



# ESL 154 Snapshot

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

## 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

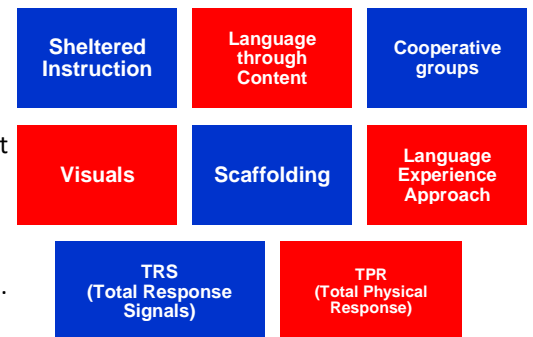
## ESL Methods and Techniques

**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).

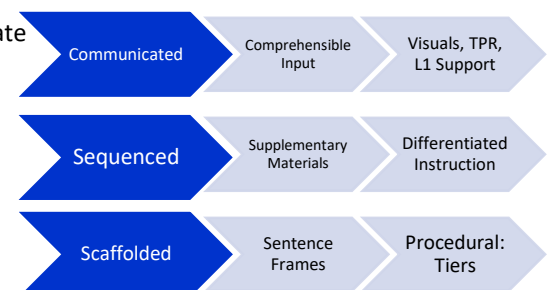
## Effective Learning Activities

**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

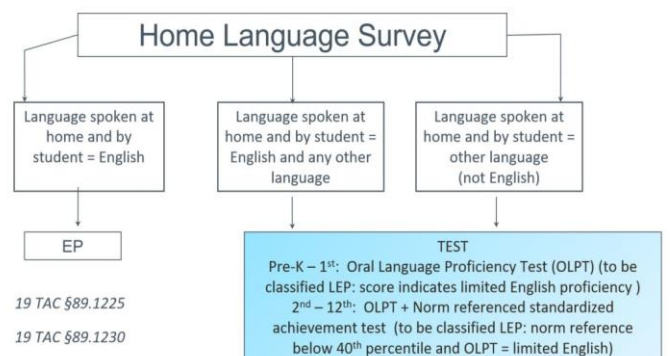
**Landmark case.** Lack of supplemental language instruction in schools for ELs violated Civil Right Act.

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.