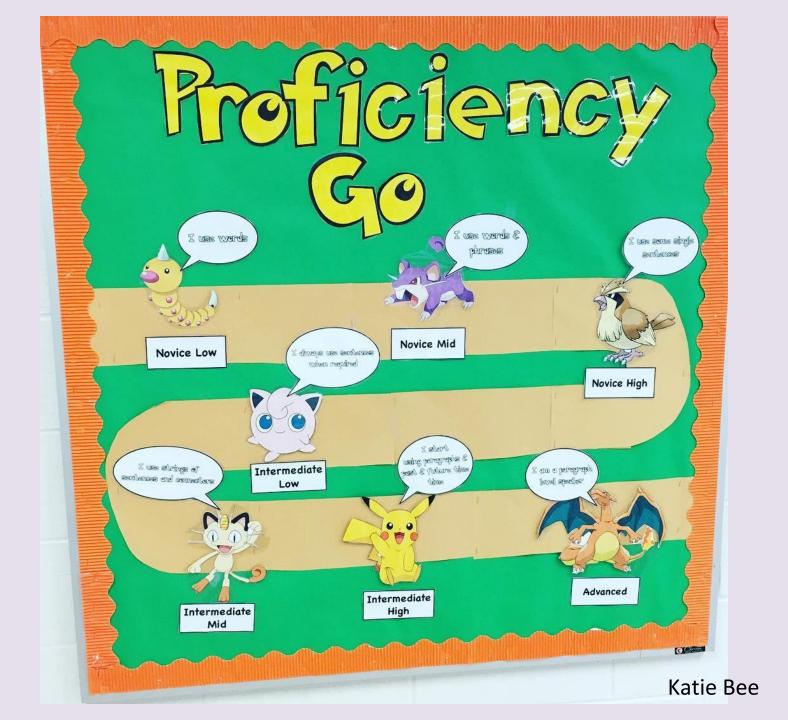
I use units based on proficiency targets and backward design principles.

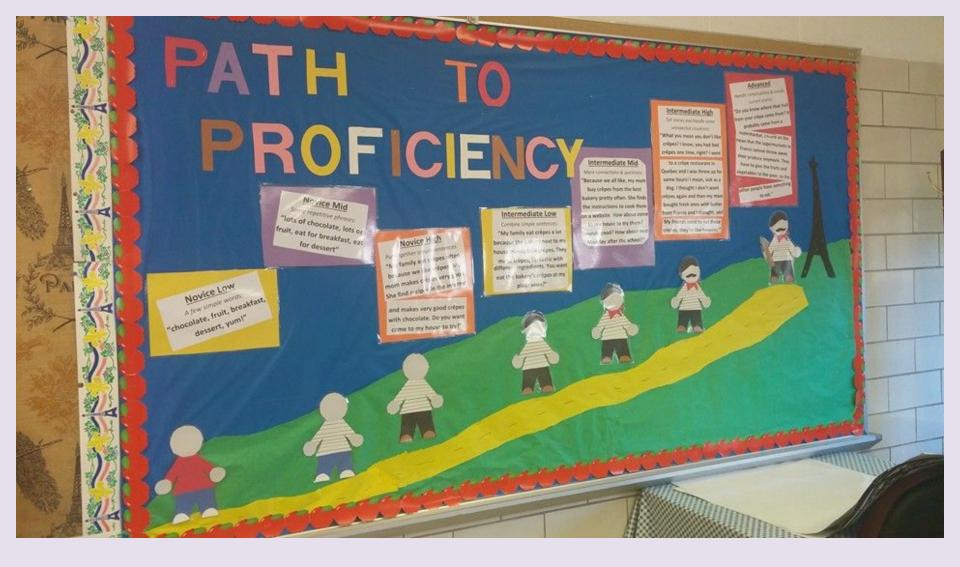
- Unit performance objectives are focused on proficiency targets and are based on meaningful contexts.
- Units incorporate opportunities to use previously acquired language and content in a variety of contexts.
- Units provide opportunities for students to gain competence in the three competitive modes.
- Units provide opportunities for students to understand the relationships among products, practices, and perspectives of the target culture(s).

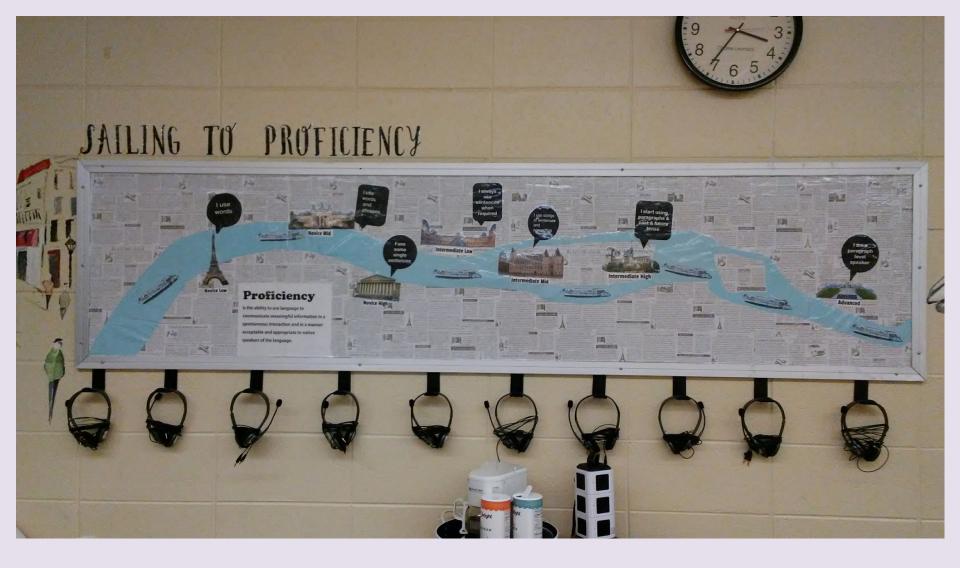


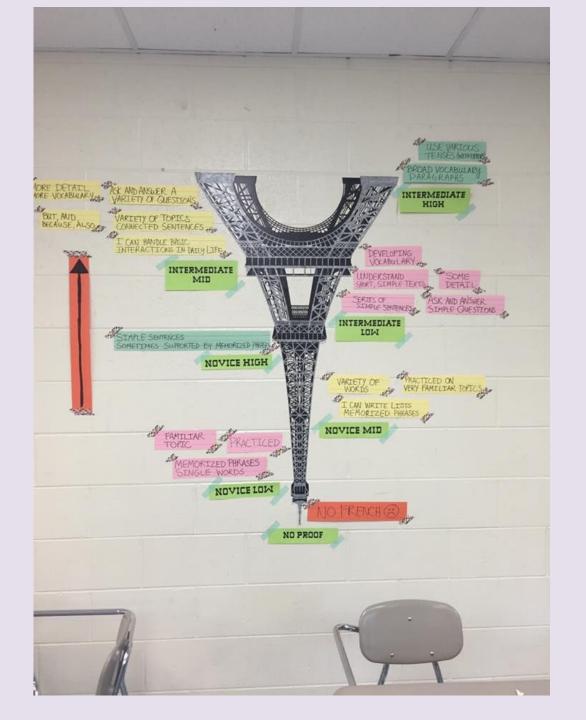


Shelby County (TN) World Languages









Samantha Uebel

The Path to Proficiency

- ... How you sit:
- → heads up
- → sit up
- → give me your eyes
- → give me your ears
- . How you participate
- → in Spanish
- → take risks
- → actively listen
- → always respond
- ... How you enter.
- → on time
- → with a greeting
- → ready to work
- → ready to be kind

Signals

I don't understand.

Slow down.

When I Need Your Attention:

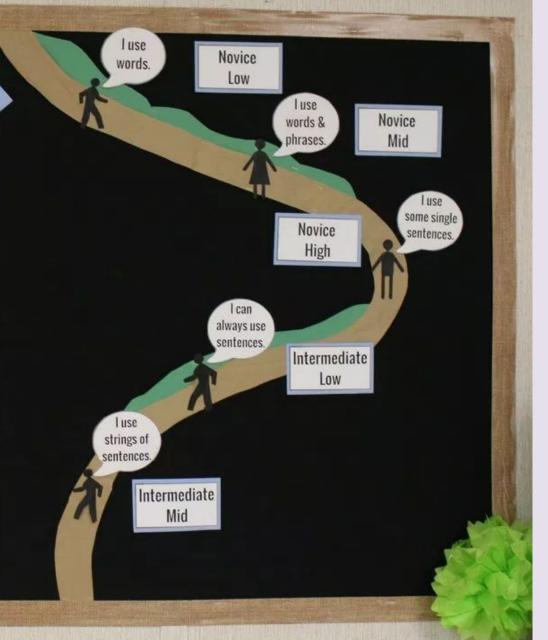
iClase!

iProfe!

→ Silencio.

... How we finish:

- → on time
- → pack when dismissed
- → ¡Gracias por aprender!
- → ¡Gracias por ensenarnos!





Maria Jose Valdes

Jugando Béisbol en Español

¿Juegas tú al béisbol?

Base 2: Contesta con una oración simple.

Ejemplo: Sí, juego béisbol

Base 3:

Contesta usando una elaboración.

Ejemplo: Sí, juego baseball en el parque

Base 1:

Contesta con una sola palabra.

Ejemplo: Sí o No

Interrogativos

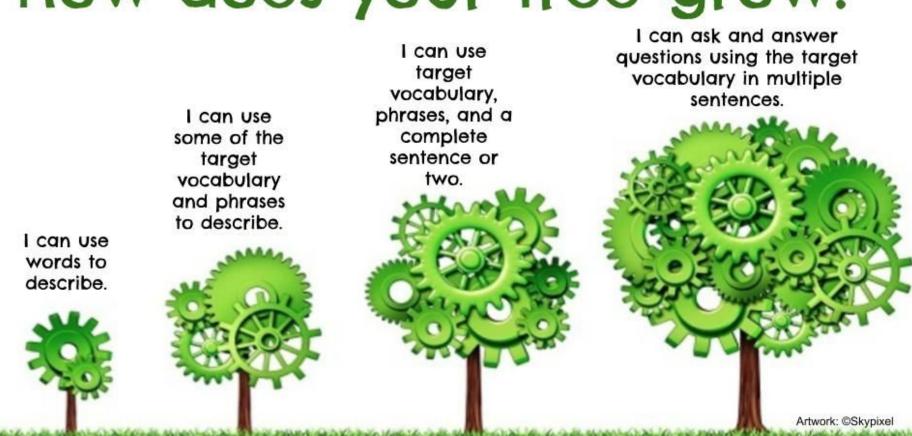
Dónde	Where				
Cuándo	When				
Por gué	Why				
Cómo	How				
Cuál	Which				

Base 4: Contesta usando dos o más interrogativos.

Ejemplo: Sí, juego baseball en el parque (dónde) los domingos (cuándo).

Maria Jose Valdes

How does your tree grow?



Betsy Basom

BUT A WORD OF CAUTION



			HOST
	Not yet! I'm working on it.	I can do it with help.	I can do it alone.
I can tell someone my name.			
I can tell someone my age.			
I can ask someone how s/he is feeling.			
I can tell someone how I am feeling.			
I can			



The only person you need to compare yourself with is who you were yesterday.

-Rushton Hurley



Yesterday



Today



Tomorrow

@ Sylviaduckworth

A GOAL WITHOUT A PLAN IS JUST A WISH.

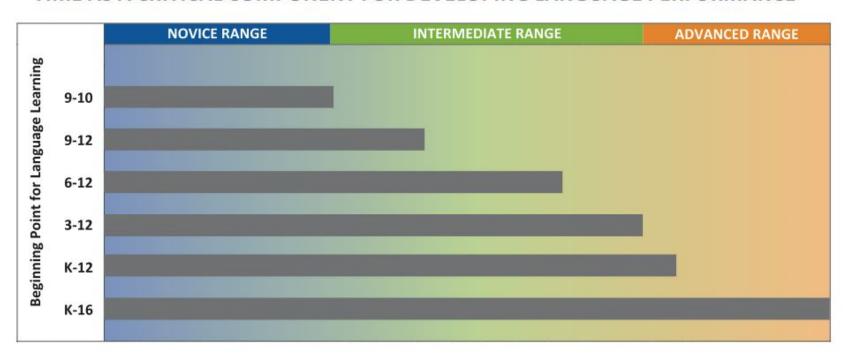
ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY

SETTING PROFICIENCY TARGETS





TIME AS A CRITICAL COMPONENT FOR DEVELOPING LANGUAGE PERFORMANCE



SAMPLE PROFICIENCY TARGETS

Time Frame	Instructional Hours Completed	Speaking Proficiency Target
End of 3 rd grade	216	Novice-Mid
End of 5 th grade	144 + 216 = 360	Novice-High
End of 8 th grade	248 + 360 = 608	Intermediate-Low
End of 12 th grade	324 + 608 = 932	Advanced-Low

Example from Trevor Day School © Interprep. Greg Duncan



SAMPLE PROFICIENCY TARGETS

Elementary School Program Middle			le School Pro	gram		High School	High School Program			
						H1 Novice High	H2 Intermediate Low	H3 Intermediate Low to Intermediate Mid	H4 Intermediate Mid	Intermediate Mid
			M1 Novice High	M2 Intermediate Low	M3 Intermediate Low to Intermediate Mid	H3 Intermediate Mid	H4 Intermediate Mid	H5 Intermediate Mid to Intermediate High	H6 Intermediate High	Intermediate High
EK Novice Low	E1, E2 Novice Mid	E3, E4, E5 Novice High	M2 Novice High to Intermediate Low	M3 Intermediate Low To Intermediate Mid	M4 Intermediate Low to Intermediate Mid	H3 Intermediate Mid	H4 Intermediate Mid	H5 Intermediate Mid to Intermediate High	H6 Intermediate High to Advanced Low	Intermediate High to Advanced Low



Example from Catalina Foothills (AZ) School District, © Interprep. Greg Duncan

OBJECTIVES VS. TARGETS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LEARNING TARGETS

Teacher Focused

Written from the teacher point of view.



Student Focused



Written in student friendly language.

Across

Unify outcomes across a series of related lessons or a unit.



Within



Describe a lesson-sized chunk of information and/or skills.

Guide Instruction

Reminds the teacher lessons to design and in what sequence.

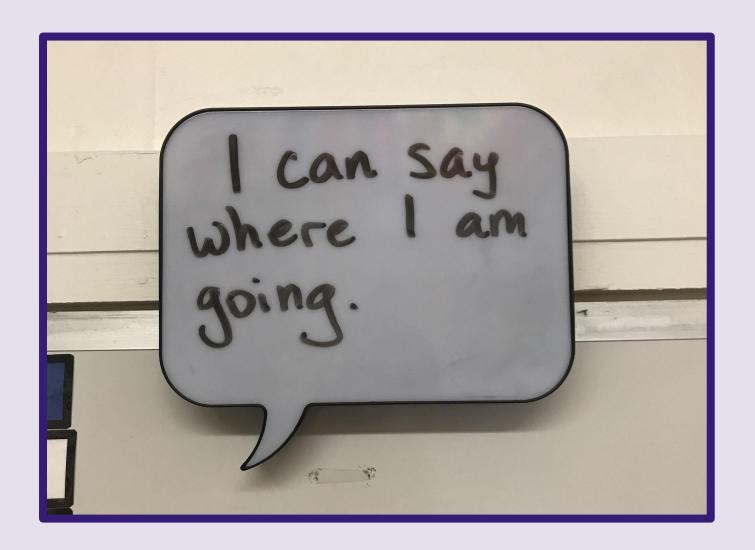


Guide Learning

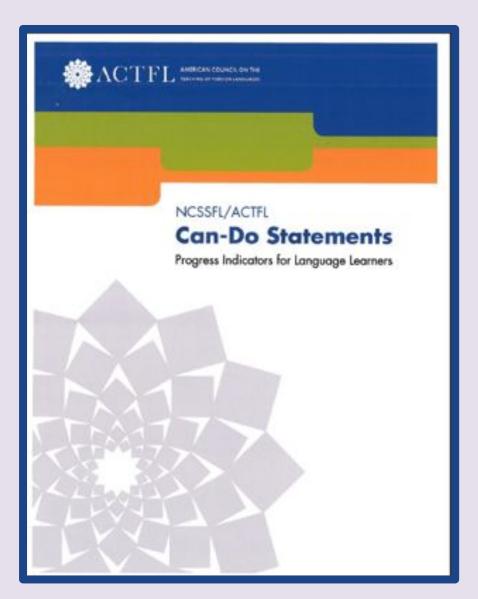


Reminds a student what they will be able to do next.











NCSSFL-ACTFL CAN-DO STATEMENTS



INTERPRETIVE COMMUNICATION

PROFICIENCY BENCHMARKS + PERFORMANCE INDICATORS + EXAMPLES

NOVICE

PROFICIENCY BENCHMARK

I can identify the general topic and same basic information in both very familiar and everyday contexts by recognizing practiced or memorized words, phrases, and simple sentences in texts that are spoken, written, or signed.

> What can I understand, interpret or analyze in authentic informational texts?

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NOVICE LOW

NOVICE MID

NOVICE HIGH

I can identify memorized or familiar words when they are supported by gestures or visuals in informational texts.

I can identify some basic facts from memorized words and phrases when they are supported by gestures or visuals in informational texts.

I can identify the topic and some isolated facts from simple sentences in informational texts.

EXAMPLES: Written

NOVICE LOW

NOVICE MID

NOVICE HIGH

I can... (customize with specific content). I can identify some locations or stores by their signs

I gas match a word or character in a headline to a supporting visual.

I can recognize some names of cities on a map.

I can identify labeled sisters in a store.

I can recognize the labels on a recycling bin.

I can... is ustonice with specific content). I can identify nutritional categories on food labels. I can identify items on a shopping list.

I can identify names of classes and their locations. on a class schedule.

Fear identify my departure and arrival times from a transportation schedule

I can understand what information is provided on a student ID card

I can understand subject-specific terms on a word.

I can... (customize with specific content).

I can follow directions in a Scawinger Hunt game I care understand a variety of simple messages on greeting cards.

I car select a movie based on a short description.

I care understand someone's profile on a social modia site

I can understand some facts about the weather especially when weather symbols are used.

EXAMPLES: Spoken, Viewed or Signed

NOVICE LOW

NOVICE MID

NOVICE HIGH

I can... (customize with specific centent). I can recognize familiar names of people and places.

in a public announcement.

Fear understand simple directions to a familiar place.

I can follow instructions for simple class routines. I can understand names and titles when speakers are introduced.

I can understand a cell phone number.

I can ... (customize with specific content):

I can understand the time amounced for a store closing.

I pas understand directions for setting the table. I can follow directions to fill out a simple graphic organizer

I can understand the names of the planets in a science class.

I can recognize some weather expressions in a forecast.

I can... (customize with specific content).

I care understand the name of a product, the cost. and where to buy it from a radio ad.

I care understand who to pick up and where to take them from a triend's voicemail.

I cae follow a You'kube video on how to play a simple game.

Fear understand an emergency slort during a TV

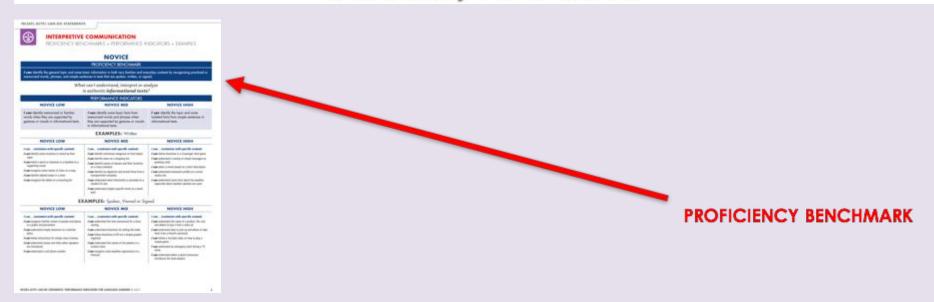
I can understand when a sports announcer introduces the team players.

NOVICE

PROFICIENCY BENCHMARK

I can identify the general topic and some basic information in both very familiar and everyday contexts by recognizing practiced or memorized words, phrases, and simple sentences in texts that are spoken, written, or signed.

What can I understand, interpret or analyze in authentic informational texts?



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NOVICE LOW

I can identify memorized or familiar words when they are supported by gestures or visuals in informational texts. **NOVICE MID**

I can identify some basic facts from memorized words and phrases when they are supported by gestures or visuals in informational texts. I can identify the topic and some isolated facts from simple sentences in

informational texts.

NOVICE HIGH



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

EXAMPLES: Written

NOVICE LOW

NOVICE MID

NOVICE HIGH

I can... (customize with specific content).

I can identify some locations or stores by their signs.

I can match a word or character in a headline to a supporting visual.

I can recognize some names of cities on a map.

I can identify labeled aisles in a store.

I can recognize the labels on a recycling bin.

I can... (customize with specific content).

I can identify nutritional categories on food labels.

I can identify items on a shopping list.

I can identify names of classes and their locations on a class schedule.

I can identify my departure and arrival times from a transportation schedule.

I can understand what information is provided on a student ID card.

I can understand subject-specific terms on a word wall.

I can... (customize with specific content).

I can follow directions in a Scavenger Hunt game

I can understand a variety of simple messages on greeting cards.

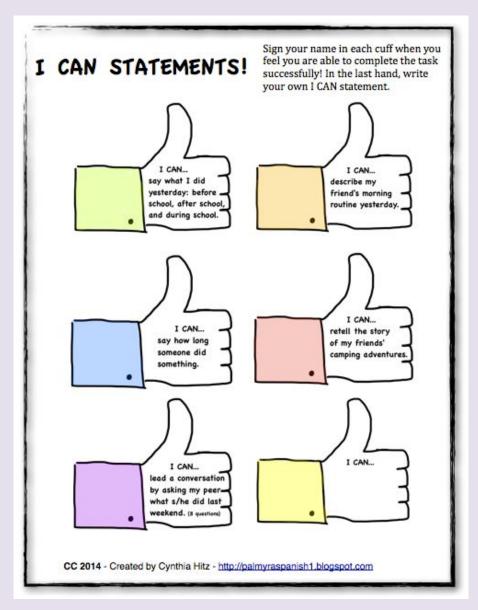
I can select a movie based on a short description.

I can understand someone's profile on a social media site.

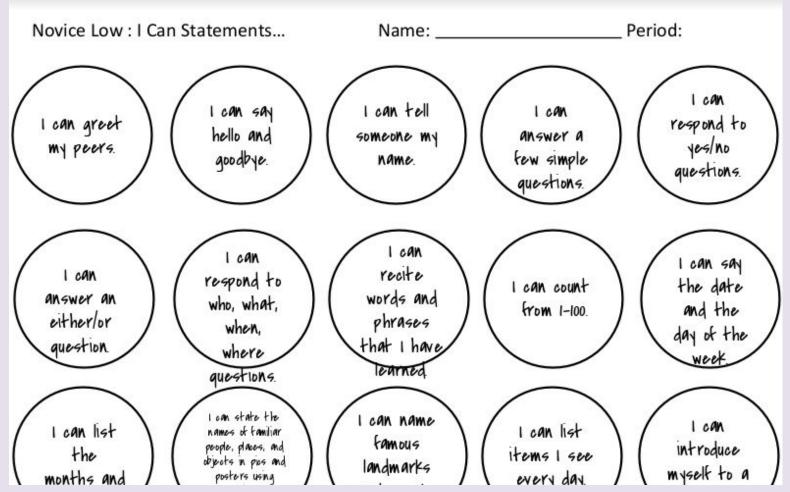
I can understand some facts about the weather especially when weather symbols are used.



EXAMPLES



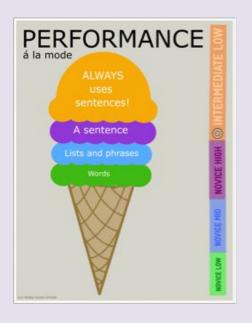


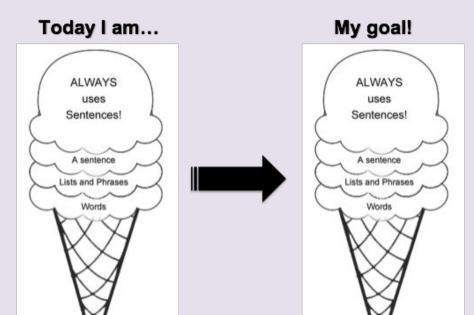


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Dorie Perugini, A Global Classroom

TECHNIQUES TO BRING TO YOUR DAILY PRACTICE



MODELING



THINK-ALOUDS

teachers model and articulate thought process; explaining the steps in the solution to a problem; reactions and judgments



RATE & AMOUNT OF SPEECH

slow down; deliberate with repetitions and restating;



SOPHISTICATION OF SPEECH

pare down language for novice learners, use more synonyms for more advanced learners



REPEATING

saying something 2-3 times gives learners extra processing time



RESTATEMENT/PARAPHRASE

saying in a different way helps create more connections; serves as model for students to circumlocute



Super Spanish Synonyms for Sounding Like a Native!

Good		Bo	ad	Ha	рру	So	ad
Comprensivo Estupendo Excelente Excepcional Fabuloso Fenomenal Honesto Inocente Justo Maravilloso Sóper Terrifico Illemo	Understanding Stupendous Excellent Exceptional Fabulous Phenomenal Honest Innocent Just / Fair Marvelous Super Terrific Tender	Cruel Culpable Desagradable Disabilico Grosero Horrible Injusto Insoportable Malo Molesto Ofensivo Perverso Terrible	Cruel Guity Disagreeable Disabolical Rude Horrible Unjust / Unifair Unbearable Bad / Evil Annoying Offensive Temble Temble	Afortunado Alegre Bendito Boyante Contento Emoclonante Encantado Extático Feliz Festivo Jovial Radlante Satistecho	Fortunate Happy Blessed Buoyant Content Excited Enchanted Estatic Happy Festive / Merry Jovial Radiant Satisfied	Deprimido Desafortunado Desesperado Emocionado Lamentable Uoroso Miserable Patético Torturado Trágico Triste	Depressed Unforfunate Desperate Emofional Lamentable Weeping Miserable Pathefic Torfured Tragic Sad
Virtuoso	/ Love	Don't Lik	ce / Hate	H.	alv	Pro	etty
Admiro Adoro Amo Aprecio Deseo Distruto Gazo Me encanta Me gusta Respeto	I admire I adore I love I appreciate I desire I enjoy I enjoy I love I ške I respect	Me aburre Me apena Me enfada Me insulta Me insulta Me molesta Me afende No me gusta Odio	It bores me It pairs me It angers me It insults me It bothers me It annoys me It offends me I don't like I hate	Feo Horrible Monstruoso Repelente Repugnante	Ugly Horible Monstruous Repelant Repugnant	Atractivo Bello Bonito Elegante Exófico Guapo Hermoso Undo Precioso	Attractive Beautiful Pretty Elegant Exotic Good-looking Beautiful Lovely Precious
	ia	Little /	Small	Sc	ary	Calm	
Amplio Colosal Considerable Enorme Extraordinario Gigante Gigantesco Grande Monstruoso Monumental Tremendo Vasto	Ample Colossal Considerable Enormous Extraordinary Giant Gigantic Big Monstrous Monumental Tremendous Vast	Bajo Chico Corto Diminutivo Enano Minúsculo Pequeño Poco	Short Small Short (length) Diminutive Dwarf Miniscule Small (size) Few / Little (amount)	Alarmante Aterrador Espantoso Horrible Increible Sorprendente Terrorifico	Alarming Frightering Scary Horrible Incredible Surprising Terrifying	Apatéfico Calmo Indiferente Plácido Relajado Sereno Tranquilo	Apathetic Calm Indifferent Placia Relaxed Serene Tranquil
Ni	ce	Me	ean	To Look / To Watch		To Say	
Adorable Agradable Agradable Amable Ameno Bueno Dulce Begante Undo Precloso Satisfactorio Simpático	Adorable Nice Nice Nind Pleasant Good Sweet Begant Nice/Lovely Precious Satisfactory Nice (personality)	Abusivo Amenazador Antipático Cruel Infame Infilmidante Insoportable Malo Ofensivo Sarcástico	Abusive Threatening Mean Cruel Vile Infimidating Unbearable Bad / Evil Offensive Sancastic	Cuidar Estar en guardia Estudiar Examinar Mirar Notar Observar Ver	To take care To be an guard To study To examine To look/watch To nate To observe To see, look	Anunciar Contar Decir Decir Deciarar Expresor Gritar Informar Mencionar Opinar Proponer Recitar Suponer Susunar	To announce To tell/recour To say/ tell To declare To express To yell/screan To inform To mention To have the opinion To propose To recite To suppose To whisper

ELABORATE/EXPLAIN

giving more details helps create more connections; serves as model for students to compare, justify, explain causality



SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

CHALLENGE STUDENTS OUT OF THEIR COMFORT ZONES

by setting goals, students are motivated to stretch and extend



I CAN STATEMENTS						
Student Name:	I am working on this		I can do it with help	I can do it by myself		
		4.4		R		
I can use words and phrases to describe my feelings and emotions.						
I can recognize some activities that cause us to feel a certain way.						
I can ask how my friend is feeling.						
I can tell one way to deal with anger.						
I can describe how I can help a friend or family member feel good ("fill their bucket").						
I can sing a song about emotions.						



INTERPERSONAL LISTENING/SPEAKING

Score	AAPPL Score Description	Strategy
N-1	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of N-1 means that you can say a few things about yourself. You can list, name, and identify common things with single words. You can answer one or two of the basic kinds of questions that you have learned and practiced in class. You can do this in a way that your teachers and others who are used to language learners can understand some of what you are saying.	When you answer questions, try to use more than one word and even a phrase. Practice asking questions and keep learning new words.
N-2	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of N-2 means that you can say some things about yourself. You can list, name, and identify everyday things with words and phrases that you have learned. You can understand and answer some very common and familiar questions. You can do all of this in a way that your teacher and others who are used to language learners can understand much of what you are saying.	Practice asking more questions on more topics. Combine your words and phrases into simple sentences. Keep learning new words!
N-3	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of N-3 means that you can say a number of things about yourself. You can list, name, and identify everyday things with words and phrases and an occasional simple sentence. You can ask and answer some very common and familiar questions. You can do all of this in a way that your teacher and others who are used to language learners can understand most of what you are saying.	Practice lots of conversations in which you start it, keep it going, and end it; practice asking questions in order to do this. Practice saying as much as you can about yourself. Try to use as many sentences as you can.
N-4	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of N-4 means that you can be part of a conversation about yourself and your life. Much of the time you can also use your language to express your own thoughts and get the things that you need. You tend to speak in phrases and some sentences. You can often ask and answer simple questions. You can do all of this in a way that your teacher and others who are used to language learners can understand what you are saying most of the time.	Keep the conversation going by asking follow up questions on the same topic, working with your partner to figure out what you don't understand and talking around words that you don't know. Keep saying more about more topics. Pretend you're in a situation where you need to get something or do something.
I-1	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of I-1 means that you can have a conversation about yourself and your life. You can also use your language to express your own thoughts and get the things that you need. You tend to speak in single sentences. You can ask and answer simple questions. You can do all of this in a way that your teacher and others who are used to language learners can understand what you are saying.	Jump into as many conversations as you can, especially outside of class. Once you've answered a question, try to add something more (another fact, thought, or even another question).

ACTFL

Score	AAPPL Score Description	Strategy
N-1	Your AAPPL Interpersonal Listening/Speaking score of N-1 means that you can say a few things about yourself. You can list, name, and identify common things with single words. You can answer one or two of the basic kinds of questions that you have learned and practiced in class. You can do this in a way that your teachers and others who are used to language learners can understand some of what you are saying.	When you answer questions, try to use more than one word and even a phrase. Practice asking questions and keep learning new words.

FUNCTION	NOVICE	 Ⅱ	NTERMEDIATE	→ ADV	ANCED
Describing people, places, things, how and how well	Give a description using one or two short adjectives (ex: colors, numbers, size, shape)	Give a basic description & make simple comparisons using frequently used adjectives and adverbs	Give more detailed descriptions including comparatives and superlatives	Give detailed descriptions using a variety of precise adjectives and adverbs	Give detailed descriptions using a wide variety of precise adjectives and adverbs
Asking & responding to questions	Respond to a simple question	Ask and respond to simple, memorized questions	Ask and respond with some details to a variety of informational questions and follow-up questions	Ask and respond with details to a wide variety of questions including follow-up questions that request details	Ask and respond with elaboration to a wide variety of questions, including follow-up questions that request detailed explanations
Expressing feelings and emotions	Say that I am happy or sad	Express basic emotions and feelings	Express a variety of emotions and feelings	Express a wide variety of emotions and feelings, beginning to distinguish shades of meaning (ex: happy – thrilled – ecstatic)	Express a wide variety of emotions and feelings, choosing precise expressions appropriately to reflect shades of meaning
Expressing preferences and opinions	Say I like or don't like something	Express preferences/ opinions in simple sentences	Express preferences/ opinions with reasons	Express preferences/ opinions with evidence-based justifications	Express preferences/opinions with detailed rationales or arguments based on evidence
Telling & retelling stories; sequencing	Recount what I am doing in short, memorized sentences	Tell someone about my day, activities, an event in a simple sequence of sentences	Tell a story or recount an event in a logical sequence of sentences	Tell a detailed story about something that happened logically sequencing the events	Recount a story or event using paragraph-length narration and description
Expressing hopes, dreams, future plans	Express my plans simply for later in the day, the next day, weekend (ex: I am going to)	Express hopes, plans for the future simply (ex: I hope to; I will)	Express hopes, dreams, plans for the future with some details (ex: I would like to; in order to become X, I will need to)	Express hopes, dreams, plans, possibilities with explanations (ex: If I could live anywhere in the world, I would live in X because)	Express hopes, dreams, plans, possibilities with detailed explanations

FUNCTION	NOVICE	——→ II	NTERMEDIATE	→ ADV	ANCED
Describing people, places, things, how and how well	Give a description using one or two short adjectives (ex: colors, numbers, size, shape)	Give a basic description & make simple comparisons using frequently used adjectives and adverbs	Give more detailed descriptions including comparatives and superlatives	Give detailed descriptions using a variety of precise adjectives and adverbs	Give detailed descriptions using a wide variety of precise adjectives and adverbs
Asking & responding to questions	Respond to a simple question	Ask and respond to simple, memorized questions	Ask and respond with some details to a variety of informational questions and follow-up questions	Ask and respond with details to a wide variety of questions including follow-up questions that request details	Ask and respond with elaboration to a wide variety of questions, including follow-up questions that request detailed explanations

SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

STUDENT SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

use Can-Do Statements — before and after units of study



Can Do Statements

I can say that I am cold.

not yet; I can do it with help I can do my own

I can describe weather in the winter.

not yet; I can do it with help I can do my own

3. I can name the clothes that keep me warm.

 I can count all the coats in my classroom.

not yet; I can do it with help I can do my own

I can name some sports to play in the snow.

not yet; I can do it on on if help I can do my own

I can tell you what snow sports I like to do.





SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

PROVIDE GOOD AND DIVERSE MODELS OF SPEECH

read-alouds, songs, chants, podcasts, videos from a variety of sources, along a variety of registers



SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

REQUIRE MORE ELABORATE RESPONSES

have a set of customary rejoinders to train students to join in and hold one another accountable:

- tell me more
- and?
- what do you mean by X?
- who can add on?
- who has a different idea?





SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

PROVIDE SENTENCE STARTERS/LANGUAGE LADDERS

help students organize thoughts; challenges them to try new combinations; use formulaic language

- agreeing/disagreeing
- congratulating
- wondering



SENTENCE STARTERS

Student A: "¿Cómo estará el tiempo en			_?"
Student B:	"En	_, el tiempo	
	probablemente está	·	,,,



LANGUAGE LADDERS

frequency

siempre	raramente
casi siempre	casi nunca
a menudo	nunca
de vez en cuando	jamás

SUPPORTING STUDENTS IN USING LANGUAGE AT INCREASINGLY HIGHER LEVELS

COOPERATIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

student to student interactions — interpersonal communication; apply new knowledge and skills; try out language in lower stress setting



PAUSE AND REFLECT

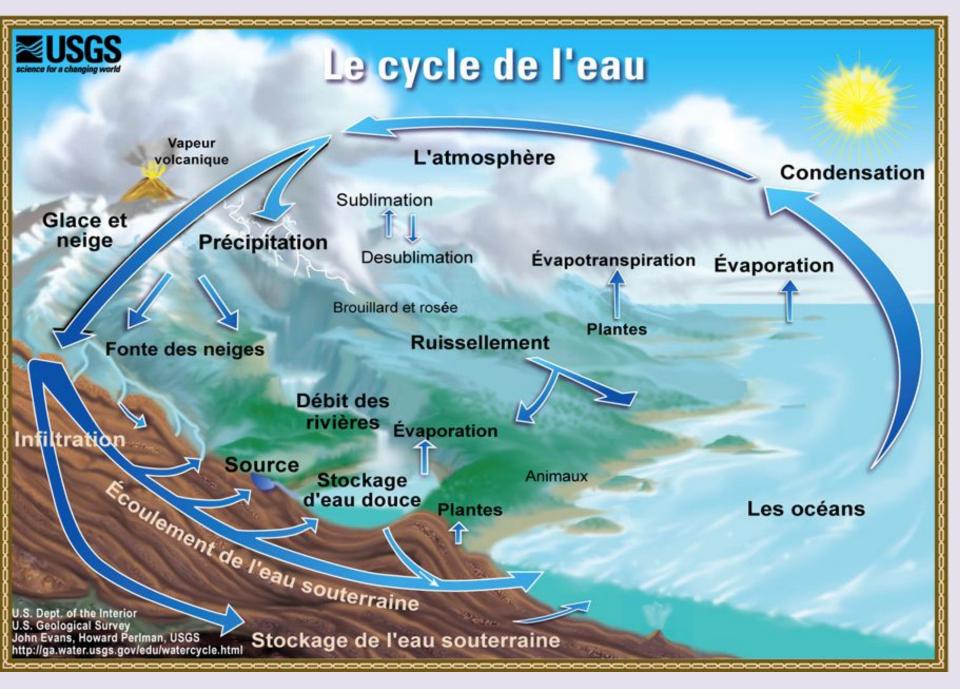
How do you support students in using language at increasingly higher levels?



VISUALS

pictures, videos, even sketches helps students with limited proficiency better understand and more quickly acquire the language; excellent for rendering abstract into concrete





GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

help break down complex concepts into more manageable bits of information; help novice-level in expressing ideas without complete sentences

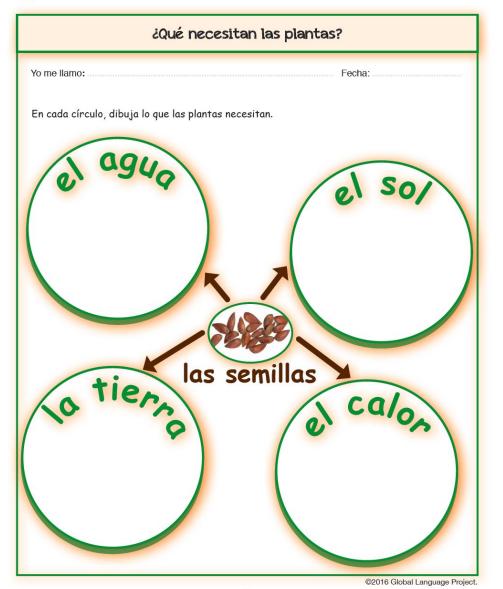


Y3U6



What Do Plants Need? LESSON 2/ ACTIVITY D





COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES

leverage students' cognitive and metacognitive skills from L1 comprehension - and transfer to L2 learning



PROCESS WRITING

- pre-writing phase: brainstorm, talk through, generate ideas;
- then write a draft;
- editing phase: students get feedback from others





PEER TUTORING

students with high interest in a topic or other prior experiences can be helpful; also students with other literacy skills can serve as good model



ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

TARGET LANGUAGE

- do students feel supported?
- do they receive enough input?
- do you hold them accountable





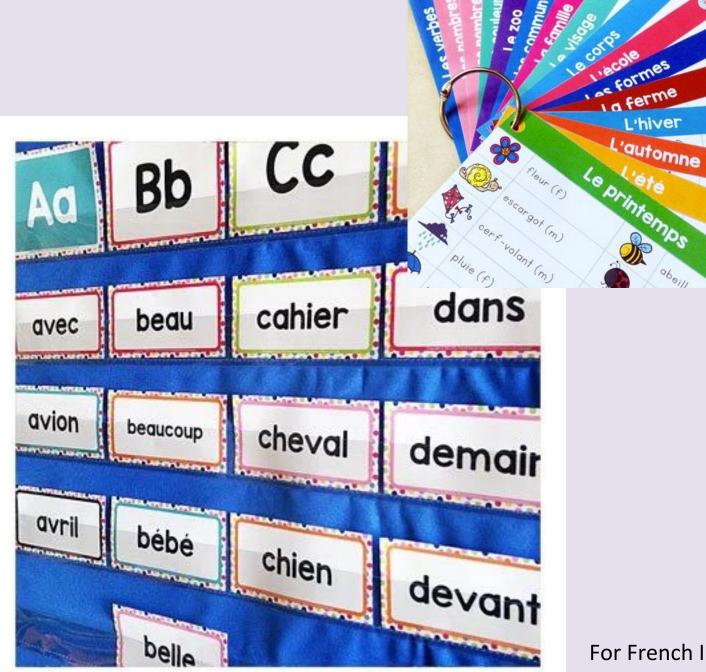
Lutz

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

PHYSICAL SPACE

- word walls
- language ladders
- seating conversation clusters vs. rows





For French Immersion

atins (m)

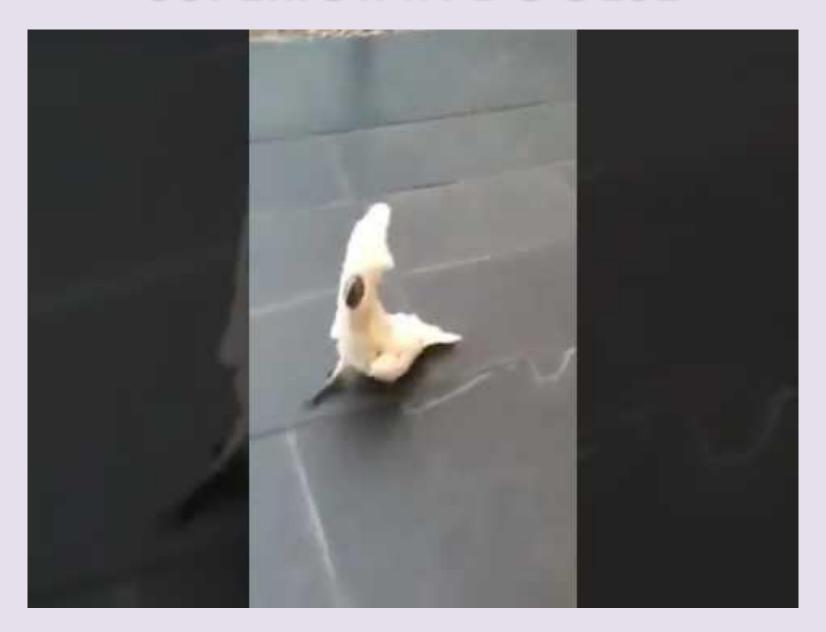
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

ERROR CORRECTION

- do you halt?
- do you bank errors?
- do you synthesize and summarize?
- do you ignore?



SUPERIOR IN DOGESE



SET YOUR STUDENTS ON THE PATH...

- 1. Set proficiency targets for your students
- Design instructional pathways to meet those targets
- 3. Test to see if students are hitting those targets



QUESTIONS?

Ask now

or email me nlutz@nnell.org

or tweet me @nathanlutz

for workshop resources nathanlutz.org



