English Language Learning					Dat					
Instructional Support Plan Overview			Re	view Da						
				PE	N					
Student (Legal) Name										
		Last Nan	ne			.		First Name		
Preferred Name				1	Born					
DOB	Gender		Grade		Years in Canada					
	Dates	Age or Grade				Location,	/Schoo	1		
Previous Schooling										
0										
		Dral		Doad	Reading Writing					
Present Overall ELL	Level/Score	Tool	L	evel/Score		Tool		Level/Score	ung	Tool
Proficiency Level	2010/00010	1001				1001		20101/20010		1001
	T			Speak?	Und	derstand?		Read?		Write?
First/Other	Lan	guage		(Y/N)		(Y/N)		(Y/N)		(Y/N)
Language(s)										
Medical Concerns?										
				Le	vel o	vel of Support Needed				
Domain	Streng	gths	1	Veeds			r atta	ached ELL Pla	nnin	ng Tool)
						Mild/Minir	nal	Moderate		Complex
Background, Prior Learning, Home Lang.										
Oral Language										
Reading										
Writing										
Intercultural Competencies										
Goals Developed to Address Needs Identified Above										
Objectives and Strategie	es to Address	Goals Develo	oped: (Sei	vices and S	trateg	ies to be I	mple	emented)		
Assessment/Tools to Monitor Achievement of Goals: (Formative, Summative, Anecdotal)										
Comments										
* Include assessment tool used where appropriate (e.g., LOMERA/LOMEERA or variation, DART(s), IPT, ELL Standards, others)										

		U = -							
Domain and Sources of Information		<b>Mild</b> Minimal ELL Support Needed	<b>Moderate</b> Moderate ELL Support Needed	<b>Complex</b> Intensive ELL Support Needed					
		The student's background, prior learning and home language competency : The student							
E COMPETENCY	The background, prior learning and home language competency provides information for student's adjustment to school. Please note that this needs to be completed with a	<ul> <li>has opportunities to speak and listen to some English at home</li> <li>has age appropriate literacy skills in first language</li> <li>has had consistent formal education in the home country</li> <li>has opportunities to read books with a member of the home community</li> <li>has a home community that encourages the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>has limited opportunities to speak and listen to English at home</li> <li>is moderately literate in first language</li> <li>has some formal education in home country (extended absences or interruption may have occurred)</li> <li>has limited opportunities to read books with a member of home community</li> <li>has a home community that attempts to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>has minimal or no opportunities to speak and listen to English at home</li> <li>is non-literate or very minimally literate in first language</li> <li>has little to no formal education in own country</li> <li>has no opportunities to read books with a member of home community</li> <li>has a home community that may not support</li> </ul>					
AG	caregiver and may	development of the student's language	support the student's home language	the student's home language					
D.	require the assistance of a cultural and/or	used at home							
Ň	language interpreter.	Examples of Settleme	ent and Adjustment Supports: According to the st	udent's needs, the school can					
<b>BACKGROUND, PRIOR LEARNING and HOME LANGUAGE</b>	<ul> <li>Key considerations:</li> <li>What is the student's prior education?</li> <li>What is the student's level of language support at home?</li> <li>What is the student's level of literacy in the language used at home?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>connect family to Settlement Workers in Schorreferrals and connections to outside agencies community service organizations, medical infliteracy, public library, computer classes, etc.</li> <li>provide translated information as appropriat network families to share challenges and see</li> <li>encourage students to share what they are le family members</li> <li>identify and respond to immediate needs (i.e. transportation, food, clothing, etc.)</li> </ul>	as needed (i.e., tervention, adult□ encourage families to television, radio, mov □ encourage families to television, radio, mov □ encourage families to and sportsce k solutions together arning with their□ encourage friendship through activities be □ create an intervention	o maintain first language and culture o listen to and watch multimedia in English (i.e., vies) o enrol their children in extra-curricular activities os that foster English language development yond a school setting on plan and support system all group or individual instructional supports as					
PRIO	Possible Sources of Information:								
BACKGROUND,	<ul> <li>Family</li> <li>Language/ background questionnaires</li> <li>Previous school or teachers</li> <li>Settlement Worker</li> <li>Cultural Interpreter</li> <li>Peer tutor</li> <li>File review</li> <li>Educational Assistant</li> </ul>								

	English Language Learning Planning 1001								
Domain and Sources		Mild	Moderate	Complex					
of Information		Minimal ELL Support Needed	Moderate ELL Support Needed	Intensive ELL Support Needed					
	Students	In using academic English, the student may							
	develop receptive and expressive communication	speak on a wide range of topics with some degree of fluency and accuracy; share detailed information and discuss points of view and ideas on a range of topics with reasonable accuracy.	with support, communicate main ideas on common topics and course content; use some variety of vocabulary and sentence structures with increasing	participate using simple structures in a simple and direct exchange of information on everyday topics; understand and respond to simple statements on familiar topics if given explicit support.					
	through :								
	understanding		The Student's Level of Functioning: The stu						
	and use spoken language as a tool for communication. Can initiate and/or sustain communication. Possible Sources of Information: • File review	<ul> <li>is fluent in informal conversations and discussions</li> <li>is occasionally hesitant in academic language and socio- culturally different topics</li> <li>adapts communication style appropriate to context and social register (e.g., formal/informal style)</li> <li>may pause while searching for a word</li> <li>uses a variety of verb tenses correctly</li> <li>uses a variety of verb tenses correctly</li> <li>uses academic vocabulary close to that of an English first language speaker</li> <li>needs occasional repetition or clarification</li> <li>asks for repetition or clarification</li> <li>makes minor errors in grammar or syntax</li> <li>successfully attempts some complex grammatical structures</li> <li>rarely mispronounces words (does not impede meaning)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>converses informally with some ease</li> <li>occasionally mispronounces words (sometimes impedes meaning)</li> <li>attempts to participate in academic discussions in content areas (sometimes with support)</li> <li>rarely adapts communication style appropriate to context/social register (formal/informal style)</li> <li>often pauses, searching for words or expressions</li> <li>needs consistent repetition and/or clarification</li> <li>attempts some complex grammatical structures</li> <li>needs support in understanding main points of class discussions</li> <li>struggles to grasp some humour, puns, clichés and idioms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>may be silent or use isolated words, gestures, pictures</li> <li>relies on translator or first language to convey meaning</li> <li>may be difficult to understand because of pronunciation</li> <li>does not adapt communication style appropriate to context/social register (formal/informal style)</li> <li>frequently needs to repeat to be understood</li> <li>asks repeatedly for support</li> <li>misinterprets body language (facial expressions, tone)</li> <li>relies on non-verbal prompts</li> <li>struggles to meet classroom expectations/instructions (arriving on time, handing in work, participation, group work, etc.)</li> <li>uses limited vocabulary</li> <li>makes errors in grammar and syntax that obscure meaning</li> <li>does not grasp most humour, puns, clichés and idioms</li> </ul>					
<b>ORAL LANGUAGE</b>	<ul> <li>Initial Assessment</li> <li>Spring Census assessment</li> <li>Classroom or district assessments</li> <li>Year-end ELL assessment</li> </ul>	grasps some humour, puns, clichés and idioms       Universal Examples of Support: The teacher can         provide a classroom rich in visuals and use them and gestures throughout the day       provide a range of curriculum materials and adaptations         share language and content objectives       allow alternative types of assessment when possible         pre-teach both academic and key vocabulary by using objects, visuals, actions and hands-on activities       provide lots of opportunities for oral language rehearsal before presentations         use buddy system for orientation to school, class routines and building peer relations       allow the use of dictionaries, translators, first language and ask students to keep a         make cultural connections among students' backgrounds and languages       personal dictionary							
0		use cooperative learning, varying groups to maximize social	encourage students t	f key vocabulary and big ideas with students to continue to develop their first language skills					
	Consultation	Examp	les of Support: According to the student's level, th						
	<ul> <li>with :</li> <li>Regular classroom teacher</li> <li>ELL Teacher</li> <li>Content area specialist</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Settlement Worker</li> <li>Peer tutor</li> <li>Educational Assistant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>prepare students for class discussions by pre-assigning roles, scripts, questions, or set phrases</li> <li>use think-alouds and think-pair-shares when asking questions</li> <li>explain how prefixes and suffixes change word meaning (i.e., <i>unhappy, happiness</i>)</li> <li>explore parts of speech and word forms (i.e., <i>describe</i> [v], <i>description</i> [n])</li> <li>provide multiple opportunities for authentic speaking tasks, such as debates, author's chair, speeches, etc.</li> <li>explicitly teach phrases related to genres (e.g., language structures related to debate vs. explanation)</li> <li>explain a complex procedure, reviewing key vocabulary in context</li> <li>identify and explain puns, clichés, idioms, slang and colloquialisms in context</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>provide sentence frames for response</li> <li>assess understanding through multiple modes rather than only grammar, etc.</li> <li>focus on correcting one aspect (or two) at a time, so as not to overwhelm</li> <li>encourage conversation attempts and model correct response</li> <li>use graphic organizers, visuals, scripts, and cues as scaffolds</li> <li>encourage the use of multiple tools and resources to check for understanding</li> <li>be aware and explain homonyms and multiplemeaning words</li> <li>allow extra wait time for processing and response</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>slow the pace and allow extra wait time for processing and response</li> <li>provide clearly defined content and language objectives in simple language before teaching</li> <li>activate prior knowledge and build background knowledge</li> <li>face learners while giving directions and provide visual support</li> <li>write down key terms so students can see them and make connections to the spoken word</li> <li>start with functional language related to student's immediate needs</li> <li>adapt academic language into accessible conversational English</li> <li>simplify multi-step instructions</li> <li>use "I do-we do-you do" modeling prior to student work</li> <li>use exemplars to show expectations</li> <li>check understanding to guide instruction often</li> <li>ask students to retell instructions</li> <li>provide supportive, meaningful feedback</li> <li>encourage students to extend English skills in social experiences beyond a school setting</li> </ul>					

			21.9.1011 -	angaage	E Learning Planning 1001		1		
Domain and		Mild Moderate				Complex			
Sources of Information		Minimal ELL Sup	port Needed	Moderate ELL Support Needed			Intensive ELL Support Needed		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	Students				academic English, the student ca		1		
	develop	read, understand, and respond to comprehend and responded			read grade-level texts with basic		ly straightforward	draw some basic information	
	reading skills	more complex texts with some	appropriate content texts		understanding and response. Response		lp. May provide some	from simple texts with	
	through:	independence. Response is mostly	complexity. Response is de		is generally accurate but support is	,	rmation for direct,	significant support. May	
	decoding,	accurate and includes some specific, relevant details. Can make	and appropriate. May nee inferring, critical thinking		needed for communicating details and		rs if support is	recognize or read a few words in	
	phonemic	inferences and communicate critical	interpretation of socio-cul		making inferences and connections.	provided.		English.	
	awareness, sight-	thinking with some support.	references.	iturui					
-	word vocabulary,	The St			nt's Loval of Eunctioning. The stur	lant			
	comprehension,				nt's Level of Functioning: The stud		· · · · ·		
	response and	□ may need some support in unders	tanding specific academic		has a developing bank of sight-word vocabu		□ has little to no let		
	analysis.	vocabulary			needs reminders to use word attack skills c			tter-sound correspondence	
		needs minor adaptations to readin			requires direct support in reading strategie			ght-word knowledge	
		<ul> <li>is fairly fluent and expressive whe</li> <li>usually uses word attack skills ind</li> </ul>			reads aloud without expression and may be shares reactions about texts, sometimes wit			actant to read aloud	
		<ul> <li>usually uses word attack skills ind</li> <li>often uses reading strategies inde</li> </ul>			begins to use text features and context clues			eness of reading strategies make a simple prediction or	
	Possible	□ shares reactions and opinions, with			inderstand main ideas and specialized voca		connection	make a simple prediction of	
	Sources of	<ul> <li>makes thoughtful connections, give</li> </ul>			needs support in making connections, pred			ing using pictures, labels, single	
	Information:	<ul> <li>makes logical predictions and/or</li> </ul>			nferences	iccions,		nd sometimes first language	
		□ asks relevant questions about the			restates main idea and details in own words	s, but may		n text direction (left to right)	
	<ul> <li>File review</li> </ul>	□ summarizes the main ideas and de			not notice or understand implied information		,		
	<ul> <li>Observations</li> </ul>	not notice or understand implied	information	- i	s able to state some of the big ideas with su	pport			
	• Initial		Universal Ex	xamples of	Support: According to the student's le	evel, the teac	her can		
	Assessment	Pre-Reading Activities		-	ng (Continued)		Strategies		
	Spring Census	□ share content and language object			n, engaging activities that develop language	e 🗆 allow	v use of dictionaries, tra	anslators, first language	
	assessment • Classroom or	□ model think-aloud	-		g skills in context		p ELLs strategically wit	th students who share same first	
	District	point out the conventions of Engli			ultiple opportunities for students to practic		lage at times		
5	assessment	pre-teach vocabulary (include signature)			with texts (i.e., talking to the text, sticky			visual cues and those that reflect	
	Year-end ELL	words, remembering that student	• •		k-alouds) to increase comprehension		xperiences of the stude		
D	assessment	instruction in these words)	□ □	-	ative learning, varying groups to increase			photos, images, and realia to	
<b>V</b>		<ul> <li>highlight word families, and how p change meaning</li> </ul>	prenxes and sumxes	interaction	ons that require higher level thinking		ort comprehension	lifferent styles, genres, interests	
READING		$\Box$ do a book walk to engage and make			ents refer to word walls and word banks to		t students in making ap		
		reading			prehension		pendent reading	spropriate enoices for	
	Consultation	use anticipation guides			ts to analyze word families and determine			nally often to guide instruction	
	with:	□ make cultural connections to stud	ents' backgrounds	meaning of	f new words (e.g., looking at root words,		de first language books		
	-	give students practice with new w	ords, ensuring that	prefixes an	id suffixes)	🗆 prov	ide meaningful print in	the classroom (e.g., signs, charts,	
	• Regular	students can incorporate new wor					s, word walls and word		
	classroom	□ scaffold comprehension of texts by						e sequences/ photographs to	
	teacher	features (i.e., pictures, bold face w			organizers before, during and after reading		a story or recount		
	<ul> <li>ELL teacher</li> </ul>	captions, etc.) $\Box$ build and activate prior knowledge			ents demonstrate comprehension Its to demonstrate their understanding of			on strategies, including looking at	
	<ul> <li>Content area</li> </ul>	build and activate prior knowledg developing a shared overall know	1 /		rent ways (i.e., story map, drawings,			ping and going back, looking for ord, chunking the text, reading for	
	specialist(s)	might be about	leage of what the text		cenes, role plays, letters to characters)		ning, making connection		
	<ul> <li>Educational</li> </ul>	0	П		ts retell what they read, including only			cit instruction on text features,	
	Assistant	During Reading Activities			formation and key words			work and are organized with	
	Parent	□ do informal comprehension check			defined content and language objectives in		ect to language features	5	
	Settlement     Worker	<ul> <li>ask students to act out the roles of while reading a text</li> </ul>	different characters	simple langu	lage	🗆 brea	k text down to show the	e organization and language	
	Worker	<ul> <li>engage with vocabulary and key id</li> </ul>	leas hy highlighting		ities focusing on response to reading to gai		features of different genres □ slow the pace and allow extra wait time for processing and		
	<ul> <li>Cultural Interpreter</li> </ul>	and making notes while reading	icus by ingingitung		derstanding, extract information for other				
	Peer tutor	$\Box$ engage in Reader's Theatre to dev	elop fluency		oses, critically interpret, analyse and share		response <ul> <li>simplify multi-step instructions</li> </ul>		
	- 1 001 10101			personal res	ponse	⊔ sımp	iiry multi-step instructi	ions	

Domain and		М	ild	Moderate	Complex			
Sources of		Minimal ELL Support Needed		Moderate ELL Support Needed	Intensive ELL Support Needed			
Information			· FF · · · · · · ·			FF		
				In English, the student can				
	<b>c</b> . 1 .	convey ideas for different	convey ideas in clear, detailed	communicate ideas in paragraphs on common topics	share an idea through a short,	share a basic message using		
	Students	purposes and audiences in a	and connected paragraphs on	and course content using a variety of vocabulary and	simple paragraph on everyday	phrases and simple sentences on		
	develop skills	variety of genres, using	many topics, using a wider	sentence structures	topics with basic details.	everyday topics following a		
	to share ideas	suitable word choice, syntax	range of vocabulary and			model.		
	and	and style	sentence complexity		l			
	information			The Student's level of functioning: The student .				
	through	<ul> <li>organizes ideas with some support</li> <li>with limited guidance, connects ideas using appropriate</li> </ul>		organizes ideas with direct support	□ brainstorms basic ideas with support			
	writing			needs support in using transition words to	<ul> <li>copies single words and phrases</li> <li>labels familiar images and ebjects</li> </ul>			
	effectively.	transition words (e.g., mean		connect ideas (e.g., <i>however</i> , <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>but</i> , etc.)	□ labels familiar images and obje			
		-	word but may lack a wide range	□ chooses the correct word often but will need		inventive spelling to communicate		
		of synonyms	1	support to expand vocabulary	ideas	11 (1 . 1 . 1		
	Doccible	□ needs support with style an	d writing in different genres as	□ needs support with writing in different genres as	<ul> <li>combines sentences using "and", "but" with support</li> <li>uses dictionaries or translator to find vocabulary</li> </ul>			
	Possible	well as editing skills		well as editing skills				
	Sources of	□ makes minor grammatical o	or syntax errors that do not	makes grammatical or syntax errors that	$\Box$ needs more time to complete v	vork or assignments		
	Information:	impede meaning		sometimes impede meaning				
	<ul> <li>File review</li> </ul>	uses appropriate word form	is and verb tenses correctly	needs some support with choosing correct word				
	<ul> <li>Observations</li> </ul>	more often	contions connectly-	forms and verb tense				
	<ul> <li>Initial</li> </ul>	uses most punctuation conv		□ has growing sight vocabulary but still needs				
	Assessment	makes occasional errors with use distinguises the sources		support with spelling				
	<ul> <li>Spring</li> </ul>	□ use dictionaries, thesaurus,	giossaries and omme tools	uses punctuation conventions often correctly				
	Census	Due Writing Astinities		Universal Examples of Support: The teacher can Writing (Continued)	<u>Overall Strategies</u>			
	assessment	Pre-Writing Activities □ provide opportunities to discuss in English or first		□ provide opportunities for shared writing with		go objectives before teaching		
	<ul> <li>Classroom/</li> </ul>	language, <u>before</u> writing using mind maps, brainstorming,		partners and in small groups	<ul> <li>□ share content and clear language objectives before teaching</li> <li>□ encourage use of multiple reference tools (e.g., dictionary,</li> </ul>			
S I	district	Venn Diagram, etc.		<ul> <li>use exemplars to show expectations</li> </ul>	thesaurus, translator, internet)			
WRITING	assessments	□ use pre-writing strategies to activate prior knowledge (i.e.,		□ share writing criteria	explicitly teach the alphabet to students whose first language			
L	<ul> <li>Year-end ELL</li> </ul>	KWL, Four Corners, Inside/Outside Circles, etc.) □ use shared experiences to generate writing topics		<ul> <li>co-construct editing checklists</li> </ul>	uses a different alphabet	students whose mist language		
R	assessment			□ model how to revise and edit at all stages of	□ explicitly teach concepts of pri	nt such as sound-symbol		
3	<ul> <li>Writing</li> </ul>	□ integrate reading with writi		writing process	relationships and directionalit			
	samples	springboards for writing		create online dual language books including	$\Box$ act as a scribe to help record st			
		□ use picture books, dual language books, stories and articles		visuals and audio using different software	als and audio using different software ications such as <i>Scribjab, Bookcreator, 30</i> have students work in teams to compose dual language topics that are culturally relevant to their lives			
		about home cultures to inspire writing		applications such as Scribjab, Bookcreator, 30				
	Concultation discuss new words in context, using visuals and realia		hands, etc.	allow use of both English and f	ïrst language in journal writing,			
	Consultation	whenever possible			word lists, brainstorming, Frey			
	with:	<ul> <li>explicitly pre-teach academ</li> </ul>	ic vocabulary	Post-Writing Activities	allow students to use drawings			
	Dogular			refer to word banks and word walls generated	sentences or first language in b			
	<ul> <li>Regular classroom</li> </ul>	Writing Activities □ provide frequent mini-lessons focusing on specific skills or		by students or teacher		ch as dual language books, picture		
	teacher			encourage students to use an editing checklist	dictionaries, glossaries, intern			
	<ul> <li>ELL Teacher</li> </ul>	concepts	-l	□ have students participate in peer editing	□ use picture books, photos, text	8		
	<ul> <li>Content area</li> </ul>	□ brainstorm with the whole of	class to generate word banks	□ assign free compositions using dialogue journals	sequenced pictures to inspire			
	specialist(s)	and word walls		<ul> <li>encourage students to read aloud what they have written to check for mistakes</li> </ul>	□ focus on the communication of			
	<ul> <li>Peer tutor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>model use of graphic organi developing background kno</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>provide sentence frames or pa</li> <li>use dialogue journals and free</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Educational</li> </ul>	□ teach text organization and		<ul> <li>encourage writing for real purposes by publishing in innovative ways ( e.g., writing to an</li> </ul>	take risks and experiment with			
	Assistant	genres	language leatures of unterent	author, prominent citizen or pen pals, preparing	□ ask students to retell instruction			
	<ul> <li>Parent</li> </ul>		e frames to begin or end a	a digital newspaper, blog, or webpage)		Il feedback tied to language criteria		
	Settlement paragraph, essay or story and, model their use			<ul> <li>a ungital newspaper, blog, or webpage)</li> <li>a encourage and demonstrate student self-</li> </ul>	□ have students maintain a writi			
1			assessment strategies as a way to review and	ideas, samples, goals and refle	01			
	Worker	□ model writing and thinking	aloud regularly					
		□ model writing and thinking □ model word choice, correct						
		model word choice, correct	tense usage, and sentence	reflect on their writing and communication	play language games and do pu	uzzles to improve vocabulary (e.g.,		
		<ul> <li>model word choice, correct combining in meaningful co</li> </ul>	tense usage, and sentence ntexts	reflect on their writing and communication skills, and to identify goals and strategies to	<ul> <li>play language games and do pu Scrabble, Boggle, crosswords,</li> </ul>	uzzles to improve vocabulary (e.g., etc.)		
		model word choice, correct	tense usage, and sentence ntexts escriptions	reflect on their writing and communication	<ul> <li>play language games and do pu Scrabble, Boggle, crosswords,</li> </ul>	uzzles to improve vocabulary (e.g.,		

	<u> </u>	211811311	Language Learning Planning 1001					
Domain and Sources of		Mild	Moderate	Complex				
Information		Minimal Support Needed	Moderate Support Needed	Intensive Support Needed				
			The student's level of functioning:					
			The student s fever of functioning.					
	Students develop	The student is beginning to feel more comfortable in Canada and may	The student is adjusting to Canadian culture and may	The student is new to Canada or Canadian culture and ways of living and may				
ES	intercultural understandings as they learn to value their own culture, language and beliefs, as well as those of others.	<ul> <li>be experiencing the final stages of culture shock (adapting and feeling at ease in new home)</li> <li>participate in classroom discussions in content areas</li> <li>make eye contact and generally interpret gestures and tone correctly</li> <li>interact with some confidence in conversations and social situations</li> <li>appear less isolated and have developed a social support network</li> <li>attempt to use humour</li> <li>successfully interpret humour some of the time</li> <li>still be confused at cultural references or expectations but engage in dialogue and questions to fill in the gaps</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>be experiencing the mid stages of culture shock (coming to terms with differences, adapting)</li> <li>attempt to participate in classroom discussions in content areas despite differences in expectations for participation in previous school</li> <li>be more comfortable making eye contact and interpret gestures and tone with some success</li> <li>attempt to engage but may still respond inappropriately at times to social situations and conversational topics</li> <li>appear to feel isolated, lonely and not have a strong social support network</li> <li>struggle to comprehend cultural references (e.g.,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>be experiencing the early stages of culture shock (initial enthusiasm, confusion and withdrawal)</li> <li>hesitate or refuse to speak but may participate with teacher encouragement and prompting</li> <li>be overwhelmed by the cognitive, psychological, and emotional demands of living in a new country</li> <li>misinterpret gestures, body language, eye contact or tone of voice</li> <li>rely on observation to follow classroom expectations (arriving on time, handing in work, participation, group work, routines, etc.)</li> <li>struggle to understand and adapt to typical Canadian classrooms (participating in group work, critical thinking, sharing opinions, valuing original ideas, participation in physical activity)</li> <li>be reluctant to make eye contact</li> </ul>				
U	Possible	voluntarily ask and respond to questions in a classroom	snow day, pep rally, bake sale, hang out)	engage in inappropriate physical contact for Canadian schools				
Z	Sources of	setting	hesitate to ask questions or volunteer	□ misunderstand sense of personal space and property ownership				
L	Information:	<ul> <li>accept female leadership and work cooperatively in mixed groups</li> </ul>	information □ struggle with female leadership and working in	<ul> <li>struggle to adapt to Canadian school schedule times</li> <li>act out, hit, or grab to seek attention because of inability to</li> </ul>				
<b>AL COMPE</b>	<ul> <li>File review</li> <li>Observations</li> <li>Initial Assessment</li> <li>Spring Census</li> </ul>	Brockbo	mixed groups)	<ul> <li>act out, int, or grab to seek attention because of mability to communicate effectively</li> <li>have parents who have different expectations with regards to independence (parent feeding child at lunch, dressing child, etc.</li> <li>resist female leadership</li> <li>appear uncomfortable working in mixed-groups</li> </ul>				
R	• District	Universal Examples of Support: At all levels, the teacher can						
INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCIES	assessment Consultation with:	Relationships:         have students reflect on cultural similarities and differences         identify shared cultural beliefs and practices         use a buddy system for orientation to school and class routines	Classroom Environment/Climate: □ use clear and consistent visual signals and cues □ celebrate students' first language and culture □ affirm the importance of pronouncing names correctly □ post welcome signs in a variety of languages	<ul> <li>Resources/Activities:</li> <li>□ have students listen to a wide range of speakers via TV, movies, radio, and internet</li> <li>□ bring in guest speakers with various cultural backgrounds</li> <li>□ read stories, legends, fables from other cultures and discuss common themes and differences</li> </ul>				
	• Classroom teacher	<ul> <li>compare Canadian and other cultural greetings, manners, birthdays, celebrations</li> <li>explain the significance of a range of cultural events and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>post visuals representative of various cultures</li> <li>post a world map and use it in teaching</li> <li>seat the ELL student near the middle or front of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Index and the constraint of the con</li></ul>				
	<ul> <li>ELL Teacher</li> <li>Content area specialist(s)</li> <li>Counsellor</li> <li>Administration</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Settlement Worker</li> <li>Educational Assistant</li> <li>Peer tutor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>celebrations</li> <li>challenge stereotypes and prejudices</li> <li>help students to develop empathy for others through stories of resilience and overcoming challenges</li> <li>involve students' culture and family in school events and projects</li> <li>group students with first language peer(s) at times</li> <li>encourage students to extend English skills in social experiences beyond the school setting</li> <li>hold parent orientation meetings with cultural interpretation and Settlement Worker support</li> <li>work with a Settlement Worker to help share cultural understandings and connect with community support network</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>class, at times with a first language peer</li> <li>follow and visually display predictable routines in order to create an environment of security and stability</li> <li>create an inclusive, respectful classroom</li> <li>create a sense of belonging for every student</li> <li>learn greetings and a few common expressions in the home languages</li> <li>label classroom objects and materials</li> <li>have students role play different ways to resolve conflict through words or comic books and stories</li> <li>have discussions on knowledge, beliefs and practices of different cultures</li> <li>explore with students the challenges and benefits of living in a culturally diverse society</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>another school in another province or country</li> <li>use role playing to develop language and cultural understandings</li> <li>create collaborative tasks with mixed groups</li> <li>provide adapted curriculum resources that refer to home cultures</li> <li>explain idioms, slang and colloquialisms, and their cultural significance in context</li> <li>have students share artifacts from their home country</li> <li>have students describe contributions that various cultural groups have made to the community over time</li> <li>have students keep a cultural portfolio in which they set goals and reflect on language and cultural learning</li> <li>encourage the continued development of first language literacy skills</li> </ul>				