



ESL 154 Snapshot

Basic Concepts of Language Systems

- Phoneme:** The smallest unit of sound in a language.
- Phonology:** The study of the sound system of a language.
- Morpheme:** The smallest unit of meaning in a language (word or unit – prefix re in redo, s in cars).
- Syntax:** The order in which words occur in a sentence.
- Semantics:** The meaning attached to a linguistic unit.
- Pragmatics:** The proper use of a certain type of language for a given situation.
- Lexicon:** The vocabulary of an individual or topic.
- Discourse:** Interchange of language between speakers.

Basic Acronyms

- ELL=** English Language Learner
- L1=** Native language
- L2=** Second language
- M1=** Monitored year one
- M2=** Monitored year two
- LEP=** Limited English Proficient
- EP =** English Proficient
- ESL=** English as a Second Language
- ESOL =** English Speakers of Other Languages
- SI =** Sheltered instruction

Theorists	Theory
Cummins	Iceberg theory/CUP and SUP
Krashen	Comprehensible Input, Affective
Piaget	Schema, Assimilation, Constructivism
Vygotsky	ZPD Development
Chomsky	Language Acquisition Device
Skinner	Stimulus, Responses, Reward

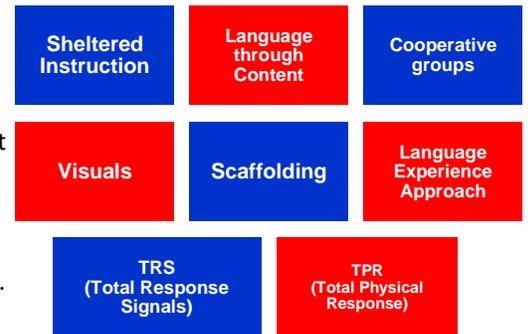
ESL Methods and Techniques

- Audiolingual approach:** Few minutes of repetition and practice to introduce language.
- Total Physical Response (TPR):** Approach for beginners using physical movement.
- Total Response Signal (TRS):** Tool to determine student understanding.
- Natural Approach to ESL:** Real-life communication.
- Realia:** Objects and material from everyday life as teaching aids.
- Sheltered Instruction:** Approach to teaching English language learners which integrates language and content instruction.
- Cognates:** Having the same linguistic derivation as another (i.e. science = ciencia).

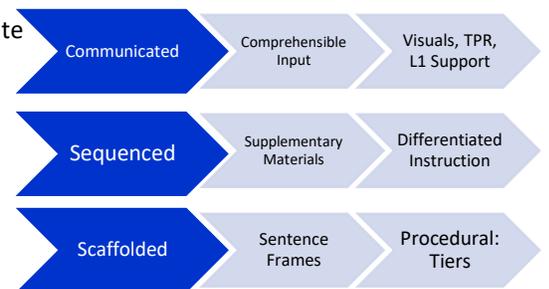
Effective Learning Activities

- Paired Reading=** Two students read together same text.
- Building Words=** Develop phonemic awareness.
- Minimal Pairs=** pairs of words that differ in only one phonological element.
- Reader's Theater=** Combines reading practice and performance.
- Read Aloud=** Access the material and develops students' skills as active listeners.
- Scaffolding=** Providing appropriate assistance to achieve the task.
- Cooperative Learning=** Small teams, use a variety of learning activities to improve their understanding of a subject.

ESL Teaching Methods



Sheltered Instruction



Provided equal educational opportunities

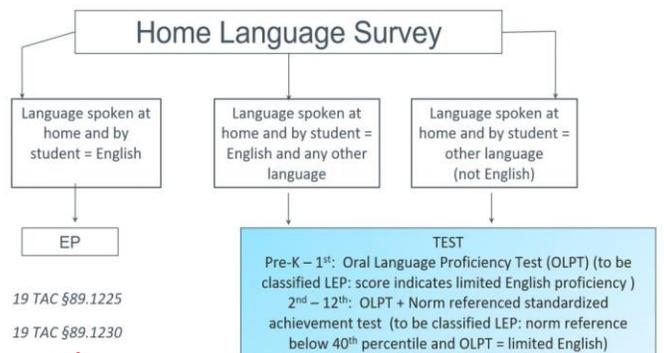
Landmark case. Lack of supplemental language instruction in schools for ELs violated Civil Right Act.

It required states and schools to provide equal educational opportunities to minorities.

Criteria to ensure districts take actions to meet the needs of ELL students.
 1. Educational theory
 2. Resources
 3. Effectiveness

Types of Assessments

- Formative Assessment:** assesses a student's performance during instruction and occurs regularly.
- Summative Assessment:** Measures student's achievement at the end of instruction.
- Authentic Assessment:** measuring knowledge in a significant and meaningful way.



Culture

- Culturally responsive instruction:** recognizes the importance of including students' cultural references in all aspects of learning.
- Acculturation:** process that stems from blending between cultures.
- Cultural Assimilation:** culture comes to resemble those of a dominant group.